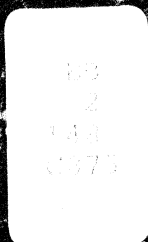


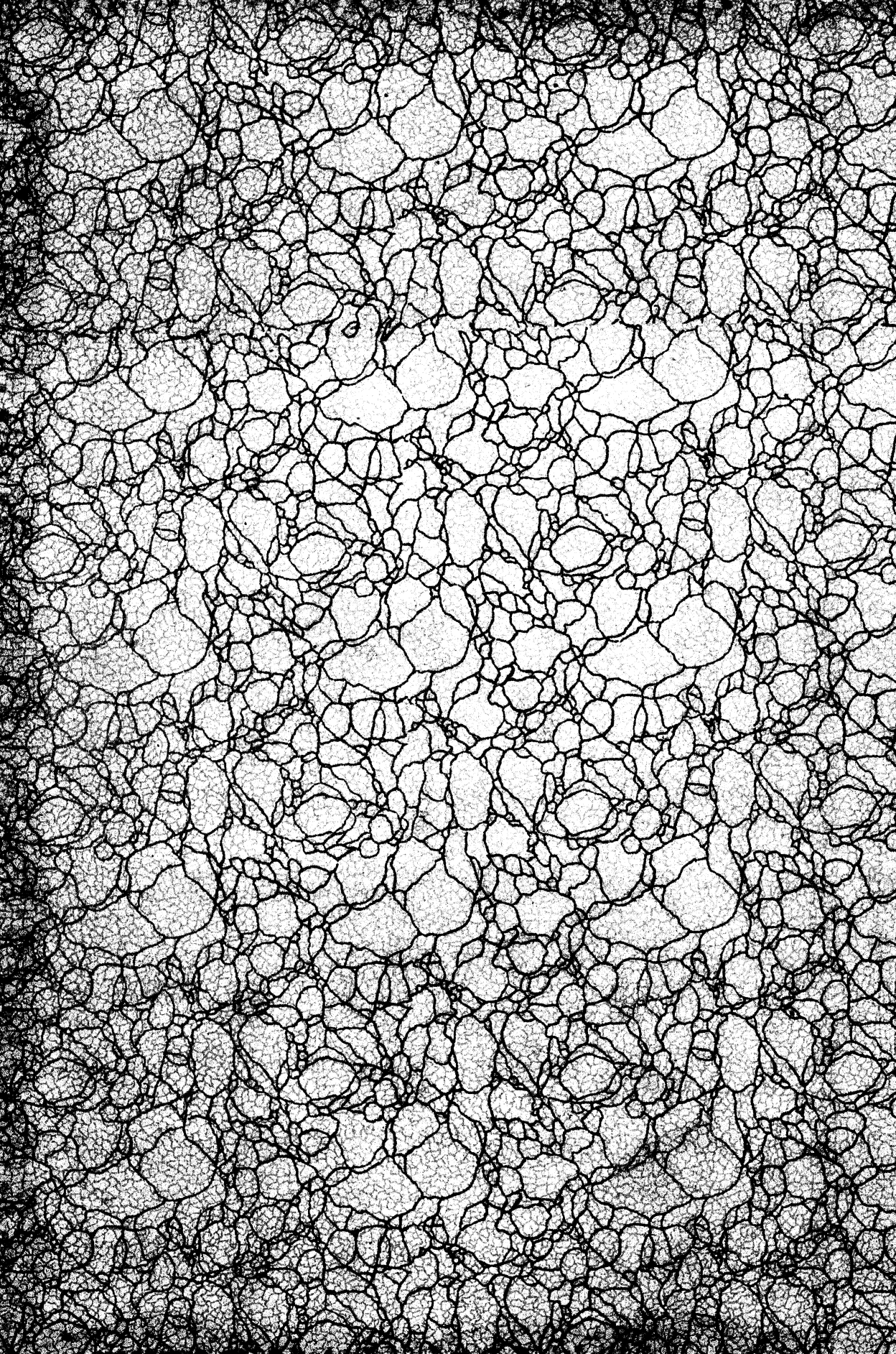


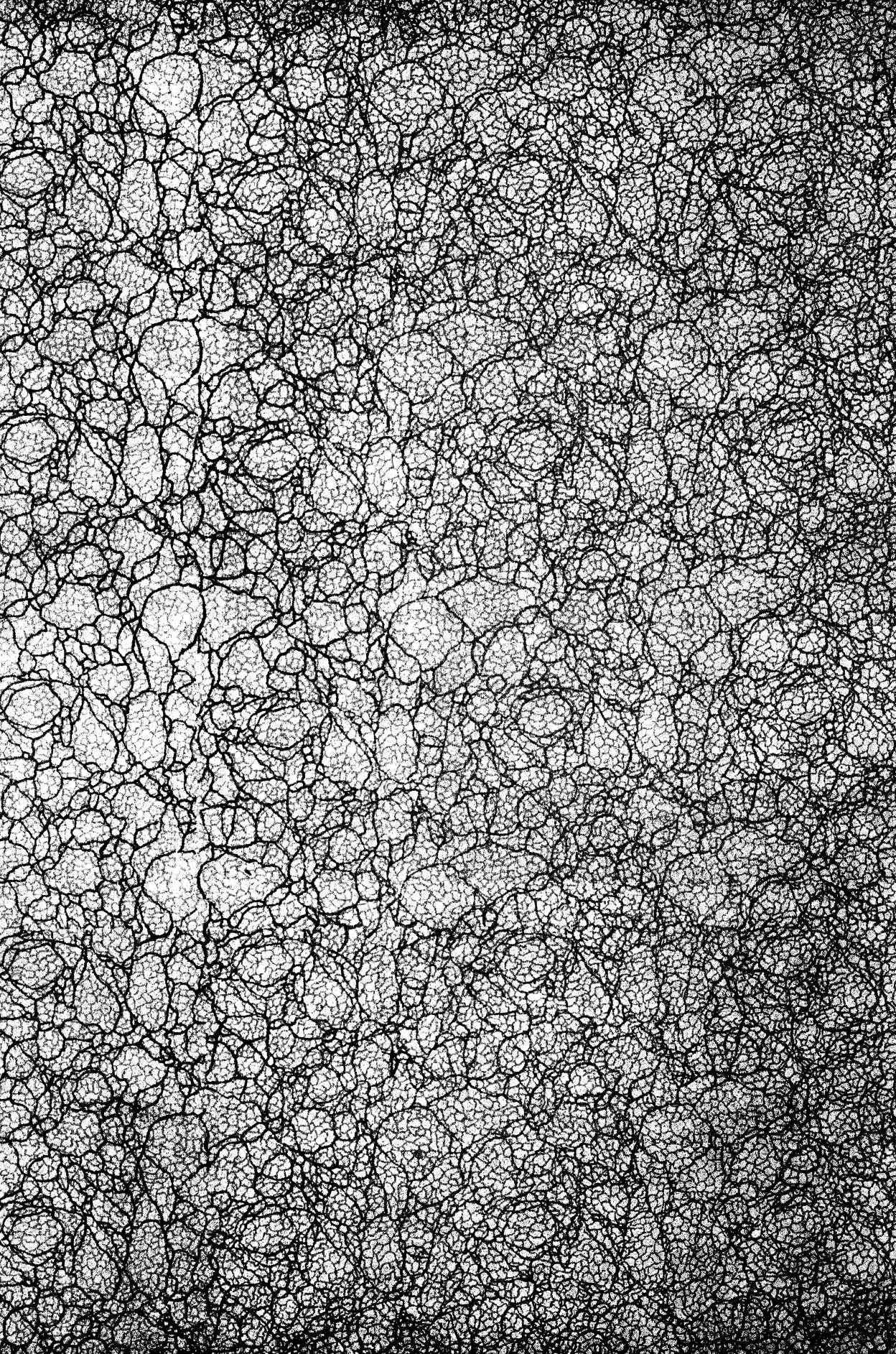
PAST AND PRESENT
INGHAM COUNTY
MICHIGAN



ILLUSTRATED











Albert E. Bowles.

PAST AND PRESENT
OF THE
CITY OF LANSING
AND
INGHAM COUNTY, MICHIGAN

BY
ALBERT E. COWLES

HISTORICALLY
TOGETHER WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF MANY OF ITS LEADING AND PROMINENT CITIZENS AND ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD

I L L U S T R A T E D

THE MICHIGAN HISTORICAL PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION
LANSING, MICH.

PRESS OF
ROBERT SMITH PRINTING CO.
LANSING, MICH.

PREFACE.

The greatest of English historians, (Macaulay) and one of the most brilliant writers of the present century has said, "The history of a country is best told in a record of the lives of its people."

In conformity with this idea, the past and present history of Lansing and Ingham county has been prepared. Through the able assistance of the Hon. Albert E. Cowles, individually, an extensive review of the county has been written. We have also been assisted by an able and capable corps of writers, who have gone personally to the people, the men and women who have, by their enterprise and industry, brought the county to rank second to none among those comprising the great and noble State. And from their lips, has the story of their life struggle been told. No more interesting or instructive a work could be presented to an intelligent public.

In this volume will be found a record of many whose lives are worthy of emulation and imitation by future generations.

It tells how many, commencing life in poverty, who, by industry and economy, have accumulated wealth. It tells how others, with limited advantages for securing education, have become learned men and women whose influence has been felt throughout the length and breadth of the land. It tells of men who have risen from the lower walks of life to eminence as statesmen, and whose names have become famous. It tells of those in every walk of life, who have striven to succeed, and records how, that success has usually crowned their efforts. It also tells of many, very many, who, not seeking the applause of the world, have pursued the even tenor of their way, content to have said of them, as Christ said of the women performing a deed of mercy, "They have done what they could." It tells how, that many, in the pride and strength of manhood, left the plow and the anvil, the lawyer's office and the counting room, left every trade and profession, and at their country's call, went forth bravely to do or die, and how, through their glorious efforts, the Union was restored and peace once more reigned in the land. In the life of every man

and woman there is a lesson that should not be lost upon those, who follow after.

Coming generations will appreciate the volume and preserve it as sacred, from the fact that it contains so much that would never have found its way into public records, and what would otherwise have been lost to the future generations. Great care has been taken in the compiling of this work, and every opportunity possible to those represented to insure correctness in what has been written, and the publishers flatter themselves that they give to their readers a work with few errors of consequence.

The biography of some will be missed in the volume. For this the publishers are not to blame. Not having a proper conception of the work, some refused to give information necessary to complete a sketch, while others have been indifferent. Occasionally some member of a family would oppose the enterprise, and on account of that opposition the support of the interested one would be withheld. In few instances, men could never be found, though repeated calls at their residence or places of business. Taking all well, we feel assured that our efforts have met with success, and that even the most skeptical will feel well repaid for their co-operation.

THE PUBLISHERS.

PAST AND PRESENT

OF

LANSING AND INGHAM COUNTY, MICHIGAN.

INTRODUCTORY.

The history of a nation is the story of its wars, the causes of the wars, if there were any, and the results of the wars and immediate and after effects of them, together with the story of its warriors and their deeds of heroism and valor and victories and defeats.

The history of a subdivision of a nation, such as a state or county, is the story of the early struggles of the people who warred with the elements, the wilderness and, perchance, with wild beasts, or worse, with wild men, or both, in its creation as a habitable abode for civilized people; and the relation of the results of the labors of these and their descendants.

The object of writing such a history is to perpetuate the experiences of the past, noble deeds of men of the past, who made the history, as the soldiers of the Revolutionary war, of the war of 1812, the Indian wars, the War of the Rebellion and the Spanish war made history for the nation. The names of these men and women and their work and what they endured and suffered

in preparing a place for themselves and for future generations, should not be forgotten, and, "lest we forget," we make a record of what can be learned from all sources, relating to men and women of Ingham county, and what they have done for and in behalf of the county.

Probably no portion of the country has changed more than Ingham county, since the commencement of the work of reclaiming the land from the wilderness, the Indian and the wild beast. Originally the land of the entire county was covered with a heavy growth of timber; principally beech, maple, oak, ash, linden (basswood), elm, hickory, whitewood, walnut and butternut. All kinds of this timber at the present time are valuable and nearly all kinds, very valuable; but then it was not so considered, nor was it imagined that it would ever bring nearly so much money as it does, or even enough to even think of saving it, and, if they had, it could not have been saved. It had to be cut down and destroyed in order to cultivate the land for the raising of the

absolute necessities for sustaining life. After the trees were "chopped down" they were cut up into logs ten to twelve feet long and hauled by a yoke of oxen to places where they were piled into huge "log heaps" and the limbs and brush that had been trimmed from the trees were piled into "brush heaps" and when, say, ten, fifteen, twenty or even more of these "log heaps" and "brush heaps" were finished they would all be fired, and they burned for many days, the big fire brands rolled together each day making at night a sight that was a joy to the children, and, as well, to the fathers and mothers, for added to the beauty of the scene, was the knowledge that it cleared a piece of land for the plow and seed, and generally for the seed without the plow; for the soil was so rich it did not need to be turned over and the seed was planted in among the stumps, which, in those days, were left until they decayed, or at least, until they seasoned and dry enough to be burned. Such a thing as the stump machine was not known. In later years the stumps were dug around, the roots chopped off and then hauled off by ox teams with log chains, but then the roots were left in the ground and they made it very difficult and very hard work to cultivate the land, for the sowing and "dragging in" of seed. Later, when the farmer could have more than one yoke of oxen, or had neighbors with oxen, the "breaking up team" hitched to a breaking up plow was put into the land as soon as the roots could be broken. The writer has seen as many as six yokes of oxen drawing a big "breaking up plow" and he used to wonder how the man behind the plow could manage to hold it.

What Ingham county was can hardly be imagined from what it is today. The greatness and productiveness of the county is more the result of what was done by the pioneer than what is being done today. It

was very necessary that the pioneer should be a peculiar kind of man, but the circumstances created the man here, as it always has and always will. It is of these pioneers and what they did that is the most interesting to the present generation and will be still more interesting to future generations, and it is of these men, ague shaken, poorly clad, big hearted, generous, fearless pioneers, that we would write. It is chronicle of a generation that is almost gone; only a few surviving; and these pages and others like them will soon be all that will be left to tell their story. Each of these men was self-contained and, by necessity, independent. Each was separated by miles of dense forests from their nearest neighbors, and were compelled to live, mostly alone, with his brave wife and small children, for they were mostly young married people. Imagine the sorrow and loneliness caused by the loss, by death, of one of the family. But, better, do not now think of the sorrow but try to imagine the great joy when some other family moved into the woods, one, two or even five miles away, and built a log house and began to make a "clearing," thus becoming a near neighbor and bringing news from the "East," for going to Michigan, then, was "going West," and "way out West" was a much greater undertaking than it is now to go to the Pacific coast, or even to China or the Philippines. How they ever found the land they had located or knew whether it was the right land when they got to it, having no roads, except as they cut them out as they went along, is more than I can tell, though I think they must have found and followed section and quarter section lines, as marked by the government surveyor, by blazing the trees, but who of us of this generation, not versed in woodcraft, as the pioneers are not supposed to have been, would undertake it without a guide?

To tell of all the deeds and brave and heroic acts of these people, many of which have never been published, would be impossible, but we will endeavor to learn all we can about them and hope we may give those who read a slight impression of the early settlers of one of the most valuable agricultural counties of the State, of the kind of man he was; and what he did, overcoming obstacles that would be considered unsurmountable by the young men of today, or, at least, so much so that they could not be induced to enlist in the undertaking.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The writer hoped to be able to give the name of the very first settler in Ingham county, but being unable to do so, he must be content to give the experiences of some of the early settlers.

WILLIAM A. DRYER.

He has found in the Ingham County News of April 5 and 12, 1872, a letter written by Honorable William A. Dryer, under the title of "A Reminiscence by a Pioneer," and as it details many of the experiences of all of the early pioneers, he will copy nearly all of the letter for, though quite lengthy, he thinks it will be very interesting reading for future generations, and for even present day readers, who know very little of the trials and experiences of the men and women who came into the woods and began to clear up the land which now "blossoms like the rose," and has fine farm houses where there were only rude log cabins. He omits only the description of his trip across the lake from Buffalo to Detroit in the old steamer "Michigan" which he says brought on that trip over six hundred men and

women, who were to become pioneers in what was then "the great West." The baby, Mary, he speaks of, is the present Mrs. J. E. Warner, now residing in Lansing. He does not say in his letter where in Ingham county he settled, but it was in the Township of White Oak. The writer's excuse for copying so long a letter is that he thinks it very interesting and that it should be preserved.

The writer is not required to write biographies, but he thinks he may make a brief statement regarding some of the early settlers, who have passed away, especially, Mr. Dryer, as a sort of preface to his letter.

Mr. Dryer was born at Cazenovia, N. Y., March 9, 1813. When sixteen years of age he was apprenticed to learn the wagon maker's trade, and continued in the business until he was twenty-four years of age. October 24, 1834, he married Betsey H. Newell. In October, 1836, he moved with his wife and "baby Mary" to White Oak, Ingham county, as above stated, and settled on eighty acres of land, he had previously located. In 1845 he sold his farm and moved to Pinckney and engaged in carriage making until 1848, when he moved to Lansing and made the first wagon ever made in Lansing. In 1856 he purchased one hundred and twenty-five acres just west of the city, built a large brick residence and moved into it; he sold this farm and moved back to the city in 1891. He was the first Clerk of the Township of White Oak, was Supervisor of White Oak several years, was Supervisor of Lansing several years, and was once candidate on the Republican ticket for Representative in the Legislature, but was defeated by O. M. Barnes on the Democrat ticket.

Mrs. Dryer died in March, 1861, and he, June 1, 1896.

The following is what Mr. Dryer had published in the News:

"I wish to tell you of my journey from

the State of New York to Ingham county, Michigan, and my first year's experience as a pioneer. Many of the incidents that transpired in the first settlement of the county will be remembered as long as any of the participants live. And the experience of almost any one is similar in a general sense to the many others, and especially to that class, and I may say the large majority, that came with a "good start," as Mr. Parks of Ingham, said he did. Mr. Parks was a good manager, and of course was successful, and he said, well might he be for he had such a good start. He had everything he needed to begin with to carry on his farm, and his wife had a good setting out in her department. On being questioned as to what they had, he said, "I had a good axe and my wife had a first rate good straw bed, all but the tick."

We brought a lumber wagon with us, one of my own manufacture, of which I shall have occasion to speak hereafter. We bought a noble yoke of oxen in Detroit, and thus prepared, loaded what little we had in the way of goods. With a "Haw, Buck, go along, Bright," we set out westward towards Ann Arbor, via the Swartzburg woods. Any attempt for me to describe the traveling, the depth of mud, the almost innumerable host of emigrants that filled the road, the hotels—every log cabin (there were none other) had out its sign "Inn"—and the accommodations they afforded, would be a perfect failure; it would require a more graphic pen than mine. But I will undertake to describe the inn at which we brought up the second night out of Detroit, having staid at Springwells the first. The main building, made of logs one story high, was about 24x36 feet with a small lean-to put on one side for a cook room or kitchen. The main building was divided into two rooms, the partition being constructed by hanging

to the poles (joists) some blankets which reached nearly to the floor. These constituted the bar room, dining room, ladies' parlor, gents' parlor, sitting room, reading rooms, bed rooms, etc. There was what was called the bar, in one corner of the entrance room, the furniture of which consisted of a water pitcher, a few glasses and two bottles, one of which contained water from a hole dug in the ground near a swamp and a little alcohol (whiskey). The other bottle, the same with the addition of scone berry coloring (brandy) judging by the way those that partook grabbed at the water glasses. Seats were constructed on either side of the room, by putting pins into the logs, on which were planed plank slabs, made of basswood logs, split through the middle. For portable seats, holes were bored in the rounding side of the same kind of slabs, into which legs were driven. The balance of the furniture corresponded with the seats. About twenty of us patronized this hotel that night, all emigrants bound westward. Nearly or quite all furnished their own provisions. A few made tea, using water from the kitchen tea-kettle. The most took their lunch by families or groups in their own way and style. We hauled the portable seats up in front of the side seats, so that families could set facing each other, using their laps for tables. About nine o'clock our host informed us that the ladies could occupy the back parlor behind the blankets, and the gents the front or bar-room. The necessity of this arrangement was obvious to all and was soon complied with. We provided ourselves with blankets, bed ticks and such other clothing as we could and laid ourselves down on the dirty floor for rest. It was interesting to see those who had been reared in affluent circumstances, and especially the ladies; to their credit I can say the large majority of them made the best of it with laughable

jokes. Most all had been passengers on the old steamer "Michigan" and had made more or less acquaintance with each other. The evening had been spent in relating the incidents of the day. I will here give you one specimen. One man in representing how deep he found the mud, said he saw a gentleman's hat lying on the road. Supposing he had found a prize, he plunged through the mud to secure it. In taking up the hat, the owner under it called out "Hold on there, that is my hat; I am all right. I have got a good horse under me." Such was the beginning of Michigan experience.

We had six days of hard labor and harder fare on the road from Detroit into the east part of this county. In coming through the northwest corner of Washtenaw county, now called Lyndon, at the junction of the Cedar and Grand river Indian trails, we took the wrong trail and did not discover our mistake until nearly dark. It was three or four miles back to the first house and how far forward to a house was of course unknown to us, for we knew not where we were. After a little consultation, we concluded to move on and take our chances, for we thought we were traveling about the right course. It soon became difficult to follow the trail, there being very little timber and nothing to guide us. It was only by going before the oxen and feeling for the trail, sometimes with the foot, and oftentimes with the hand, that we could follow it. After traveling this way until about eight o'clock, to our great joy we discovered a light ahead. The prospects of a place to rest, and safety relieved us of no small amount of anxiety, for surely the situation began to be exceedingly unpleasant. Arriving at the house, the good lady was surprised at seeing travelers at that time of night. She informed us that it was about three miles over a trackless trail to the Cedar trail. On being in-

formed of what we wanted, to-wit: The use of her fire to warm us, the use of her tea-kettle in which to boil some water for tea, and her floor to sleep on, she inquired if we had come through Detroit. I told her we had. She was alarmed and considerably excited, said they were all dying off there with small-pox, and we might expose her and her family; that they had but just moved into their house; that her husband had gone to Ann Arbor for provisions, and she could not allow us the privilege we desired. I told her that we had neither seen nor heard of small-pox in Detroit, or on the way; that my wife and child were suffering with cold and hunger and that I could not take "No" for an answer. She knew perfectly well the impossibility of our finding another house that night. The nearest one was about four miles away and no road to that; no, not even an Indian trail. I stood in the door to secure its being closed against us, and called to my wife to come in. She was soon seated by a comfortable fire with a good degree of cheerfulness. The good lady of the house had the wisdom to accept the situation, and was soon pleasant and social, taking care of little Mary, and helping to prepare a warm supper.

And none but the Great Searcher of all hearts can ever know with what thankfulness we partook of that evening's repast. We were thankful that our hostess was so much a lady and that in the morning we were able to relieve the good woman of so much anxiety for herself and three children by paying her liberally in provisions for her trouble and the entertainment of the night. Her husband had already been gone nearly two days beyond her expectations, and she was living on short rations; so she, too, was thankful, so much so that she kindly offered us the use of a yoke of oxen to help us across a marsh near the house, which she said was

bad crossing, informing us at the time, that they had a bad trick of turning in their yoke, but that I could prevent it by tying their tails together. The trick and all being new to me, the good lady in the kindness of her heart went out and showed me how her husband did it, by tying them herself. Everything in readiness, my wife and baby on the load, with high anticipations of our two yoke of oxen making a successful passage across the muddy marsh, orders were given "forward." No sooner was the order given and echoed along the line, than the good lady's oxen tore their tails apart and whipped around their heads, with their faces toward my oxen. My wife advised me to sing the Doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," in the good old tune, Old Hundred, in the way of a joke. That was not necessary, for the performance was more a cause for merriment than anger. Without trying any further experiment with the lady's oxen, we let them go, thanking her kindly, for her good will toward us, feeling that our highest hopes were sometimes doomed to disappointment. We then drove our wagon as far as our oxen could draw it on the marsh, then unhitched and unyoked them, and separated from each other, they succeeded in crossing to hard ground. I carried to terra firma, everything I could from the wagon to lighten the load. The question now arose, How is the wagon to be got out of the mud? Necessity again, for the thousandth time or more, proved the mother of invention. I cut two long tamarack poles that would reach, with two long chains from the hard ground to the end of the wagon tongue. I then cut a notch in the butt end of one of the poles that would catch on the ring end of the ox-yoke, chained the poles together and to the end of the wagon tongue. My wife was now promoted from seamstress to teamster, and myself

from a carriage shop in New York to wheel lifter in Michigan; and now, with a "Haw, Buck," a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together, out came the wagon. We soon loaded up again and went on our way rejoicing over another success. Nothing more of note transpired until we safely arrived at the promised land in Ingham county, which I had purchased of the government the July previous.

It was the custom with the first settlers, to admit all new-comers under their roof. It might be a seven by nine log house, or a small shanty, no matter how inconvenient, or how many there were in the family or families, they were bid a hearty welcome to stay while they could build a place to live for themselves. There was room enough out doors to do the cooking and there was roof enough for as many to sleep as there were planks in the floor. The generous good man that gave myself and family shelter while I was building a house for myself, had a house twenty by twenty-six feet that he had just moved into. There was no chamber floor, no door, no windows and no fireplace. Stoves were almost unknown. Our good women did their cooking out doors by a fire made against a log. The baking was done in a tin oven standing by the fire. Our host, in his generosity, soon admitted two more families, that wanted to build in the neighborhood. After this, when we called the roll, we found we could muster nineteen persons. Well, we were pretty thick, especially nights. But all passed off pleasantly. There were no bickerings, no jealousies; every one seemed to spare no pains to make the one that stood by his elbow comfortable and happy. Notwithstanding time passed pleasantly, we worked with our might to get our own shanties ready for occupancy, for it was now toward the close of October, and there was

no time to lose in getting ready for winter. We necessarily lost some time, for frequently we were invited to go, sometimes five or six miles, to help raise a log house for some one that had got a little start of us, and we always responded to such calls. But by dint of hard labor—I mean just what I say, for from early youth I had been educated a mechanic and practically knew how to use a chopping axe as well as a toad knows the use of a hair comb—in about four weeks my wife pronounced the house ready to move into. I will just now take the liberty to tell the reader just how ready it was. The logs were rolled up and the three pair of rafters were raised; there were shingles (shakes) placed on one side of the roof, a strip up and down the rafters about eight feet wide. We had seven feet square of floor, laid in one corner, made of basswood logs split into slabs; no gable ends, no windows, but the holes cut out for them. It had been a bright pleasant day, and to our inexperienced eyes, the prospect was good for days to come. Well, move we did. No great job, however, for our furniture consisted of a small sewing chair and a common plain bureau. We made a fire by rolling some large logs together in the middle of the house, for the double purpose to keep warm and to scare off the wild beasts. We placed the box in which we shipped our bureau on the small piece of floor we had laid, in which to make our bed. Everything being in readiness, after imploring the Divine blessing on our enterprise, and protection from the dangers that surrounded us, we laid ourselves down to sleep—husband, wife and little daughter, Mary. The wolves entered their protest in decidedly terrific tones during the night against the encroachment on their hunting grounds. I might here speculate on our dreams, but such a sound and healthy sleep knows no dreams. But

we were doomed to disappointment in our anticipation of fair weather, for when we awoke in the morning, we found it had snowed about four inches deep and was still snowing. Of course having nothing to protect us from the storm, our bed and all our clothes were covered with snow. We had left our clothes just as we had laid them off on retiring the night before. My pants were right side up, just as I had stepped out of them, after slipping my hands down over my heels. Not having any other clothes unpacked, we shook the snow off the best we could, and put them on wet and cold. The fire not having gone out we rolled the smoking brands together and soon had a rousing good fire. My wife, whose courage was equal to the emergency, with a cheerful heart, singing her favorite hymn, “Am I a soldier of the cross?” etc., soon had our breakfast in readiness. With thankfulness and appetites only equaled by our resolution, we ate a good hearty breakfast. There was no need of any of the quack medicines of today to aid the digestion. Plenty of exercise and pure air was all sufficient. Under the bright sunshine of the next day the snow disappeared, but the finishing of the house did not progress very rapidly. All the lumber we used for the purpose, except the few boards of our goods boxes, which were patched together for a door, was made with the axe, the beetle and wedges, the froe and the broad axe. This you may well understand was no small undertaking. But with the anticipation of having a home of our own and a farm—the height of our ambition—we worked with alacrity on the outside, days, and hewing plank for a floor and making furniture evenings. A bedstead for instance, was made in one corner of the house, by boring a hole with a two-inch auger into the log in the side of the house, the proper distance from the floor, and from the corner

for the length and another into the log in the end of the house, the proper distance from the corner for the width. Then with poles inserted in the holes in the logs as above described, and into one post, formed the framework for our bedstead; for bedcord, poles were placed, one end on the long pole and the other end fastened to the house opposite. A great statesman said that "eternal vigilance was the price of liberty:" equally so is success to the pioneer the price of persevering industry. A bountiful Providence blessed our efforts, and in a few weeks we had our house about finished; and now, after more than thirty-five years have passed, sometimes in prosperity, blessed with all the comforts of life, in good business and circumstances, surrounded with all the privileges of the best society, I look back to the building of that house and that winter, as the happiest days of my life.

About the middle of November there was a family of about forty Indians went into winter quarters some forty or fifty rods from our house, whose acquaintance we soon made, or rather they made ours. The reader may say, "Well, I wouldn't have liked that;" neither did we at first. But after a few days, in justice to the red men of the forest, I must confess, we enjoyed their company. We swapped our flour for their venison, of which we had a plentiful supply all winter. Among them there was a squaw, old, sick and feeble, the mother of several generations. Nearly every day my wife went to their wigwam and carried the old grandmother a cup of tea, a piece of toast or cake, or something of the kind, which was duly appreciated by the Indians, from the oldest to the youngest. As she would enter their wigwam from day to day, the tall, stalwart Redmen would gather about her, straighten themselves up to their full height, and with much gusto and em-

phasis, exhibiting their gratitude, exclaim, "Nechin squaw" (good woman). I believed them and the more I learned of the Indian character, the more I was confirmed in the conviction that those Indians would have laid down their lives in defense of that "Nechin squaw."

After going to Ann Arbor for a store of provision to last through the winter, a journey of four days with my ox team, the balance of the winter was spent in chopping down the forest trees. It was interesting and animating to see the tops of the trees thrash to the ground and delightful music to hear the sound echo through the woods. The deer, for the country was literally alive with them, would come into the clearing, bounding along with their white and gray flags hoisted, to pick the buds and small twigs from the tops of the fallen basswoods and sugar maples. One evening about sundown thirteen in a drove gave me a short call. During the winter, notwithstanding my inexperience, I succeeded in getting about ten acres chopped, and in the spring, about one-half of it into crops of corn, potatoes and oats. The potatoes for seed cost one dollar and seventy-five cents per bushel. I earned the money by cutting and splitting rails at fifty cents per hundred. By working fourteen hours very hard, I could make one hundred rails—three and one-half days for one bushel of potatoes; I often think of this when I hear men, about the street corners of our villages, complaining of hard times; "can't live on such low wages," etc.

As intimated before, the little money we had brought with us had been expended, and now, the middle of May, our store of provisions was exhausted, and how the larder was to be replenished without money, was a question of the gravest importance, and one not so easily solved. All had to be transported: flour from Buffalo, potatoes and

meat from Ohio. Everything was held at ruinous prices; flour at fifteen dollars per barrel, pork thirty cents per pound, potatoes not to be had, or if found at all, at two dollars per bushel, and nothing to be bought within forty miles, and work for even a day at any price not to be heard of within thirty or forty miles, south or east of Ann Arbor. To leave the wife and baby in the wilderness from fifteen to twenty miles from a laid out road (for as yet we had no civic organization) and to go so far way for fifty cents per day (that was the highest price paid for common labor) in order to pay for enough provisions at such high prices, to last until harvest, was enough to try the courage of even an Ingham county pioneer. We had earnestly considered several propositions. One was to take my little family, with a few of our goods, and start for the southeast part of the State. But how could we travel? There were no provisions that we could carry with us, for we had nothing but small potatoes, on which we had alone subsisted for nearly three weeks. We had been like Micawber, waiting for "something to turn up," until we had only little over one peck left, and too honest to steal and too proud to beg. However, we claim no credit for not stealing or begging, for we met with no temptation. The whole country was nearly as destitute as ourselves. Again, if we left the crops we had planted, which had cost us so much toil, and on which we had placed so much dependence, they would all be destroyed and we should have no provision for the coming winter. It seemed like abandoning all our fondly cherished hopes of home and farm. With every proposition, there were found strong objections. But the time for action had come. We had waited for "something to turn up" until we could wait no longer. My wife, whose faith and courage admitted of no fears or doubts, arose

one bright morning, on which we had agreed to decide on what course should be pursued, with a cheerful, hopeful countenance, saying she would stay at home and take care of the little we had, and I might take the team and go after some provisions, for she felt an assurance that all would be well and turn out for the best, for Providence always favored the brave.

Being thus encouraged by my ever-confident wife, I started with full hopes of success, but how it was to be attained, I had not the remotest idea. That day I went to Dexter and put up at the old Washtenaw House. It was a long day and a longer road to travel with a yoke of oxen on a hot day. I arrived there about sundown, having had only three or four roasted potatoes for dinner, that I had brought from home. To say that I was hungry was no exaggeration. I called for supper with as much independence and ate with just as good a relish as though I had the money to pay for it. After supper I found Mr. Millard, the owner of the old Dexter mill, who had the only flour on sale in the village. He had that day received a few barrels from Detroit. I told him of my situation—of the wife and baby, way back in the wilderness, of the few potatoes I had left as their only subsistence, and offered to give security on my oxen or wagon or both, until harvest. I could then get work and pay, but I could not talk money down. At this he turned upon his heel, and as he left me said "No flour to sell" with such emphasis, such a manner and tone of voice, as chilled and blasted and settled all hopes of relief from that source. I then went to two or three grocery stores in search of something to sustain nature until harvest. A little whiskey, some tobacco, and a wheelbarrow load of some other groceries constituted their stock in trade. There was nothing for me, no, not one pound of anything

I wanted. On my way back to the hotel, thinking of the situation in which I had left my little family, and the prospects before me, of being able to afford them relief, I must confess the clouds began to gather around my mind. On arriving at the hotel, I found a young man there who had built a shop by the help of a brother, and commenced in the wagon business. He was quite forward in making my acquaintance, told me his business, and on being informed of my former occupation, at once proposed a co-partnership. He said he had no family, that mine could live in the shop chamber and he could board with me and furnish the provisions; that we could live on the fat of the land. He was especially anxious after seeing my wagon, of my own make and finish. I began to feel that this proposition was the faith of my wife realized, and retired to rest with buoyant hope, yet somewhat exhausted in body and mind. It had been a day of fatiguing, tiresome labor, and anxiety, and when I laid down to rest temporarily relieved, Morpheus soon had dominion over me. At another interview in the morning, arrangements for co-partnership were consummated, and I felt greatly relieved. A great burden of anxiety was removed from my mind—my wife and little one were provided for, at least for the present. High hopes were revived. Already in anticipation, I began to see a prosperous business growing up, but alas! judge of my dismay, my blasted hopes and prospects blighted, when my anticipated partner invited me to drink with him. On being refused he walked up to the bar saying he “believed he would take something.” The bartender seemed to understand his wants and handed down a bottle containing (judging from his looks and his actions after he had swallowed a glass full) the same kind of brandy that I have heretofore described.

He had just poured down the glass of water to quench the raging fire in his throat, when I walked over to him and frankly and in decided tone told him that he could consider our arrangement ended; that drink had scared me out. He undertook to explain but my mind was fixed. It was of no use, I could never consent to risk my little all with a man that could stand under as big a drink as that, or that would drink at all.

By this time the breakfast bell called us to fat pork and bread, and as they were just out of butter that morning, we were very generously and kindly permitted to sop our bread in the fried pork dish, for which we of course voted thanks. But the enjoyment of the breakfast was occasionally interfered with by the thought trespassing on my mind, “How is this hotel bill to be paid?” Notwithstanding such unwholesome and unpleasant questions, I ate a good hearty breakfast and was the better prepared to meet the great, the present, all-absorbing question of providing for my family. I went from one little business shop to another, with the vain hope of seeing something by which I might bring about the object of my mission. Mr. Millard had the flour, but it did me no good. I could not obtain it without the money, and money was as far out of my reach as the flour. I confess that my courage began to fail, and perhaps I should have given up in despair, but for the encouraging words of my wife, “Providence always favors the brave.” And I knew, too, that our case was morning and evening presented to the throne of Heavenly grace, which had its influence in inspiring confidence in ultimate success. It was now about nine o'clock in the forenoon and still no better prospect than when I first arrived the night before. My condition was even still worse, for my hotel bill stared me in the face. With a feeling of despondency, I went

out to the open shed of the hotel, in which stood my wagon and seated myself on the board across the box. I thought of my family, of the circumstances in which I had left them, the prospects of relief and the hotel bill. I had made every effort in Dexter that gave the least promise of success. Then I thought whether I should go on east to Ann Arbor, or go south. All of these subjects and questions were one by one being turned over in my mind and mentally discussed and especially the last two questions. I was so deeply absorbed in thought that I had become almost unconscious of everything else. Just at this moment I was aroused by a man driving under the shed a pair of light, nice ponies, before a large heavy lumber wagon, only fit for oxen. It was H. H. Norton, now a resident of and well-known citizen in Livingston county, of this State. As he drove under the shed, he called out, Norton-like, "Hallo! sir, I want to trade wagons with you. Is that wagon yours, sir? It is just such as I want, and mine is better for you to use oxen with than yours—it's stouter, will you trade, sir?" Mention has previously been made of this wagon, finished up in the best style, nicely ironed, painted, striped and varnished. It was just what he wanted for his fine small horses. As I read in his countenance that he was in the right mood to give me a good trade, if I managed well, my heart fairly leaped with joy at the prospect of relief. A ray of light had burst forth. The clouds that had gathered so thick and almost impenetrable on my mind were breaking away. My wife's faith was not in vain; her prayers were about to be answered. I told him I made the wagon in the State of New York, of selected timber for my own use; that I could be induced to part with it only by the most absolute necessity and a big price. I asked him thirty dollars to boot. He laughed at me, claiming that his wagon was

worth more to me to use with oxen than my own. But he offered me ten dollars; I should, of course, trade for that, if I could get no more, but I was determined to make him pay the last dollar possible for his fancy, for it was parting with one of my idols. After considerable bantering and equal dividing on both sides, he paid me twenty dollars and we exchanged wagons. Mr. Norton was just the right man in the right place. With a thankful, bounding heart, I received the money and the way I squared myself up to the bar of the hotel to pay my bill was a caution to poor folks. The landlord had been ignorant of my circumstances. I then went to Mr. Millard and showed him my money. O, what a change had come over the man! How obliging! How anxious to assist the "pioneer!" With what tender sympathy he spoke of the dear wife and child way back in the woods! O, how glad he was to be able to accommodate me with some flour. But alas, there was no other way; I was obliged to buy my flour of the kind, tender-hearted man, which he well knew. But this radical change in Mr. Millard's deportment was very easily comprehended—he was a merchant and in hopes of selling me some goods. My feelings toward him were not of the most friendly type. He could not have sold me any goods, neither could he have sold me flour, if any other man in the village had any flour on sale.

With some flour, one pound of tea, a few pounds of pork bought of a farmer, one bushel of oats for seed at a cost of a dollar and fifty cents, some heavy cotton sheeting to make my wife an every day dress (which she colored with butternut bark) and a piece of bread for lunch on my way home about noon, with feelings of inexpressible gratitude and greatly encouraged. I thought I could see the hand of an overruling Provi-

dence in bringing about the means of relief. My oxen, too, understood something about the situation, for they seemed to walk with more than usual quick and lively step. I arrived home just at the dawn of day. In the clear, bright May morning my wife had heard the sound of the wagon rolling over the roots of the trees, and in her anxiety to know the result of my journey, met me nearly half a mile from the house. Seeing her some distance off, I cried out "All is well, we can now have bread." Our meeting was one of rejoicing. All nature was alive. The gobbling of hundreds of wild turkeys chimed in strange chorus with the multitude of birds of every hue and smaller size. All were rejoicing, and conspired to enliven and arouse to renewed hopes of future success in obtaining a home and farm in Michigan.

I need not say that under such inspiring circumstances, we enjoyed our breakfast of bread and meat as we never had before. Soon after this our cow that I had bought of Samuel Ives of Unadilla, the winter previous, became a new milch cow. We then had plenty of milk and butter and were fully provided for.

Nothing of special interest transpired until near the close of June. We had employed our time in chopping down and clearing away the forest, for it was heavy timbered land. I think, of all the work a man ever did, chopping and clearing land will give him the most voracious appetite. It seemed so at least to me, for our stock of provisions were nearly exhausted. It had become evident that our supply would not carry us to harvest. It may be inquired why I did not kill some of the abundance of deer, turkeys and other game, with which the woods were literally alive? Perhaps I can answer this most satisfactorily by relating an incident. I generally carried a good rifle with me when I went into the woods. At one time

when looking for my cattle, I saw a very fine deer, feeding on some grass near the edge of an open marsh. By moving a few steps to the right, I brought a very large elm tree in range between me and the deer. I walked carefully up to the tree. The deer was unconscious of the great danger that threatened its destruction, and was still gently picking the heads from the marsh red tops. With great care I examined the cap on the tube of my gun lock, and saw there was powder in the tube. All seemed to be in readiness and in the best possible order. The deer was only about four rods off and standing perfectly still, and with a rifle carrying a one-half ounce ball and as good as any in the State, I felt sure of some venison for the first time, of my own killing. I took deliberate aim at his broad side, resting against a three and a half foot elm tree. Bang went the gun and away went the ball, and the deer, too, at the highest speed, with his white and gray flag at full mast, leaving me with an empty gun and the full conviction that hunting was not my gift. Notwithstanding, I could not, like the Indian, support my family with my rifle, yet there was nothing now very discouraging, for some of the oldest settlers about Ann Arbor and Dexter were about to commence their haying and work could be obtained at some price. With health and this fact in view there was no fear of suffering, and it would require but little to carry us through the winter.

One bright morning, full of hope I started to find work, inquiring at every place where there was any apparent prospect. I found none that wanted to hire until I arrived at Henry Warner's in the Township of Dexter, who is now well known as a successful breeder of Short-horn stock. He had commenced haying that day and would give me work at seventy-five cents per day in haying

and nine shillings per day in harvesting, and would let me have a hundred pounds of flour as cheap as I could get it in Dexter village, which was seven dollars and fifty cents. Flour had been higher but had fallen in price, it being just on the eve of harvest.

What do you think of that, you men who are laying around idle, letting your families go half fed and half clothed, trying to form associations to protect labor when you can obtain the high prices of present day? I very gladly accepted Mr. Warner's offer, and next morning went to work with a good will. But O! The haying tools in my inexperienced hands. The scythe would lop in and it would point out. But Mr. Warner was the same high-minded, honorable, jovial man then that he has been ever since and has my thanks for his kindness to me. He laughed at me but showed me how to mow. He said that if my strength and skill equalled my will, I would be a good man to hire. I worked three days in haying and four and a half days in wheat harvest. Now let us see how many days' work one hundred pounds of flour cost. One day's walking twenty-five miles, seven and a half days' haying and harvest, one day to go home after my oxen, one day back to Mr. Warner's and another to go home again—just eleven and one-half days. My father had been a pioneer in the State of New York, and I often called to mind the observation he made after every effort and argument had proved unavailing to dissuade me from coming west: "Ah, he has but little conception of a pioneer's life; of what it is to make the first break in the wilderness." By this time I was quite willing to indorse the statement.

We had almost daily visits from the Indians, and often had very laughable plays and jokes with them. They were always ready for fun, from the oldest to the youngest, and enjoyed it the best of any class of people I ever

saw. They were ever ready to practice a joke and just as ready and willing to take one. I might relate numerous anecdotes of them but will content myself with but few. One morning we heard, as we supposed, a fawn bleat in our fallow that had been burned over. We ran with all speed to catch the young deer, but a young Nichee had played a joke on us. He hid among the black logs and with a small bone taken from a deer's leg, made a noise like the bleat of a young fawn, which they could do to such perfection as to decoy deer within range of their rifles. This mode of hunting often practiced by the Indians in the proper season of the year. When we were within a few yards of the young redskin he jumped up, hooted, hallooed, laughed and bounded into the woods. The next day some ten or a dozen Indians and squaws came where I was at work, full of laugh and play and in derision would say "gemokman catch fawn." They stayed an hour or so, perfectly jubilant, joking me about catching the fawn. One day, twenty or more of them, men, women and children came into my house. I well knew by their hilariousness that they had come to play. One, a tall athletic young Indian, came up to me asking me for some tobak, saying, "Nichee no tobak." I replied, "co-wene Nichee penintee tobak." I had seen a plug of tobacco in the bosom of his blanket. Whether they had much or little they would always beg all they could. After disputing a while, working around near the door, an opportunity presenting, I snatched his tobacco from his blanket and ran out doors and round the house, the young Indian after me at the top of his speed. The rest of them sallied out of the house and formed a ring, giving me plenty of room, to witness the race. They laughed, hooted, skipped, hopped, jumped and did anything that an Indian could do, to express their delight; and

when the young Indian gave up the race, they crowded around him and by every means in their power and in a variety of ways, ridiculed him. One would go lame, another would walk, representing an old man, and so, each in his own way, according to their ingenuity, made fun of his inability to recapture his tobak from the Neechin Gemokeman, and he, too, felt chagrined at his defeat. Similar sports were of frequent occurrence with the Indians. Such were my feelings for the redskins, that I deeply lamented when the government drove them off west.

The season of 1837 was a very early one, and vegetation came forward very rapidly. We had plenty of potatoes, beans, etc., unusually early, more so than any year since. It was a blessing most undoubtedly designed for the special benefit of the pioneer. As soon as the corn was well glazed, my wife invented a way of procuring most excellent food from it in a novel yet a very nice easy way, by husking the ear and cutting it off the cob on a jack-plane, by turning the plane bottom side up on a table, taking the ear of corn in the hand and shoving it over the plane against the edge of the iron. It will make much better samp or hominy than corn ground in a mill, for in this way you get only the sweetest part of the kernel. The nearest mill being at Dexter, new corn meal would sour before we could get it home. So, again it will be seen, that necessity is the mother of invention. We enjoyed life and health admirably up to October, when I was taken sick with ague and fever, and before anything occurred worthy of note, or I recovered, our first year of pioneer life in Ingham county came to a close.

SILAS BEEBE.

In "The Michigan Pioneer Collection" I find extracts from a diary kept by Silas Bee-

be, who finally settled in Stockbridge. Of his trip from Utica, N. Y., to Ingham county, I think that part relating to this county may be interesting to many. He was leaving Washtenaw county, where he speaks of seeing men plowing with six yokes of oxen. Under date of February 24, 1838, he writes:

"Left after breakfast for Ingham county. We soon struck into timbered lands and saw less of swamps and marshes. Roads were less traveled, but we found our way to the center called "Jefferson City." The first blow towards this place was struck last September. It now has some ten or fifteen acres cut down ready to clear, five or six log houses, peopled, a school house and school. We went on foot about a mile and found two huts, a little clearing and a family going in." (This was probably what became the Strickland Settlement.) "We had designed to have continued our journey to Dewitt, Clinton county, but were obliged to forego the journey for want of roads." He writes: "Jefferson will undoubtedly be a place of some importance." He further adds: "Three and a half miles south of this is a rival place of equal claim, called Mason. A saw mill (frozen up), a few houses and surrounding forests is all it can boast of." Jefferson City is the place to which the writer was brought by his parents, who settled there in 1843.

EPHRAIM MEECH.

Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Meech settled on section 18, in Leroy, in January, 1837. The snow at this time was eighteen inches deep, and, for a distance of eight miles through the wilderness, the travelers were obliged to cut and break their way. The cold was intense and in crossing a creek the ice broke, and the stockings of Mrs. Meech were completely frozen to her feet. The first greeting she received the morning after her arrival was from two Indians, who asked for

whiskey. The only other inhabitants were wild beasts. Bears were frequent visitors and made great havoc among the swine. One was shot, just after he had carried away a fine hog, and it yielded five gallons of bear's oil. Wolves were constant disturbers of the peace, and would frequently surround the house and begin their dismal howling as evening approached, which they steadily maintained until morning dawned. Mrs. Meech would spread a blanket on the boards which served as a floor for the loft of their dwelling, and would lie down for the night, in constant fear lest the marauders should break through the window.

She welcomed with great joy the presence of the next settler, for she had not seen the face of a white woman for eight months. Mr. Meech raised the first crop of corn raised in the township. He used frequently to carry grain to the mill for the neighbors, which would require a week to go and return, the time having been much lengthened by the bad roads and swollen streams which had to be forded.

Many instances of wolf-trapping and bear hunting might be mentioned in which Mr. Meech took an active part, the bounty on the former offered by the State having materially aided the settlers in their early struggles. Mr. Meech died on the land he entered, in 1876.

JACOB F. COOLEY.

The time is almost, if not quite, past for obtaining reminiscences of the first settlers and, thinking they should be preserved, we feel justified in taking the following from Durant's History of Ingham and Eaton Counties:

"Jacob Frederick Cooley was born in Germany, February 23, 1807. He came of a good family, but with true German thrift and forethought learned the trade of a tailor

in his native country. He lived in one of the German capitals, possibly Stuttgart, until he came to America. He settled in the State of New York. His wife was Lucy Barnes, who was born in Hartford, Conn., April 1, 1804. At the time of her marriage, her parents were living in Oneida county. She was a woman of the real live Yankee stock, and well fitted for pioneer life, as subsequent events proved.

The young couple moved to Leslie, Ingham county, Michigan, arriving there on the 6th of May, 1836. They erected a temporary shanty in the wilderness, six miles from any settlers, but being soon after attacked with sickness, which almost every settler was subject to, they became homesick. Wild beasts and snakes troubled them, and one day, leaving their two children in their cabin, they went out to examine their land and got lost in the woods; but their faithful dog found them, and they followed him home. The dog was afterwards killed by wolves.

Mr. Cooley was a stranger to everything connected to woodcraft or farm labor, and the prospect of making a comfortable home in the new country seemed anything but pleasing. Becoming at length sick and disgusted, he returned with his family to New York in 1837. But there was something enticing in the West after all, and in November of the same year, leaving his family, he returned to Michigan. At Jacksonburg he made the acquaintance of Jerry and William Ford, or at least one of them. These men had, in April, 1836, laid out a village on section 21, in Lansing township, which they named "Biddle City." Learning that Mr. Cooley was looking for a place to settle, and also that he was a tailor and his wife a weaver, the Fords persuaded him that at or near their town was the place to settle; that it was sure to be a great city, and that the trades of himself and wife would soon make

them comfortable, if not absolutely rich. To this enticing story Mr. Cooley lent a willing ear, and came down to view the country. The nearest government land to "Biddle City," which he could find was on section 30, in the southwest part of the township, lying on Grand river, and about two miles southwest of the new city. It proved to be an excellent piece of land, and the section now includes some of the best farms in the township.

One of the Fords came along with Cooley, but only remained a short time, and then departed and left him alone in the wilderness. Mr. Cooley knew absolutely nothing of the labor necessary to hew out a home in the woods. He had never handled an axe in his life, and in cutting down a tree he hacked on all sides of it, and when he thought it about ready to fall, ran out of its reach. He did not know how to plant his vegetables after he had managed to prepare a small plat of ground, but planted potatoes, corn, beans and cabbage promiscuously in the same hill.

In building his first cabin he managed it by felling a tree, letting the butt rest upon a stump and then covering the trunk with brush and sods. He did not know where the lines of his land were, and employed a Mr. Scott, in Clinton county, to point them out for him, paying him, according to his son's account, fifty dollars for his services. A second time he lost his lines, and had to pay Mr. Scott once more to establish them for him. His land was the southwest fractional quarter of section 30, township 4 north, range 2 west. He purchased deer-skins from the Indians and made himself a full border suit, including a coon-skin cap. His son, J. F. Cooley, Jr., remembers this suit as a great curiosity. Soon after completing his shanty, he followed the river to Jacksonburg, where he purchased supplies for winter, and then, procuring lumber, built a boat to transport

them down to his future home. This was in December, 1837.

On his way down the river, not being a skilled boatman, he came to grief in the swift water, opposite where now stands the Village of Diamonddale, where night overtook him. His craft struck a bowlder, and either broke up or stove a hole, so that his provisions got into the stream and his flour and salt were nearly spoiled. He, however, waded around among the ice and slippery stones and saved a portion. Having no means of making a fire, he ran up and down the bank of the river to keep him from freezing. At length the barking of a dog attracted his attention, and following the sound he came to a wigwam, where he found an Indian and his squaw, who took him in, rubbed his half frozen limbs, and made him as comfortable as circumstances permitted. For food they set before him the best they had, boiled or roasted hedgehog and muskrat. On the following morning, he paid the Indian two dollars to carry him down to his shanty. The Indian soon after abandoned his camping place, and built his wigwam near Mr. Cooley's.

The inexperienced settler now began to clear a spot of ground and build a better cabin of logs, and here remained until the spring of 1838, when he wrote his wife to join him with the remainder of the family. Mrs. Cooley, accordingly bade good-bye to her parents, and, taking her two boys, Jacob F., Jr., and Lansing J., came to Detroit, where she arrived in safety, though it was in the midst of the Canadian "Patriot war." At Detroit she hired a teamster to take her to Jackson, but the Sheriff followed him for some misdemeanor, and he fled to the woods, leaving Mrs. Cooley with the team, which she drove to Jackson, where it was taken from her. Nothing daunted by the terrors of the road, she started with her boys on

foot for Eaton Rapids. After walking several miles she met a man who told her if she would take a certain trail which he pointed out, she would save considerable distance; but the path was so obscure that after a little time she lost it in the woods. Placing her children on a log, she bade them stay right there until she returned, and then proceeded to find her way out. At length she heard a cock crow, and the sound guided her to a settler's cabin occupied by one Blakeslee, who went with her to find her children, which they succeeded in doing after a long search. Mr. Blakeslee then took his team and carried Mrs. Cooley and her children to Eaton Rapids, where she stopped with a Mr. Spicer, who procured an Indian to notify her husband of her arrival. He soon appeared, and building a boat took his family down the river. Night overtook them, and they were obliged to encamp on the bank until morning, when they proceeded on their way, and before noon on the 15th day of June, 1838, reached the site of their future home.

They had no team or domestic animals of any kind, and Mrs. Cooley assisted her husband to clear a small piece of land, which they sowed with wheat, and planted a few vegetables. They kept a record of time by marking it every day on a board or log with charcoal. Their first "Independence Day," July 4, 1838, was celebrated on a flat rock near the river, where Mrs. Cooley sang songs, to the delight of the Indians, while her boys played with their dusky friends under the trees along the river banks.

About the middle of July the entire family were taken sick, and were nearly helpless for several days. A family named Skinner had settled up the river in the Township of Windsor, Eaton county, and Mr. Cooley got an Indian to go and notify them of their troubles. Mr. Skinner came and took them to their house, where they remained for sev-

eral weeks, and this experience exhausted all the ready money they possessed. Recovering from their sickness, they returned to their home in the fall and found their crops all safe, their old Indian friend having taken care of them during their absence. They exchanged the products of their land with the Indians for fish and venison and thus opened the famous "dicker" trade of the early days.

In the following winter the family were all again taken sick and lost the day of the month, but a traveller happened along in January set them right again. At length all their provisions were consumed and they were forced to live on the charity of their early Indian friend, who managed to procure sufficient food to keep them from starving. At one time Mr. Cooley was so low that they all expected he would die, and he finally told his wife to lay his body in a bark trough, cover it with dirt, and take her children out of the woods. But at length he recovered.

In the spring of 1839, Mr. Cooley went to Jackson and worked at his trade, leaving his wife alone with her children. For fourteen months she never saw a white woman. Wild beasts were plenty and exceedingly troublesome. At one time a gang of wolves followed Mr. Cooley, as he was bringing home some meat for his family, for a long distance, but he finally reached home in safety. At another time, when out blackberrying, he was chased by a bear and escaped with the loss of his hat. Occasionally the family would suffer the fire to go out, and then some one would have to travel perhaps ten miles to procure a supply. Some of the Indians were at times insolent, but they were generally friendly. Their insolence never availed them anything, for Mr. Cooley was resolute and defended his rights.

After they began to raise corn he rigged a novel contrivance, though a common one

in those days, to pound it. It consisted of a mortar made by burning a hollow in a stump, and rigging a spring-pole, to which was attached a wooden pestle; and this answered a very good purpose.

On the 6th day of January, 1840, Mrs. Cooley gave birth to a son, who is said to have been the first male child born in the township. He was named Nathan L. Cooley. A friendly squaw performed the offices of physician and midwife, and was the only woman present.

In the fall of 1838 they heard of neighbors down the river and to the southeast of them. These were Coe G. Jones, on section 5, and Joseph E. North, Jr., on section 32. The Norths made them a visit. The Fourth of July, 1839, was celebrated at the house of Joseph E. North, Jr. His father had recently moved into the settlement, and the three families celebrated together.

Their first threshing was done on the ground, and the first wheat-grist was taken to Eaton Rapids by Mr. Cooley, who was gone three days. The children could hardly wait for the first loaf of bread to bake, but when ready for the table they divided it with the dusky Indian children, who enjoyed it as well as they. The earliest mills near them were at Eaton Rapids and Ingersolls, now Delta. When they patronized the mill at Ingersoll's, they took the grist down the river in a log canoe or "dugout," and then went across the country, through the woods, and hauled the canoe and ground grist back along the narrow path, through mud and water with ox-team. The canoe was not a first class land carriage, but they managed to haul it by fastening a log chain around its nose, though it required great skill and constant attention to prevent the curious vehicle from overturning in the rough pathway. Sometimes in the winter when they wanted to cross the river with their oxen,

and the ice was not strong enough to bear them, Mr. Cooley would cut a channel across and swim them over.

When at length, they had become the possessors of an ox-team, a cow, a pig, and a few sheep they congratulated themselves upon their improved circumstances; but their joy was short lived, for a great black bear carried off the pig and the lean, hungry wolves made short work with the sheep.

The hardships and privations of the early settlers of Michigan, save only in one respect, that of Indian wars and difficulties, were certainly as formidable and discouraging as were ever encountered by the people of any state in the Union. The country was largely made up of dense and heavy forests, interspersed with swamps, marshes and lakes; the earliest roads were more horrible than can be conceived of by the present generation, and then there was the almost interminable labor of cutting down the timber and clearing it away before anything could be grown for the support of man or beast. In the midst of their labors the deadly malaria fell upon them, and they froze and burned alternately for months and years with the ague and fever. When the first scanty crops were raised, and there was a small surplus, it took weeks to carry it to an uncertain market and the cost of transportation ate up all the proceeds. Wild beasts, dangerous reptiles, and persecuting insects were plenty as snow flakes in a January storm, and it was literally a struggle between life and death with the chances in favor of the latter alternative.

In many instances the earliest comers lived for several years without store or school or church accommodations, and the wonder is that men and women did not degenerate into fierce barbarians and abandon all hope of civilization amid the depressing circumstances which hemmed them in on every side. Nothing but an indomitable will, and a most

sanguine looking forward to a better day in the future, an undying faith in the power of human intellect over the forces of nature, ever kept hope alive in the hearts of the pioneers of Michigan, and enabled them to work out the mighty problem of reclaiming a most forbidding wilderness and building up a free and prosperous commonwealth. There were a few comparatively sunny places among the "oak-openings" and beautiful miniature prairies of the southern and western portions of the peninsula, but they were only exceptions. By far the greater portion of the State has been won from a state of nature only through almost unparalleled hardships and the most unflinching perseverance.

Within a year or two, Mr. Cooley built a second and improved log house. The first one stood near the northwest corner of his quarter section, and a considerable distance from the river near a copious spring, which latter item no doubt had considerable weight in determining the selection of his land. The first dwelling was built by the labor of himself and wife, and was a rude affair. The only windows were small holes left in the logs, covered with greased paper. The roof was constructed of troughs, the first course laid with the convex side down, and the second enverted and lapping over the edges of the others. This plan, provided the troughs were sound, made a very comfortable covering, impervious to water so long as the material did not warp or crack.

The second house stood about fifteen rods west of the first, nearer the river. When it was all ready to be put up, it took all the able bodied men in five townships to raise it. It had a roof made of heavy stakes, pinned upon the transverse timbers with three-quarter-inch ash pins. The improved building boasted of a better chimney and sash windows, which latter Mr. Cooley whittled out with a pocket knife.

Mr. Cooley was probably the first settler in Lansing township, having arrived, as we have seen, in the autumn of 1837. There is some uncertainty regarding the arrival of the first family, but the probabilities point to Mr. Cooley's family, who reached their destination on the 15th day of June, 1838. The deed of his land was dated in 1837, and signed by Martin Van Buren.

Mr. Cooley died on his farm, June 9, 1865, at the age of fifty-eight years, two months, and sixteen days, at a period when he should have been in the prime of his physical powers. No doubt the hardships of a pioneer life had much to do with his comparatively early demise. He left a wife and five children—three sons and two daughters, to each of whom he gave a farm, and saw them settled around him. Mrs. Cooley died February 21, 1870.

REMINISCENCES

BY

A. E. COWLES.

I cannot add anything to what has already been said of the hardships of the pioneer settlers, for when my parents brought me to Ingham county, they located in what was then considered, a well settled part of the country; but there are some little things not usually mentioned in sketches of pioneer life, that may be interesting to some, that I think I will jot down.

My father, Joseph P. Cowles, and my mother came with myself and baby sister, now Mrs. Carrie C. Bayley, living in St. Paul, Minn., to this county in October, 1843, from Chardon, Ohio—my parents and we children, with horse and buggy and the household furniture and a covered wagon, drawn by two yokes of oxen, driven by my two uncles, F. M. Cowles and H. P.

Cowles. I remember the long journey very well, especially crossing the Black swamp in the sea of mud, the fording of the Maumee river at Toledo, the arrival at Mason and the final arrival at our destination at the "City of Jefferson," in Alaiedon, spoken of by Mr. Silas Beebe in that part of his diary, hereinbefore copied. The city was located on section 29, at the junction of Mud creek and the old road that ran from Mason, north to Delhi and later to Lansing.

My father had purchased from George Howe, my mother's brother, one hundred sixty acres of land, mostly in the city plat, with a log house upon it; and the water privileges on twenty-five acres more, together with a sawmill run by the water in Mud creek. No one crossing the creek at that point would ever imagine that it could have furnished power to run an upright saw through whitewood logs four and five feet in diameter; but it did for many months at a time, for five years that I remember; and I have seen large fish, pickerel, suckers and mullet speared in its waters.

It has been stated in histories of the county, that there were thirteen log houses in the city, but there were not—besides the log school house there were only four. Those must have been counted that were from one to two miles away, in the Childs, Pierce, Strickland and Main neighborhoods. The log house that we moved into was better than most log houses, for the logs were hewn flat on the outside and inside, and there was a wide covered porch in front of it. It, like all others, had a big fire place at the base of a "stick chimney," that was built of stone for five or six feet up from the bottom and from that to the top, of sticks split from hardwood timber about an inch thick and three inches wide, laid flat in mortar and plastered thickly on the inside with the same. The fire was very cheerful, made with a "back log," one

to two feet in diameter and smaller wood piled on large andirons. All of the cooking was done there upon the coals and by hanging kettles upon iron hooks, hooked over an iron crane, hung so as to swing over the fire; imagine a woman cooking three meals a day in this way, cooking her face almost as brown as she did the meat. Potatoes were baked by covering them with hot ashes and live coals over the ashes; and no potatoes baked in any other way ever tasted quite so good. The baking of bread, pies and cakes was done in a tin oven, set before the fire; it was of bright tin, about two and a half feet long and a foot wide, or deep, something in the shape of an old fashioned shaker bonnet, if one can imagine, two and one-half feet wide. It was set with the open front before the fire and the heat reflected from the bright tin sides and flaring top, baked better bread, pies and cakes than can come from a stone oven.

Mother made our candle-tallow dips—in this way: two straight poles, about ten feet long, were placed, about a foot apart, with their ends upon chairs; wicks were cut twice as long as the candle was to be, folded over little sticks about fourteen inches long, twisted and waxed, so that they would not untwist, six upon each stick and twenty sticks making ten dozen of the wicks, which were to become ten dozen candles. These sticks were placed with their ends resting on the poles and the wicks hanging down between the poles. The sticks were taken one at a time, the wicks immersed in a kettle of melted tallow and placed back upon the poles, until all had been "dipped;" by that time the tallow on the first six wicks had cooled, and commencing again and again at that end, the process was continued until the candles were of the required size; mother also had the candle molds in which she could make a dozen candles, at a time, that were of more

perfect shape, by putting the wicks upon the sticks in the molds and filling with melted tallow. There were no matches and if the fire went out, coals for rekindling it had to be brought from a neighbors—they, who had no near neighbors, made fire by striking steel upon a flint so that the spark would catch in a piece of punk held near. But seldom the fire was allowed to go out; it was banked at night, to keep it. Our lanterns were round in form and made of tin, perforated full of holes, through which the light came.

Our meat was principally, salt beef and salt pork. By mutual consent, no two neighbors would butcher at the same time and when one did, pieces of fresh meat were distributed among the neighbors; and how good it was. Children do not know how good it is when it can be had only two or three times a year.

The best beds were laid on bed cords (small ropes) strung crosswise through holes in the sides, and head and front rails and tightened by a bed wrench.

Wool was carded into small rolls by the women with two hand cards and these rolls spun into yarn on the spinning wheel and the yarn was woven into cloth, also by the women, home-spun—for clothing for men, women and children. The music of the spinning wheel, for hours at a time, day in and day out, will nevermore be heard in the land.

There were, of course, no mowers or reapers or threshing machines. The grass was cut with a scythe and the music of its swish all day long was very pleasant for young ears. Grain was cut with grain cradle and raked and bound by hand. I wonder if all the present generation know what a grain cradle was? Well, it was a scythe upon a snath; above the scythe was a frame holding four or five wooden fingers, the same length as the scythe. Talk of grace in movement; there isn't much that will compare with an

experienced cradler in a large field of wheat; the rhythmic swing through the standing grain; the regular laying over of the cradle upon its back by extending the left hand and drawing in of the right, leaving the cut grain lying upon the fingers; the bringing the cradle around to the left side and drawing it out from under the grain, which was thus left in a beautiful swath; the bringing the cradle back, by a raising of its heel and with an upward curve; two short steps ahead and repeat for one hour at a time, was all very pleasant for my young eyes to behold—it will never be seen again in these parts. Following the reaper came a man whose duty it was, to rake together just enough grain to a bundle and bind it with a wisp of straw, and it was a pretty good man, who could keep up with the man with the cradle, if he was an expert cradler. The bundles were stacked or put into the barn and, when the time came for threshing, they were opened up and the grain spread upon the barn floor, where it was generally threshed by hand, with flails; but sometimes by driving oxen around upon it, as I have done, keeping them moving a half a day for a flooring. I felt quite a man, helping in this way, as I did the winter I was eight years of age, driving two yokes of oxen, in drawing whitewood logs to the mill. They were loaded upon the sled by my father and a helper in the woods and unloaded by the mill hands.

The foregoing is pleasant for me to remember and I thought perhaps it might be so for some to read. Indians, wolves and deer were as plentiful as told by Mr. Dryer. Indians came with very dirty maple sugar in the spring and with berries in the summer; we were not at all afraid of them for they were quite civil and were well treated. We moved to Lansing in 1848, the next year after the location of the capitol.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

While the State was yet a territory, in 1796, Wayne county was organized and included all of the lower peninsula, as well as part of what are now the State of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin. Washtenaw county was taken from Wayne, and organized into a county in 1826 and included Ingham county. By the act of the Legislative Council of Michigan, passed October 29, 1829, Ingham county was laid out and set off and declared to be included within the following limits—viz.: north of the base line and south of the line between townships four and five, north of the base line and east of the line between ranges two and three, west of the principal meridian, and west of the line between ranges two and three east of the meridian, and the act stated: "and the name thereof shall be Ingham," after the date of being laid out and set off and the date of the organization of the county. The territory of Michigan was admitted into the union as a State, by act of congress, passed on the 26th day of January, 1837. By an act of the Legislature of Michigan, approved April 5, 1838, and to take effect on the first Monday of June, 1838, the County of Ingham was organized. Among other things, the act provided that the Circuit Court for the county should be held on the first Tuesdays of June and November in each year, and until a convenient building should be erected at the county seat, at such place in said county, as the Supervisors or Commissioners of the county should direct, also section 4: There shall be elected in the said County of Ingham, on the first Monday of June next, all the usual county officers, to which, by laws, the said County of Ingham is entitled, and whose terms of office shall severally expire on the 31st day of December, next ensuing, and said election shall in

all respects be conducted and held in the manner prescribed by law for holding elections for county and State officers."

Prior to the passage of this act, the county seat had been located by commissioners appointed by Governor Stevens T. Mason. They were Theophilus Crawford of Livingston county, Washington Wing of Washtenaw county and John Bronson of Detroit. On the 7th day of April, 1836, they reported to Governor Mason, that they had located "the seat of justice" in said county at the quarter section post, between sections one and twelve, town two north, range one west," that is three and a half miles due east of the center of the city of Mason.

Mr. Charles T. Thayer, who owned the south half of section one, and the north half of section twelve, laid out a village there and named it "Ingham," but no county buildings were ever erected, and no county business was transacted there. There was much dissatisfaction on account of the location by the commissioners and petitions were presented to the Legislature, asking for the removal of the county seat, and the Legislature passed an act, approved March 6, 1840, vacating the location and locating it at the village of Mason.

On the first Monday of June, 1838, an election of county officers was held, as required by the act of the Legislature, organizing the county and the following officers were elected: Sheriff, Richard R. Lome; Clerk, Valourus Meeker; Treasurer, Hiram H. Smith; Register of Deeds, Minos McRoberts; Judge of Probate, Peter Linderman; Circuit Court Commissioner, Griffin Paddock; Surveyor, Anson Jackson; Coroners, Horatio N. Forbes, James Phillips and Henry Wood; County Commissioners, who transacted the county business that is done now by the Supervisors, Peter Linderman, Jacob Loomis and Henry Lee. No Prose-

cuting Attorney was elected at that election, as prior to 1850, that office was filled by appointment of the Governor.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATIONS.

The first township organized in the county was Stockbridge, in the southeast corner of the county, on March 26, 1836. The other townships were organized as follows: Aurelius, including the west half of the county, March 11, 1837; Ingham, including the present towns of Ingham, White Oak, Wheatfield and Leroy, March 11, 1837; Leslie, taken from Aurelius, December 30, 1837; Onondaga, from Aurelius, March 6, 1838; Vevay, from Aurelius, March 6, 1838; Alaiedon, including the present four northwest townships, March 15, 1838; Bunkerhill, March 21, 1839; White Oak, from Ingham, March 21, 1839; Phelpsstown, whose name was changed to Williamston, by act of the Legislature, February 17, 1857, including the present townships of Williamston and Locke, March 22, 1839; Brutus, name changed to Wheatfield by act of the Legislature, March 20, 1841, and including the present townships of Wheatfield and Leroy, March 22, 1839; Leroy, from Brutus, March 19, 1840; Delhi, from Alaiedon, February 16, 1842; Lansing, from Alaiedon, February 16, 1842; Meridian, from Alaiedon, February 16, 1842; Locke, from Phelpsstown, February 16, 1842.

The organization of the last four townships, fully completed the organization of the county, with its townships as they have remained ever since.

It will be interesting, as well as useful, to have a list of the county officers, as perfect as it can be made from records, from 1838 to 1904, inclusive.

List of county officers, 1838 to 1904.

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

Ingham, when a part of Wayne county, was in the First Judicial Circuit, together with the counties of Macomb, St. Clair, Mackinaw and Chippewa. By the revised statutes of 1846, page 353, it is enacted that the State is divided into four judicial circuits and Ingham is placed in the fourth, together with Oakland, Livingston, Shiawassee, Clinton, Saginaw, Genesee and Ionia, and it is provided that the Justices of the Supreme Court shall twice in each year (certain cases excepted), hold a circuit court in each of the counties designated in his appointment and in the performance of such duties, shall be denominated "Circuit Judge." "In his appointment" does not mean his appointment to office but his appointment of counties in which he shall preside, which he was required to make after his election.

The legislature by an act approved April 8, 1851, divided the State into eight judicial circuits, placing Ingham in the fourth with Washtenaw and Jackson. By an act approved February 12, 1891, the Thirtieth Judicial circuit was created, constituted of Ingham and Livingston counties and by an act approved May 30, 1897, the State was divided into thirty-five judicial circuits and made Ingham alone the thirtieth, which it still remains.

The presiding judges who held courts in the county were Wm. A. Fletcher, Alpheus Fitch, Charles W. Whipple, George Miles, Edward Mundy and George Martin. The judges of the several judicial circuits, that included Ingham county, have been as follows: David Johnson, Edwin Lawrence, Samuel Higby, Alexander D. Crane, George M. Huntington, G. T. Gridley, Erastus Peck, Rollin H. Person and Howard Wiest, the present judge.

Prior to the organization of the county and after, until the adoption of the constitution of 1850, the laws provided for the election of two associate judges (sometimes called side judges) of the Circuit Court for each organized county, one of whom was to sit with the presiding judge, presumably for consultation, but it was said that the presiding judge seldom counselled with his associate. However, it is reported that one of the associate justices claimed that at one time he was consulted. It was near the end of a long term, when the presiding judge turned to him and asked him if he didn't think their bench was pretty d—— hard to sit upon so long, and he said he did, agreeing with his superior and no dissenting opinion was filed.

The associate judges elected in this county were Amos Steele and E. B. Danforth, 1838-1840, John R. Bowdish and E. B. Danforth, 1841-1844, Joseph E. North and Joseph Hunt, elected in 1846.

COUNTY COURT.

In 1815 County Courts were established, to be held by a chief and two associate justices appointed by the Governor. In 1833 they were abolished in the organized counties east of Lake Michigan except Wayne, of which Ingham was then a part. After the establishment of Circuit Courts the County Courts began to decline and much of their jurisdiction was from time to time transferred to the Circuit Courts and in the revision of the Statutes of 1846 it was provided that they should be held by two judges, elected by the people of the county for the term of four years and called respectively, County Judge and Second Judge. This court had original and exclusive jurisdiction of all claims above a Justice's jurisdiction and under \$500 except actions in ejectment and proceedings in Probate Court and it had appellate jurisdiction over Justice Court. Cases

determined by it could be removed by it to the Circuit Court only by certiorari, no appeal being allowed. The court was abolished by the constitution of 1850.

The judges and second judges of the County Court elected in Ingham county were County Judge, Benjamin Davis, Second Judge, Horatio N. Forbes; Davis resigned and Wm. H. Chapman was elected to fill the vacancy in 1849; County Judge elected in 1850 Mason Branch and Second Judge, Orrin Sharp.

PROBATE COURT.

In 1818 a Court of Probate was established in each county to be held by "some able and learned person" appointed by the Governor. The Revised Statutes of 1838 made the office of Judge of Probate elective for the term of four years—that provision is still in force.

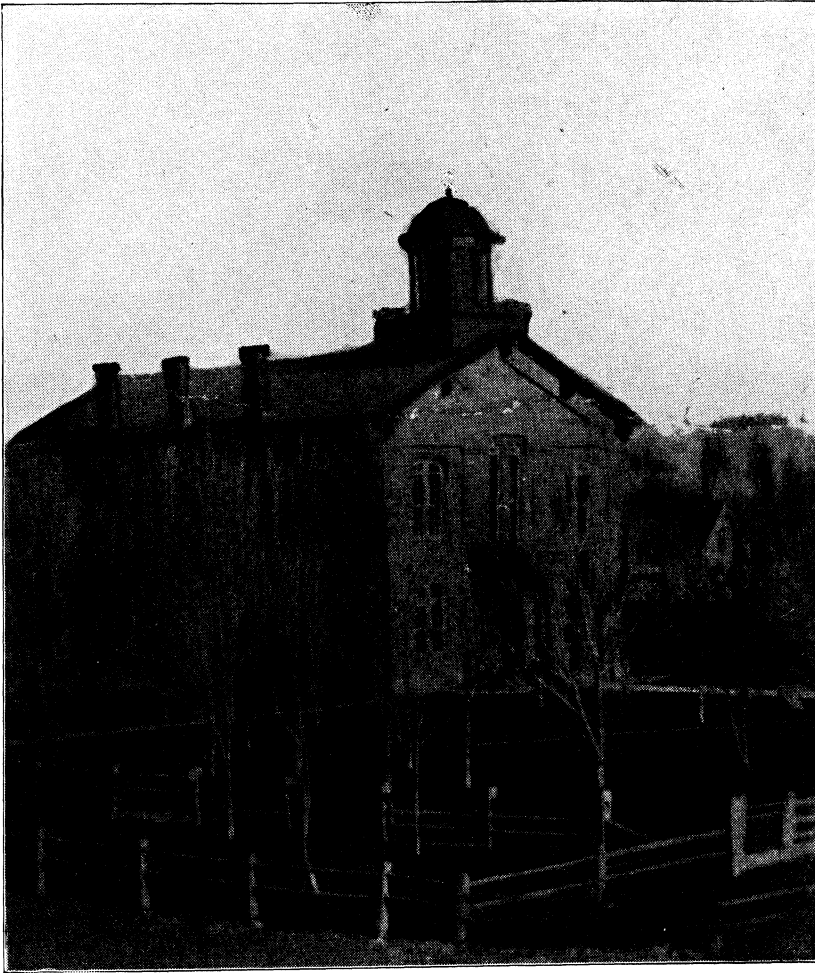
The following are the names of the Judges of Probate with their terms of service: Valorous Meeker, 1839-1842; Henry Fiske, 1843-1845; Amos E. Steele, elected to fill vacancy; Richard Ferris, 1847-1848; Griffin Paddock, 1849-1852; Wm. H. Chapman, 1853-1856; Wm. H. Pinckney, 1857-1864; Horatio Prat, 1865-1872; Mason D. Chatterton, 1873-1880; George F. Gillam, 1881-1884; Quincy A. Smith, 1885—June 30, 1891, resigned, George W. Bristol appointed by the Governor to fill vacancy, July 1, 1891-1892; Albert E. Cowles, 1893-1896; Frank S. Porter, 1897-1900; Jason E. Nichols, 1901-1904; Henry M. Gardner, 1905—Dec. 31, 1908.

COURT HOUSE.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners in December, 1842, \$800 was appropriated for the purpose of building a court house. A building committee was appointed consisting of Minos McRobert, Peter Linder-

man, George Mathews, Benjamin Davis and Samuel Skadan, who were authorized to let the contract, which they did to William Hammond & Co., for the sum appropriated, and the building was erected in 1843 on lot

tion to submit to the people a proposition for building a new court house and to raise for the purpose \$10,000, \$5,000 by tax and \$5,000 by loan. The people voted upon it at the election in April, 1856, the result being



INGHAM'S OLD COURT HOUSE.

four, block seventeen, according to the plat of the Village of Mason. It was a two-story frame building, twenty-eight by thirty-four feet. That building was the Ingham county court house for fifteen years. But it having become inadequate to the needs of the rapidly growing county, the Board of Supervisors in December, 1855, passed a resolu-

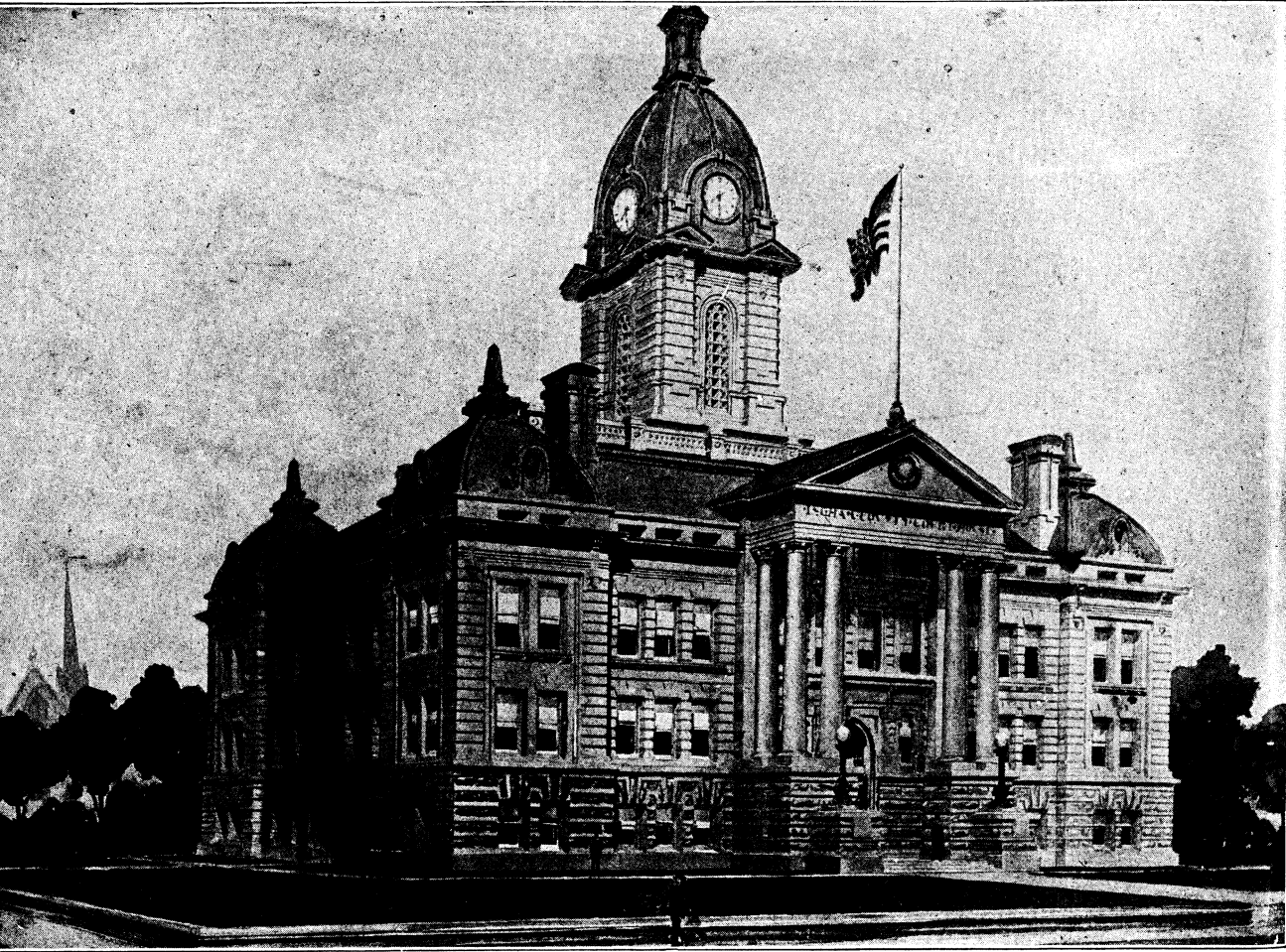
for the tax 1,090 to 665 against it and for the loan 1,088 to 652 against it.

The Board of Supervisors appointed a committee consisting of P. R. Peck, Wm. Woodhouse and J. C. Bailey to select a site and procure plans and specification. Plans and specifications furnished by Mathew Elder of Lansing were adopted and the contract for

building was let to him June 20, 1857, for the sum of \$11,700, Mason having subscribed \$1,700. The building was of brick and erected in the center of the public square, the site selected by the committee, and was completed at a cost of \$12,229.19 and ac-

cessories, some of which prior to this had been in a separate building, a frame building erected in 1840 at a cost of \$325, on the site now occupied by the jail.

This court house at the time it was built was considered quite an imposing structure



NEW COURT HOUSE AT MASON.

cepted by the Board of Supervisors by a resolution passed April 19, 1858.

With money raised by subscriptions of Mason people in the fall of 1858, the court house grounds were graded, walks made and shade trees set out. This building, besides the court room, contained all of the county

and answered its purpose for forty-five years, though very poorly and inadequately. During the last several years of that period it had also become badly in need of extensive repairs and the question was should it be repaired at large expense or should it be torn down and a new one erected? It de-

volved upon the Board of Supervisors to decide that question and on the 26th day of October, 1901, the committee of the Board on public buildings, reported that in their opinion "some steps should be taken towards securing plans for remodeling of the present court house and an estimate of the relative cost for a new one, for comparison and recommend that a commission be appointed by the chairman consisting of four members who shall visit in their discretion, not to exceed three county seats within a reasonable distance of Ingham county, to assist them in their deliberations, and to be prepared to report their findings and to offer such other suggestions as they would deem profitable to this board at its next meeting in January, 1902."

At the same meeting the chairman of the Board appointed as the committee recommended, F. L. Dodge, C. H. Sibley, W. C. Nichols, A. I. Barber and J. T. Bullen. At the January, 1902, meeting of the board, the above named committee reported that they had visited four county court houses in the State, naming them, and that in their opinion a new court house should be erected in this county and that "action be taken to submit the question to the people for expression by vote at a date hereafter to be decided upon."

At a meeting of the Board, January 8, 1902, on motion of Supervisor Shank, the following was adopted:

"WHEREAS, The present court house of the County of Ingham has become inadequate to supply the needs of the county, and

WHEREAS, For numerous reasons a new court house for said County of Ingham has become a necessity; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Supervisors of the County of Ingham that there be submitted to the qualified electors of said county, at the annual spring election to be held on the

first Monday in April, A. D. 1902, the proposition to borrow on the faith and credit of said county, at such times and in such amounts as the same shall be needed, and to issue its evidence of indebtedness therefor, the sum of \$40,000, the proceeds to be used solely for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for a county court house and county office building on the site of the present court house of said county. Said money so borrowed to be paid in five equal annual installments of \$8,000 each, the first installment thereof to be paid in the year 1903. Said sum so borrowed to be repaid by spreading the same upon the taxable property of Ingham county as follows: \$8,000 in the year 1903; \$8,000 in the year 1904; \$8,000 in the year 1905; \$8,000 in the year 1906 and \$8,000 in the year 1907."

The vote at the election in April, 1902, was as follows:

Townships and Wards.	For Loan.	Against. Loan.	Total.
Alaiedon	250	17	267
Aurelius	323	18	341
Bunkerhill	195	36	231
Delhi	309	33	342
Ingham	266	40	306
Lansing	106	83	189
Leroy	228	127	355
Leslie	277	200	477
Locke	130	172	302
Meridian	192	95	287
Onondaga	184	104	288
Stockbridge	219	120	339
Vevay	252	2	254
Wheatfield	156	40	196
White Oak	231	22	253
Williamston	202	304	506
Mason, 1st ward	278	3	281
Mason, 2d ward	268	268
Lansing, 1st ward	192	166	358
Lansing, 2d ward, 1st precinct.....	165	266	431
Lansing, 2d ward, 2d precinct.....	142	150	292
Lansing, 3d ward, 1st precinct.....	131	194	325
Lansing, 3d ward, 2d precinct.....	137	134	271
Lansing, 4th ward, 1st precinct.....	205	268	473
Lansing, 4th ward, 2d precinct.....	97	156	253
Lansing, 5th ward, 1st precinct.....	188	287	475
Lansing, 5th ward, 2d precinct.....	156	213	369
Lansing, 6th ward, 1st precinct.....	125	138	263
Lansing, 6th ward, 2d precinct.....	87	115	202
Total	5,691	3,503	9,194
Majority for 2,188.			

At a special session of the Board of Supervisors held in April, after the election, a building committee of five was appointed with power to procure estimate of cost and plans and specifications for a new court

house and county office building to be erected upon the site of the court house in the city of Mason, to be reported to the Board for approval or objection, and with authority for awarding and execution of a contract on the bid to be approved; the committee to continue in authority in the supervision of the construction of the building until completed and accepted. The chairman of the Board, A. I. Barber, was made chairman of the committee and he appointed as the other members, Dodge, Bullen, Lathrop and Phillips. At the same session an auditing and loan committee was appointed to take charge of the business of negotiating the necessary loans for money to be used in the construction of the building and given power after the loan was authorized by the Board, to audit all bills, which were not to be paid until approved by the building and auditing committee. The chairman appointed as such committee, Lawrence Price, L. C. Webb, W. A. Steele, L. T. Hemans and W. C. Nichols.

A committee was also appointed to procure accommodations for the county officers and the board while the old building was being torn down and the new one constructed.

At the same meeting this committee made report which was adopted, and in accordance with it the woodhouse attached to the old building was moved to the southeast corner of the court house square, an addition built to it and fitted up for the offices of the County Clerk, Register of Deeds and Judge of Probate, and temporary quarters were provided for the Circuit Court, Treasurer and Board of Supervisors. At the adjourned special session of the Board, June 2, 1902, the building committee reported that they advertised for plans and specifications and had received a number which were submitted. The various architects explained their plans. The plans were referred to a committee that reported four of them for the consideration

of the Board. After careful consideration the Board proceeded to ballot upon the acceptance of a plan and on the one hundred and eighth ballot the plans of E. A. Bowd of Lansing were adopted and Mr. Bowd chosen as the architect to superintend the construction.

The cornerstone of the new court house was laid on the fifth day of May, 1903, with imposing ceremonies by the Grand Lodge of the Masonic fraternity, a large concourse of the people of the county being present.

The following articles were placed in a copper box and deposited in a stone, to be uncovered and displayed to the view of perhaps some generation of the twenty-first or maybe of the twenty-second century, to-wit:

Programme of the laying of the cornerstone.

Tenth annual announcement of the Mason Tourist Club, 1901-1903.

Manual of the Presbyterian church.

Vandercook's Past and Present Life of Mason.

Directory of the First Baptist church of Mason.

Circuit Court Calendar for January term, 1903.

Mason W. C. T. U. programme for 1903.

Roster of Steele Bros. Post, G. A. R.

Charter and policy of Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Mason.

List of teachers, school directors and board of examiners.

Staats Zeitung.

M. A. C. Record.

The State Issue.

The Industrial Enterprise.

History of Mason Lodge, No. 70, Knights of Pythias.

Early history, charter present membership of Capitol Grange.

Souvenir of National Grange.

Autograph list of members of Junior

Christian Endeavor Society of the Presbyterian church of Mason.

Roster of Mason Lodge, No. 70, F. & A. M., and Ingham Chapter, No. 51, R. A. M.

Roster of Eastern Star Chapter, No. 150 of Mason.

Roster of Loyal Temperance Legion of Mason.

List of officers and data concerning M. E. church of Mason.

G. A. R. lodge and roster of Phil McKernan Post, No. 53.

Woman's Relief Corps, No. 131 of Mason.

Ten cents in script.

Sketch of the Village of Stockbridge.

Roster of Rebekah Lodge of Stockbridge.

Roster of Mason Hive, No. 120, L. O. T. M. M. of Stockbridge.

Roster of Stockbridge Lodge, No. 130, F. & A. M.

Roster of Eastern Star Lodge of Stockbridge.

At a further session of the Board, the building committee reported that they had advertised for bids for construction, which were submitted and recommended that the contract be awarded to the lowest bidder, George Rickman's Sons, at the sum of \$39,879, which was done, and the building committee was authorized to sell the old building or make the best disposition of it.

At a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors on the third day of June, 1903, the building committee reported that the building could not be completed for the \$40,000 voted by the people and recommended that the question of an additional appropriation of \$36,000 for the completion of the building, be submitted to be voted on by the people of the county, and in compliance with such report, the following resolution was adopted by the board:

Resolved, By the Board of Supervisors of

the County of Ingham, that there be submitted to the qualified electors of said county at a special election to be held on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1903, the proposition to borrow on the faith and credit of said county at such times and in such amounts as the same shall be needed, and to issue the bonds of the county therefor, the sum of \$36,000, the proceeds to be used solely for the purpose of erecting and completing the county court house and county office building now in process of construction; said bonds to be divided into six equal series, and to become due and be paid in six equal annual installments of \$6,000 each. The first series or installment to become due and be paid December 31st in the year 1908; the second series or installment to become due and be paid December 31st in the year 1909; the third series or installment to become due and be paid December 31st in the year 1910; the fourth series or installment to become due and be paid December 31st in the year 1911; and the fifth series or installment to become due and be paid December 31st in the year 1912; and the sixth and last series or installment to become due and to be paid December 31st in the year 1913, etc., together with annual interest thereon, not to exceed the rate of four per cent. per annum. Said bonds and the money so borrowed, together with the interest thereon, to be repaid by spreading the same upon the taxable property of Ingham county, as follows: \$6,000 and interest, to be raised by tax in the year 1908; \$6,000 and interest, to be raised by tax in the year 1909; \$6,000 and interest, to be raised by tax in the year 1910; \$6,000 and interest, to be raised by tax in the year 1911; \$6,000 and interest, to be raised in the year 1912; \$6,000 and interest, to be raised by tax in the year 1913.

At the election held July 20, 1903, the proposition was defeated by a small majority

with a small vote polled—less than one-third of the registered vote of the county, and at a special session of the Board on August 17, 1903, it was resolved to submit the same proposition to be voted upon at a special election to be held November 3, 1903. At that election the result was as follows:

Townships and Wards.	For the Loan.	Against the Loan.
Alaledon	183	8
Aurelius	263	7
Bunkerhill	87	16
Delhi	113	44
Ingham	162	33
Lansing	24	36
Leroy	72	149
Leslie	215	36
Locke	25	83
Meridian	82	19
Onondaga	56	42
Stockbridge	59	90
Vevay	278	6
Wheatfield	62	31
White Oak	119	7
Williamston	60	223
Mason City, 1st ward	301	7
Mason City, 2d ward	276	2
Lansing City, 1st ward	47	46
Lansing City, 2d ward, 1st precinct	44	54
Lansing City, 2d ward, 2d precinct	43	34
Lansing City, 3d ward, 1st precinct	40	67
Lansing City, 3d ward, 2d precinct	17	29
Lansing City, 4th ward, 1st precinct	76	54
Lansing City, 4th ward, 2d precinct	46	41
Lansing City, 5th ward, 1st precinct	45	61
Lansing City, 5th ward, 2d precinct	44	45
Lansing City, 6th ward, 1st precinct	34	34
Lansing City, 6th ward, 2d precinct	12	28
	2,885	1,332

The building having been completed, it was accepted by the Board of Supervisors, October 15, 1904, and Ingham county has as beautiful, commodious and convenient a court house and county office building as has any county in the State.

EARLY ATTORNEYS.

The following are the early attorneys who were admitted to the bar and those who practiced in the courts of Ingham county prior to 1863, with brief sketches of some of them:

Augustus D. Hawley was the first attorney admitted to the bar in the county.

John W. Burchard was one of the very earliest attorneys. He was born in Scipio, Cayuga county, New York, in 1814, and was admitted to the bar in Rochester, N. Y., in 1835. He came to the county in 1839 and settled in Mason. In 1841 he purchased

land and an interest in the water power at what is now North Lansing, and in 1843 built a log house and a dam across Grand river, and April 6, 1844, was drowned by having his boat drawn under the waterfall while he was trying to ascertain what damage had been done to his dam by high water. He was probably the first white man drowned in Ingham county.

Hon. Daniel L. Case settled in Mason in 1843, and was appointed by the Governor Prosecuting Attorney in 1844. In 1845, law practice not being very extensive or remunerative, he engaged in the mercantile business in Mason and in 1847 removed to Lansing and gave up the practice of law. In 1850 he was elected a member of the State Legislature from Ionia county where he was engaged in the mercantile business for a short time. In 1858 he was elected Auditor General of the State and in 1864 he was appointed by President Lincoln paymaster in the army and was commissioned "Major." He died in Lansing, November 24, 1898.

Hon. John W. Longyear was born in Ulster county, New York, October 20, 1820. In 1844 he removed to Mason, completed his law studies, having begun the same in New York, teaching district schools during winters, was admitted to the bar in 1846 and removed to Lansing in 1847 and formed a law partnership with his brother, Ephriam Longyear, which was continued until about 1860. In 1862 he was elected to Congress from the Third Congressional District of Michigan, composed of Calhoun, Eaton, Ingham, Jackson and Washtenaw counties, and was re-elected in 1864. In 1867 he was a prominent, capable and worthy member of the Constitutional Convention. In 1870 he was appointed Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, which high office he filled with honor and distinction until his death, on the

11th day of March, 1875. Judge Longyear, when a young man, was considered the ablest lawyer in Ingham county and later one of the ablest in the State and was regarded as among the most careful and learned of the U. S. Judges.

Funny incidents are reported from all new sections of the country and often as having taken place in the court room. The writer remembers one in which the laugh was on Mr. Longyear: A man was being tried in justice court before Squire Champlin Havens in Lansing, for having sheared a neighbor's horse's tail. George I. Parsons was prosecutor and Mr. Longyear was for the prisoner at the bar. The principal witness came on to the stand after having taken several views of "the wine when it was red," or whiskey when it was straight. Mr. Parsons finally got out of him, with many hiccoughs, that he saw the respondent shear the horse's tail. Mr. Longyear took the witness and asked who held the horse's tail while it was being sheared. The witness gave Mr. Longyear a look of disgust and contempt, and answered, "I say mister (hic), I would have you (hic) und'stand (hic) that hoss (hic) was capable of (hic) holdin' his own tail (hic)."

W. W. Upton, the writer remembers, as one of the most prominent attorneys in Lansing in 1848-'52. He was admitted to the bar at DeWitt, Clinton county, in 1845, that being the county seat of Clinton county at that time. He represented Clinton county in the last session of the Legislature held in Detroit and was instrumental in having the capitol located at Lansing. He removed to Lansing in 1847 and commenced the practice of law which he continued until 1852, when he removed to California. In 1856 he was a member of the California Legislature and from 1861 to 1863, District Attorney of Sacramento county. In 1864 he removed to

Portland, Oregon, practiced law there until in February, 1868, he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of the State to fill vacancy and in June, 1869, was elected to the same office for a term of six years, and from September 1, 1872, to September 1, 1874, he was the Chief Justice of the State of Oregon. On October 1, 1877, he was appointed by President Hayes Second Comptroller of the United States Treasury, which office he held until June 1, 1885. Nothing further can be obtained regarding him.

Ephriam Longyear was admitted to the bar in Ingham county in 1847, and located in Lansing and forming a partnership with his brother, practiced law until 1860. In 1861 President Lincoln appointed him postmaster at Lansing and he held the office for five years. Then he engaged in mercantile business for a short time and after that in the banking business for the remainder of his business life. He died in Pasadena, California, January 18, 1889, and his remains were brought home and lie in Mount Hope cemetery.

William H. Pinckney was born in New York, March 18, 1824, and was admitted to the practice of law by the Supreme Court at Auburn, N. Y. in 1848. He removed to Lansing in 1850 and opened a law office and practiced until about 1857. He was private secretary of Hon. Jacob M. Howard when he was Attorney General and was at one time City Recorder and for many years Justice of Peace in Lansing. He died in Lansing, January 23, 1901.

Orange Butler removed from Ontario county, N. Y., to Adrian, Michigan, in 1835, and was a member of the House of Representatives in 1837, removed to Lansing in 1849 and engaged in practice and the Court Journal shows that he was interested in many cases. He died in Lansing, June 11, 1870.

David E. Corbin was admitted to practice in Buffalo, N. Y. He came to Lansing in 1848 and formed a law partnership with W. W. Upton. He died in New York, August 3, 1850.

William H. Chapman was born in Connecticut, January 20, 1820, studied law with Governor Toucey of Connecticut and was admitted to practice in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1847. He came to Lansing in 1848. He held the office of County Judge of Ingham county, Judge of Probate and Mayor of Lansing. He died August 18, 1895.

George I. Parsons was born in New Hartford, N. Y., in 1822, and was admitted to the bar in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1836. He came to Lansing in 1848 and engaged in the practice of law. He held the office of Prosecuting Attorney of the county from 1857 to 1860, inclusive, and City Attorney of Lansing in 1861 and 1862. He removed to Winona, Minn., in 1869, and died there February 27, 1884.

Phillip McKernan studied law in the office of O. M. Barnes at Mason and was admitted to the Ingham county bar in 1856. At the breaking out of the Civil War he was Captain of the Curtenius Guards, a military company in Mason, and with most of his men, enlisted and joined the 7th Michigan Infantry of Volunteers and were assigned to Co. B of that regiment, he becoming lieutenant. He died of typhoid fever near Poolsville, Md., September 26, 1861. His remains were brought back to Mason by military escort and were interred in Maple Grove cemetery at Mason.

Orlando M. Barnes was born in Cato, N. Y., November 21, 1824. In June, 1837, he came with his parents to Michigan and settled in Aurelius, Ingham county. He entered the literary department in the U. of M. and graduated in the class of 1850, studied law and was admitted to the bar and

located at Mason and soon secured a large practice. In 1852 he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the county to fill vacancy and was elected and re-elected to the same office. In 1871 he withdrew from general practice and from then devoted his attention to the interests of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company, and from 1872 until his death was its land commissioner. In 1862 he was elected to the State Legislature and in 1877 to the office of Mayor of the City of Lansing. In November of 1876 he ran for governor on the Democratic ticket but was defeated by Charles M. Croswell, the Republican nominee. Mr. Barnes died in Lansing, November 11, 1899.

George M. Huntington was born at Ludlowville, N. Y., March 20, 1836, and removed to Ingham county with his parents, who located in Mason in the early forties. He was admitted to the Ingham bar December 15, 1857, and entered into partnership with O. M. Barnes with whom he had studied law. He was elected Circuit Judge in 1875 and served one term of six years. He died at Mason, April 2, 1889.

Henry L. Henderson located in Mason about 1857 and was admitted to the Ingham county bar December 15, 1857. He practiced his profession for nine years, when he abandoned it and engaged in the banking business in Mason in the name of H. L. Henderson & Co., which continued until 1871, when the First National Bank was organized and he became its Cashier and at the expiration of its charter he established the State and Savings Bank, of which he was President at the time of his death, October 9, 1897.

John G. Ramsdill was born in Wayne county, Michigan, January 10, 1830, and came to Lansing about 1856. He studied law with John W. Longyear and was ad-

mitted to the bar October 6, 1858. He was Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court at Lansing. He removed to Grand Traverse in 1861 and practiced law until he was elected Circuit Judge of the thirteenth judicial circuit, which position he held for twenty years. He died February 16, 1903.

Thomas J. Ramsdell was born in Wayne county in 1833, and was admitted to the Ingham bar October 6, 1858, and practiced in Lansing until November, 1859, when he removed to Manistee, Michigan, where he began and still is in practice. He was Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court in Lansing in 1861, was elected member of the legislature for Manistee and other counties in that legislative district.

Delos C. Wiley came to Lansing from De Witt, Clinton county, in the year 1857 and practiced his profession here until a short time before his death, May 5, 1874. He soon became very prominent and successful at the bar and for a long time was on one side of a majority of the cases tried in the Ingham Circuit Court. He was fluent before a jury, the words coming thick and fast. He would have been a terror to stenographers, if the court had been favored with their services in those days and they had been required to take his arguments to court and jury. He gave and took hard knocks but did not allow them to break friendships between knocker and knockee. Mr. Kilbourne gave him one that pleased the bar. Mr. Wiley often introduced clerks in his office as witnesses and having done so in a case in which Mr. Kilbourne was the attorney for the other side, the latter in opening his argument to the jury, said, "I labor under a disadvantage in trying cases with my brother Wiley, for I only keep a law office while he keeps a law and evidence office." Mr. Wiley was eleven years in partnership with R. C. Dart.

Rollin C. Dart was born June 10, 1831, at Potsdam, N. Y. He entered the University of Michigan in 1854, came to Lansing in 1856 and commenced the study of law in the office of J. W. and E. Longyear and was admitted to the bar October 6, 1858. He practiced in Lansing until he removed to Petoskey in October, 1882, where he is still in practice. For eleven years of the time he was in Lansing he was in partnership with D. C. Wiley under the firm name of "Dart & Wiley." It was a prominent law firm and continued until Mr. Wiley's death. Mr. Dart, while here, held the office of Justice of Peace for eight years, Prosecuting Attorney four years and Alderman of the third ward for four years.

Seneca N. Taylor studied law with O. M. Barnes, was admitted to the bar in Ingham county, September 4, 1860. He is now living in St. Louis, Mo., where he has an extensive and lucrative practice. He was a student at the Agricultural College and a member of the first class at its opening, May 13, 1857.

Mason D. Chatterton was born in Mt. Holly, Vermont, August 30, 1838, and came with his parents to Michigan and settled in Meridian township, June 23, 1851. He was the first student examined and admitted to the Agricultural College and was there three years. He graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan March 27, 1861, and was admitted to the bar of Washtenaw county, with his law class. He has held the offices of Circuit Court Commissioner and Probate Judge of this county and President of the Village of Mason. He wrote and published "Chatterton's Probate Law," in two volumes, which is in general use by attorneys throughout the State and coming into use in other states. He also wrote a book which has been published since his death, the title being, "Immortality of

Man from the Standpoint of Reason." He died in Lansing, October 27, 1903, and was buried in the Okemos cemetery.

Henry B. Carpenter was born at Gaines, Orleans county, N. Y., and came to Lansing in 1860, and studied law in the office of John W. Longyear, and was admitted to practice in September, 1861. He enlisted in the Civil War, August 9, 1862, was made third corporal and rose in rank by promotion, and was made second lieutenant in May, 1863, and captain in October, 1864. He was wounded in the Battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, by gun shot in the head. Many men receiving a similar wound would have felt called upon to die, but that kind of grit brought him through that save the lives of many wounded men. He served through the war, came home, opened a law office and is still practicing in Lansing. He has held the office of Prosecuting Attorney for Ingham county four years, and City Attorney in Lansing one year.

Samuel L. Kilbourne came from Canada with his parents to Okemos, Ingham county, in 1842, and to Lansing in April, 1848. He was a student at the M. A. C. in the first class. He was a member of the first law class at the University, where he graduated in 1861, and was admitted to practice with his class at Ann Arbor in 1861. He has held the office of City Attorney of Lansing, a member of the Board of Education seven years, being President of the Board two years, member of the Lansing Police and Fire Commission six years, being President of the Board three years. He was a member of the State Board of Pardons four years, President of it two years, and Representative in the State Legislature in 1874 and 1875. He prepared the bill repealing the prohibitory liquor law and establishing the tax system. Although the youngest member of the House of Representatives he was

made chairman of the Democratic minority. He was editor of the Lansing Journal in 1861 and 1862. For nine years he has been and still is the President of the Ingham County Bar Association.

Other early attorneys were:

John I. Reddick, who practiced here in very early days. He is said to be living in Omaha, Nebraska.

Horatio Pratt was admitted to practice in this county, December 23, 1858. He was Judge of Probate of this county in 1865-1872.

E. D. W. Burch, Andrew Sawyer and James I. Honey were all admitted by the Ingham Circuit Court, September 4, 1860.

Albert E. Cowles was admitted to practice with his University Law Class at Ann Arbor in March, 1862, now living in Lansing.

Other early attorneys were A. J. Cutler, George A. Armstrong and John Horner.

LATER ATTORNEYS.

They who have been admitted and they who have joined the Ingham County Bar since 1862:

Allaben, Fred D.
 Allen, Alfred.
 Alton, Charles.
 Andrews, Floyd E.
 Ashley, Edwin H.
 Atwood, M. M.
 Avery, E. S.
 Barker, F. D.
 Baird, James J.
 Bartholomew, Wm. I.
 Barker, Horatio A.
 Bergman, A. A.
 Black, C. P.
 Burnett, J. L. R.
 Bristol, George W.
 Bolton, Daniel D.

Bertch, Chas. W.
 Butts, Chas. F.
 Cahill, Edward.
 Cahill, Frank.
 Cairns, ——.
 Calkins, Jay.
 Campbell, Job T.
 Call, A. T.
 Carpenter, John I.
 Case, Rex.
 Casterlin, C. C.
 Chapin, Edward C.
 Chapman, Chas. H.
 Chase, John H.
 Clark, Clarence D.
 Clark, Russel A.
 Cleveland, R. J.
 Colbath, Frank H.
 Collingwood, Charles B.
 Commons, Samuel.
 Cook, John B.
 Crane, Isaac M.
 Cummins, Alva M.
 Cowles, Frank M.
 Corcoron, Luke H.
 Darling, Frank I.
 Davis, Wm. F.
 Day, George F.
 Dean, Frank.
 Densmore, E. A.
 Dodge, Frank L.
 Dolan, P. H.
 Dunnebacke, Joseph.
 Fowler, Chas. E.
 Finch, Jerry L.
 Fogg, F. M.
 Forester, G. Edward.
 Foster, Charles W.
 Foster, Walter S.
 Fraser, Wm. A.
 Francis, Wm. H.
 Gardner, Henry M.
 Gardner, L. B.
 Garner, Charles E.

Gildart, Wm. B.
 Gillam, George F.
 Gillespie, George H.
 Gogran, J. W.
 Green, Champ.
 Hawley, Nathan F.
 Haines, A. B.
 Hammond, Chas. F.
 Handy, N. F.
 Harmon, Chas. O.
 Harris, James.
 Heck, George R.
 Hemans, Lawton T.
 Henderson, H. P.
 Higgins, H. F.
 Hood, Oscar J.
 Hooker, Harry E.
 Huntington, Bela S.
 Honey, James I.
 Jeffries, Henry E.
 Johnson, Lucius D.
 Jones, Dana T.
 Judson, James B.
 Johns, Jr., Wm.
 Longyear, S. E.
 Lowe, Edward H.
 Lee, Jay P.
 Lewis, E. D.
 Lyons, T. Roger.
 Lillie, Roswell.
 Lapham, George G.
 Marble, Ralph N.
 McArthur, L. B.
 McKenzie, Dugal.
 McPherson, Donald.
 Marsh, Milo E.
 Mead, Eva.
 Miller, Lewis M.
 Montgomery, Martin V.
 Montgomery, Richard.
 Montgomery, Stanley D.
 Mosher, Adelbert.
 Nichols, Chas. W.
 Nichols, Jason E.

Newkirk, Chas. F.
 Noble, Ralph N.
 North, Theron C.
 Olds, S. S.
 Osborne, Emmet A.
 Ostrander, Russel C.
 Ottman, G. F.
 Ort, Felix J.
 Person, Rollin H.
 Person, Seymour H.
 Peters, William.
 Porter, Franklin S.
 Prosser, A. D.
 Reed, Lucien.
 Randall, Ira E.
 Raudabaugh, Richard.
 Reasoner, James.
 Reed, Oswald.
 Roe, S. B.
 Root, C. W.
 Root, Hugh E.
 Rouse, Albert F.
 Rogers, Clarence D.
 Robson, Frank E.
 Sackrider, E. B.
 Sanders, Gary E.
 Seager, S. F.
 Sawyer, Andrew J.
 Shields, J. C.
 Silsbee, Harry A.
 Sindlinger, Fred J.
 Smith, Quincy.
 Smith, Chas. D.
 Smith, Stearnes F.
 Squires, J. C.
 Stewart, R. R.
 Stewart, A. F.
 Sutphen, John M.
 Stevens, Ralph E.
 Talmadge, Frank E.
 Tefft, V. J.
 Tenny, J. E.
 Terwilliger, Edwin.
 Thomas, Harry E.

Trask, Orr C.
 Twaits, James W.
 Tufts, Chas. W.
 Waldron, Daniel E.
 Webb, William T.
 Wiest, Howard.
 Wheaton, James.
 Whallon, John W.
 Wiley, Bartlet.
 Wood, Charles B.
 Wood, Clark E.
 Woodhouse, I. B.
 Woodworth, F. C.
 Wood, Wm. H. S.
 York, B. D.
 Zimmer, John J.

JAIL AND COUNTY POOR FARM.

The first county jail and Sheriff's residence was a brick building erected on lot 10, block 17, in Mason at a cost of about two thousand dollars. Previous to that prisoners were sent to Jackson, for confinement to await their trial and for imprisonment. In 1868 the present county jail and Sheriff's residence was erected, the Sheriff's residence being in the front part of the building and the jail in the rear.

The first land purchased for a county farm, was eighty acres, described as the east half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-one in town three north of range one west, Alameda; purchased in 1844. It had a small one-story frame building upon it which was enlarged in the same year by a one-story addition, eighteen by twenty-two feet. The first town meeting the writer ever attended was held in this building when he, a small boy, went with his father. Other additions were made to the building and other adjoining lands were purchased until the farm comprised about two hundred acres. The proposition was often considered of build-

ing extensive permanent buildings upon the farm, but the site was, of late years, by many persons, not considered a good one, and at the same time attempts were made to purchase other lands and to exchange the farm for another site and finally in February, 1878, the Board purchased of Orrin J. Lewis, the east one hundred and twenty acres of the northeast quarter of section twenty-four, town four north of range one west, Meridian, giving in payment the south eighty acres of the county farm and one thousand five hundred dollars in money.

The Board of Supervisors immediately took steps toward the erection of proper buildings, buying material and entering into contracts for the work, supposing of course, the people would endorse their work, but when they submitted the proposition of raising ten thousand dollars for the buildings, the people voted "No." Then at the October session of the Board it was decided to sell the remainder of the old farm and go ahead with the erection of the buildings, and plans were procured and the contract let to Seth A. Paddock and John McRoberts for the sum of nine thousand seven hundred fifteen dollars and eighty-eight cents and in part payment they took the remaining one hundred and twenty acres of the old farm at three thousand dollars. The total cost of the building was about ten thousand seven hundred sixty dollars including arrangements for heating. The remainder of the cost was paid with orders of the building committee upon the County Treasurer. This was objected to by some and threats were made of enjoining the Treasurer from paying the orders and he was so frightened that he finally stopped paying; but a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was called and he received orders to continue payment, which he did and there was no further trouble, and a fine building was erected about one and one-

half miles southeast of Okemos, that was worth all it cost and will answer its purposes for many years yet to come.

COUNTY NORMAL TRAINING CLASS.

The Legislature of 1903, by Act 241, provided that upon the notification by the Board of Education of a district in a county not having a State Normal School within its borders, the district and Board of Supervisors of the county, having voted to establish a county normal training class, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction may grant permission to establish, maintain and control a county normal training class for the purpose of giving free instruction and training in the principles of education and methods of teaching to residents of the county: provided that but one such training class shall be established in any county and provided further, that not more than ten such classes shall be established in the State in one year.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction, together with the County Commissioner of Schools of the county and the Superintendent of Schools in the district in which a class has been established were made to constitute the County Normal Board, whose duties are to determine qualifications for admission to the class, establish course of study, and to grant certificates of graduation, which shall qualify the holder to teach in the public schools of the county; one-year course graduates for three years in any school employing not more than two teachers and two-year course graduates for five years below the tenth grade in any school of the county, except in cities that certificate their teachers.

The district receiving permission to establish a class must provide teachers and rooms

with heating and equipments satisfactory to the County Normal Board. The State pays two hundred fifty dollars to the district for each teacher employed, the total not to exceed one thousand dollars in any county during any school year. In this county, on January 8, 1904, the Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution establishing a normal training class. On April 22, 1904, permission was granted by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the class was located at Mason, and the class was opened at Mason, September 19, 1904; rooms having been provided in the new, beautiful, commodious and modern up-to-date high school building. At the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the writer was informed that the application from Ingham county, prepared by the Hon. Lawton T. Hemans, was the most complete received from any county.

PLANK ROAD.

About the years 1846 to 1850 several companies, no less than six, were chartered to build plank roads through or to terminate in Ingham county, but only one was ever built, the Lansing and Howell, chartered March 20, 1850, by James Seymour, H. H. Smith, E. B. Danforth, George W. Lee and F. C. Whipple.

Among the stockholders were Erastus Corning, Horatio Seymour, John Owen, C. C. Trowbridge, H. P. Baldwin and Zachariah Chandler. The contractors for the construction were H. H. Smith, James Turner and Charles Seymour, all of them merchants of Lansing, who made payment for much of the labor in store orders. It was finished and opened for travel in 1853 and connected at Howell with the Detroit and Howell plank road, making a through road to Detroit. No one in these days can know or

imagine how much it was appreciated, even more than was the first paved street in Lansing, for other roads were continuous mud holes in wet times and almost as bad in dry times, because of the ruts worn when wet by wheels of loaded wagons. There were toll gates at Lansing and Howell and about ten miles apart between, and it was great fun for sleighing parties to run through the gates or get the keepers up in the early morning hours. It passed through Okemos and Williamston in this county. In this connection it is pleasant to remember the old four horse stage coaches on the line between Detroit and Lansing and the tin horns of the driver when they were sounded long and loud on the approach of the stage and the gathering of men and boys at the tavern to see the stage come in at a speed greatly accelerated for their wonder and enjoyment and the driver's whip with the long lash artistically wielded and cracked for the same purpose.

The road was excellent at first and for a few years, but after that the planks warped and their ends were drawn up by the heat of the sun until it became worse than the dirt roads for travel and they were finally taken up and the roadway was gravelled.

EARLY PHYSICIANS.

Some of the physicians who practiced in Ingham county prior to 1863—partly revised from Durant's History of Lansing:

Dr. Solomon D. Newbro was probably the first physician who settled in Lansing. He came immediately after the location of the capitol in 1847 and remained until his death. He was of the Thompsonian School, relying almost entirely on the curative properties of roots and herbs. He first built himself an office on the south side of Franklin Street, eighty feet east of Center Street, and after-

wards the building known as the Newbro Block on the east side of Center Street between Franklin and Wall Streets. If this building is ever taken down a novelty will be disclosed, for the walls were built by nailing strips of wood, one by four inches in size, one upon another. It was a long time building, as one may imagine. The lower story was fitted for stores and he and his brother Eugene occupied the north one with drugs. For a long time he was the favorite doctor with many families in that part of the town. He died in Lansing, March 12, 1896.

Dr. Hulbert Bartow Shank was born on the 31st of May, 1820, in Springport, Cayuga county, N. Y. He came to Michigan and settled in Lansing in the fall of 1848. He was a particular friend of Dr. David E. McClure, then about giving up the active practice of medicine, and who gave Dr. Shank the benefit of his experience and assisted him to practice. From that day until his death Dr. Shank was a prominent practitioner in Ingham and the surrounding counties of Central Michigan. He was first physician to the State Reform School for Boys, was a member of the House of Representatives in the Legislature of 1861-1862, and went out as surgeon of the Eighth Michigan Infantry in the War of the Rebellion. He was a member of the old State Medical Society and served as its president one term. He died April 23, 1889.

Dr. Hosea Stanton Burr was born in the town of Darien, Genesee county, N. Y., about 1820. In August, 1847, he moved to Lansing, Michigan, where he purchased property and continued his practice with great success. He superintended the building of his first dwelling, which was on River Street and one of the first erected in that part of town, doing a large amount of the work with his own hands. For a number of weeks he and his wife lived in a shanty

hastily constructed on his lot while his dwelling was in progress. The whole site of Lansing was then a dense wilderness, excepting a few small clearings here and there, and Mrs. Burr remembered well of getting lost in the woods on the west side while returning from North Lansing. The paths were almost impassable. But the doctor did not live long to enjoy and profit by the reputation which he was fast building up. A destructive epidemic in the nature of a congestive or spinal fever visited the place in the spring of 1849, and numbered among its victims Dr. Burr, who died on the 15th day of April in that year. It was so alarming that the Legislature adjourned on account of it. Many of the people died of the disease.

Dr. John Goucher came from Ohio to Lansing about the first of September, 1847. He purchased the lots where the Hotel Downey now stands and erected a dwelling and office. He belonged to the Eclectic school and built up a considerable practice in this vicinity. About 1865 he sold the property to LaFayette C. Baker for five thousand dollars and soon after removed to Pennsylvania. The property was really purchased by subscriptions among a few prominent citizens of Lansing, who donated it to Mr. Baker in consideration of his agreement to erect a first-class hotel on the ground. He then built there, the present "Hotel Downey" and named it the "Lansing House."

Dr. James Watts Holmes was born on Pompey Hill, Onondaga county, N. Y., May 27, 1810. He began practice in Lansing, Tompkins county, N. Y., removed to Blissfield, Lenawee county, Michigan, in 1836 and remained until January, 1848, when on the removal of the capitol, he settled in Lansing, Michigan, where he continued until his death, which occurred on the 8th day of

May, 1872. Dr. Holmes was a member of the State Medical Society, also of the board for locating the State Reform School.

Dr. David E. McClure was also an early settler in Lansing. In August or September, 1848, he removed to Lansing, where he had purchased property, soon after the town was laid out. He erected a frame store, one of the first in the central part of the town, on the northwest corner of Washington Avenue and Allegan Street. It was a wide building and occupied by himself—for a drug and grocery store and a tenant. He subsequently erected several business buildings and about 1851 built a two-story frame dwelling on the northeast corner of Washington Avenue and Ionia Street. His death occurred November 21, 1858, and his remains were interred in the old cemetery, but subsequently reinterred in the new one.

Dr. Daniel Johnson was among the physicians who settled here at an early day though he never practiced his profession here and was a native of Canterbury, Conn., where he was born October 1, 1795. In the fall of 1848 he removed to Lansing, Michigan. Dr. Johnson died in Lansing on the 2d day of December, 1865.

Dr. S. W. Wright was born in Rome, Oneida county, N. Y., June 22, 1817. He died in Lansing, March 19, 1884.

Dr. Orange B. Webster was born in Clarkson, Monroe county, N. Y., September 10, 1828. In May, 1851, he settled in Lansing and commenced practice at North Lansing, where he lived until a few years ago, when he went to South Lyons and is said to be living there now.

Dr. Ira Hawley Bartholomew was born in the town of Waddington, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., in January, 1828. He came to Michigan and settled in Lansing in the fall of 1854. For the first three years of his residence he was in partnership with Dr.

Shank, but after 1857 practiced by himself. He was for a time engaged in the drug business in Lansing, but continued practicing during that time. His professional business soon grew to large proportions and his ride extended over a wide region in all directions, he being frequently called as far away as Jackson or Ionia. His education included a knowledge of surgery, which he also practiced as circumstances demanded. He had held many official positions, both professional and civil; he was a member of the State Medical Association, of which he was president in 1870-71; and was the second president of the Central Michigan Agricultural Society, which position he held for two years. He was principally instrumental in getting a law passed authorizing the formation of district agricultural societies. He also, as chairman of the committee on public health in the House of Representatives, drew up and introduced in the Legislature the bill for the organization of the State Board of Health, an institution which deservedly stands at the head of similar organizations in the union. He vigorously supported the measure and urged it upon its final passage. The doctor was a member of the American Public Health Association and was present in 1879 at its annual meeting at Nashville, Tenn. He filled the office of Mayor of Lansing for three consecutive terms. He died in Lansing, October 18, 1889.

Dr. Russel Thayer was born in Lebanon, Madison county, N. Y., in August, 1822. He came to Michigan and settled in Lansing in 1854, where he established himself in the drug business, giving up active practice except occasionally among his friends and continued in Lansing until the time of his death, which occurred on the 31st of August, 1865.

Dr. Joseph B. Hull was born in Vermont, in 1824, came to Lansing in 1856, where he

practiced his profession until his death, May 18, 1901, having almost to the last an extensive practice. As Alderman he was the promoter of many of the public improvements and he also expended large sums in private improvements, including a fine brick residence and the three-story brick building at No. 219 Washington Avenue, north.

Dr. William H. Haze was born in Coburg, Canada, April 13, 1816, and came to Michigan in April, 1838, and settled on a farm near Howell. He came to Lansing in 1857 and in 1858 was elected Alderman of the first ward (then including the present first and fourth wards) and became a member of the first Common Council of the city. He was Mayor of the city in 1866 and was U. S. Revenue Assessor in 1870 and 1871. He practiced his profession until he lost his eyesight and is still living in Lansing.

The first physician who settled in Ingham county was Dr. Valorous Meeker, who came to Leslie township early in 1837. He was then a young man and most excellent physician for his day. He enjoyed a very large practice and had an extensive ride and is well remembered by the pioneers now living. Not long previous to 1847 his health having failed as a consequence of his labors, he returned to the State of Vermont and finally died in the East. Dr. Meeker was succeeded by Drs. M. L. Fiske and John J. Sawyer. The latter soon after settling here removed to Eaton Rapids, but afterwards returned and finally located in Jackson, where he died. Dr. Fiske was a son of Henry Fiske, a pioneer of Leslie, and studied and grew to manhood in the township.

Dr. J. D. Woodworth came to Michigan in 1831 from Genesee county, N. Y., with his father, George W. Woodworth, who settled on a farm in Jackson county. He came to Leslie in 1849 and began active practice which he has since continued.

Dr. Henry A. Raney, a young physician, came to Leslie soon after the arrival of Dr. Woodworth, but remained only a few months.

The first physician at Mason, and the second in the county, was Dr. Minos McRoberts, who was born in Springfield, Vermont, February 14, 1804, and came from Clinton county, N. Y., in June, 1837, and engaged in practice at this place. He had previously practiced four or five years in the East. For his own convenience he built an office which was found useful for a variety of purposes—doctor's office, County Register's office, and also, as the doctor said, almost a courthouse. Dr. McRoberts afterwards owned and conducted a drug store, but in 1848 sold out to Dr. D. W. Halstead and ceased practice. He died in Mason, February 5, 1884.

Dr. J. W. Phelps was the second physician to locate in Mason, coming in 1841 from Plymouth, Wayne county, Michigan. He died in Mason, August 31, 1864.

Dr. Charles H. Sackrider, for many years a popular and successful physician of Mason, finally relinquished practice (except consultation) on account of failing health. He died November 8, 1881.

Dr. Charles H. Darrow, a native of Schenectady, N. Y., moved to Michigan in 1853, in which year he located at St. Johns, Clinton county. After practicing one year at that place—then entirely new—he changed his place of residence to the village of Okemos, Ingham county, in 1854, and entered upon a practice which reached extensive proportions. He remained in Okemos until 1867 and during this time achieved a widespread reputation for the efficiency. His ride covered a large territory and the labor incident to his practice finally caused his health to break down and necessitated his withdrawal from the field. In 1867, having

been elected Register of Deeds for Ingham county, he removed to Mason, where he resided until his death May 28, 1885.

The first resident physician of Aurelius township was perhaps Dr. Levi Mann, who lived northeast of Aurelius Center. The first at the latter place was Dr. George W. Swartout, who came to Michigan in 1855 and located in Mason, removing to Aurelius Center in 1860.

Dr. Hiram Frye, from Andover, Mass., settled in Onondaga township in 1838, and a few years later commenced the practice of medicine, which he continued until about 1877.

The first physician to locate in Dansville was Dr. Daniel T. Weston, who came in 1847-48, or perhaps earlier. In 1863 there were located in the village Drs. Thomas J. Webb and Edgar Hahn.

James Leasia was born in the city of Detroit of French parents, on the 16th of January, 1821. He settled in Williamston in 1844. The early years of his practice were mostly passed on horseback, excepting occasionally when the roads were impassable for a horse, and then he performed his journeys on foot, sometimes traveling a distance of ten miles on a single trip. He had an extensive ride, including the counties of Ingham and Shiawassee and portions of Clinton. He died October 20, 1888.

Among early physicians in the southeastern parts of the county was Dr. Tunnicliff, who practiced in Stockbridge at a very early day.

Dr. James Ackley also practiced at Stockbridge previous to 1844. He removed soon after that date to some part of Jackson county.

Dr. C. A. Jeffries, a homeopath when homeopathy was young, was born in Throopsville, Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1811. He was educated at Auburn, N. Y., and

Pittsfield, Mass. He studied medicine at Auburn and commenced practice under the old school at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1834. He remained there three or four years when he removed to a farm in Washtenaw county, but the business not proving satisfactory or congenial to his taste, he continued it only about a year and a half, when he removed to Howell, in Livingston county, and resumed the practice of medicine. He remained there until 1844, when he removed to Dexter, in Washtenaw county, and continued until the spring of 1847. While visiting patients in Livingston county, in April of that year, he met three men who afterwards became prominent men of Lansing—Messrs. Bush, Thomas and Peck. These gentlemen were then busily interesting themselves in lands at the new capital, and persuaded Dr. Jeffries to accompany them to the place, which he did. The spring was late, the streams had overflowed and ice was everywhere. The roads were nearly impassable, and in one place they got the single wagon which they had along with them into a swampy place and were obliged to take off the horse and pull it out backwards.

They came by the old Territorial road. At the crossing of the Cedar river they were delayed for some time. Finally a part of the company went back, and the doctor, together with Bush and Thomas, took turns in riding the saddle horse to Lansing, adopting the old method of "riding and tying." when they arrived at North Lansing the dwelling of Deacon Page, who usually kept travelers, was full, and they were obliged to proceed to the house of Justus Gilkey, nearly two miles farther down the river, to find accommodations. The doctor remained a few days, went over the ground where the new capitol now stands and examined the lands to the south of section sixteen. The doctor soon returned to his home in Dexter.

Messrs. Bush, Thomas and Peck were anxious to get him to settle in the new town, and as an inducement offered him lots on the corner south of where the Everett House once stood. The offer being a good one, the doctor concluded to accept it and make Lansing his home, and accordingly in May, 1847, he came back and commenced to build his house, which forms a portion of the one still standing on the lot. He completed it and moved to Lansing in the fall of the same year. He continued in practice until 1850, when he returned to Washtenaw county to take charge of the farm of his father, who had died in 1849. He remained on the place until 1861, when he returned to Lansing, principally for the purpose of having his daughter attend the school for young ladies then recently opened by Miss Rogers. Here he remained in the practice of his profession until 1864, when he once more returned to the homestead and remained upon it until 1867, when he sold it and removed to Ann Arbor, in which place he practiced until 1871 when he removed to East Saginaw and continued until 1876, in which year he moved to Omaha, Neb. In June, 1877, he again returned to Lansing, and again in 1879 returned for a short season to Omaha. In July, 1880, he came back to Lansing and engaged in practice with his daughter, Anna J. Jeffries, near the corner of Washington Avenue and Shiawassee Street. Dr. Jeffries adopted the practice of homeopathy in 1846 and in 1880 was the oldest living practitioner of that school in the State. About 1860 his eyesight began to fail and the infirmity increased upon him until he became wholly blind. He still continued his practice, however, considering that he could fully understand disease and prescribe as well as before the misfortune overtook him. Dr. Jeffries was surgeon in the Michigan State Troops during the "Toledo War," on the staff of

Gen. Davis. He died a few years ago on his farm near Omaha, Neb.

Among early physicians of the homeopathic school, who have also practiced in the city of Lansing, may be named Dr. Henry Hawley, about 1858 to 1863, who was associated with Dr. Jeffries in 1861. He removed to Midland county, Michigan, about 1863.

CENSUS OF INGHAM COUNTY FROM 1840 TO 1904.

Compiled from the official State and United States returns. Delhi, includes Holt; Ingham—Dansville; Leroy—Webberville; Leslie—the village; Vevay—Mason, until 1880; Stockbridge—the village; Williamston—the Village of Williamston.

	1840.	1850.	1854.	1860.	1864.	1870.	1874.
Alaiedon.....	221	370	518	969	806	1,296	1,293
Aurelius.....	148	501	773	1,167	949	1,506	1,330
Bunkerhill.....	93	374	457	672	657	957	925
Delhi.....		402	646	928	919	1,259	1,357
Ingham.....	273	739	861	1,161	1,141	1,392	1,338
Lansing.....		1,216	1,556	496	471	823	871
Lansing City.....				3,047	3,573	5,241	7,745
Le Roy.....	110	254	415	621	647	859	1,205
Leslie.....	281	673	320	1,247	1,169	1,996	2,615
Locke.....		321	499	863	827	1,115	1,384
Mason City.....							
Meridian.....		367	582	825	915	1,374	1,407
Onondaga.....	276	819	920	1,188	1,006	1,229	1,252
Stockbridge.....	385	657	769	875	715	892	872
Vevay.....	223	781	919	1,297	1,197	2,332	2,597
Wheatfield.....		231	359	572	630	781	942
White Oak.....	270	508	618	777	732	979	955
Williamston.....	121	393	510	693	774	1,237	1,405
Totals.....	2,401	8,606	10,722	17,298	17,128	25,268	29,493

	1880.	1884.	1890.	1894.	1900.	1904.
Alaiedon.....	1,474	1,359	1,287	1,266	1,172	1,095
Aurelius.....	1,478	1,513	1,489	1,505	1,387	1,273
Bunkerhill.....	1,100	1,068	1,012	924	920	902
Delhi.....	1,543	1,507	1,504	1,576	1,476	1,433
Ingham.....	1,410	1,410	1,232	1,219	1,151	1,032
Lansing.....	1,208	1,261	1,422	1,378	1,353	1,844
Lansing City.....	8,326	9,774	13,102	15,847	16,485	20,276
Le Roy.....	1,911	1,723	1,572	1,436	1,441	1,377
Leslie.....	2,511	2,505	2,337	2,111	2,220	2,139
Locke.....	1,466	1,485	1,265	1,282	1,242	1,107
Mason City.....	1,929	1,884	1,875	1,761	1,828	1,955
Meridian.....	1,532	1,682	1,720	1,730	1,625	2,207
Onondaga.....	1,453	1,383	1,392	1,421	1,264	1,156
Stockbridge.....	993	1,143	1,276	1,296	1,389	1,351
Vevay.....	1,207	1,118	1,131	955	923	917
Wheatfield.....	1,209	1,166	929	908	882	844
White Oak.....	1,038	1,077	1,070	967	1,026	899
Williamston.....	1,852	1,881	2,051	2,103	2,033	1,980
Totals.....	33,640	34,939	37,666	37,685	39,808	43,607

THE PIONEER PRESS.

The first newspaper in the county was published in Mason and was the "Ingham Telegraph," as shown by the following, taken from the documents preserved by the Ingham County Pioneer Society. It also tells of other newspapers that followed the Telegraph.

"The first paper published in Mason, or in the county, was the Ingham Telegraph (neutral), by M. A. Childs. The first number appeared in April, 1842. At that day it was useless to attempt to keep up the publication of newspapers in the new counties of the State unless they had the advantage of publishing the tax-lists. At the election in this county in 1842, Jason B. Packard, Esq., then late of Jackson, was elected County Treasurer. There was a delinquent tax-list to be published in the January following, which Mr. Packard absolutely refused to publish in the Telegraph, but made arrangements with G. W. Raney and R. S. Cheney of Jackson to establish a Democratic paper in Mason, and publish the tax-list; consequently Mr. Childs moved his establishment to DeWitt, Clinton county.

In due time the Jackson firm sent material to Mason and commenced the publication of a paper. The tax-list was put in form at Jackson and brought to Mason, and a boy did all the work of the establishment. After about ten months this lad committed an act which rendered him odious to the community and he returned to Jackson. Then appeared one James H. Wells, to do the work on the paper. About the same time the name of Mr. Cheney was withdrawn as one of the proprietors, and probably the name of Mr. Wells appeared as editor and publisher. The last number of the sheet appeared just before the election in 1844.

At the session of the Legislature in 1844, the control of publishing the tax-lists was given to the County Treasurers each in his own county.

At the election in 1844, that able man and stanch Whig, the late George Matthews, Esq., universally esteemed for his noble traits of character and many good deeds, was elected Treasurer of this county. The election of Mr. Matthews, it was believed, offered a good opportunity for the establishing of a Whig paper in the county. J. H. Child and H. P. Stillman purchased of Mr. Raney the printing material in Mason, and in December, 1844, commenced the publication of the Ingham Herald. In January following, they entered into a contract with the County Treasurer to do the tax advertising of the county. At that time the influence of the Democratic press was all-powerful in the State. In several counties Whig Treasurers had been elected, and some of the "spoils" were liable to go to the enemy. So the Democratic Legislature, on or about the 21st of March, 1845, passed an act restoring to the Auditor General the entire control of the tax advertising.

Storey and Cheney, of the Jackson Patriot, immediately packed printing materials for publishing a paper and started the same for Eaton county. They found the field already occupied by a party from Marshall. Then 'twas right about face. They made up from the columns of the Patriot forms for a newspaper, christened it the Ingham County Democrat, and took said forms to the village of Leslie and the office of Hon. Henry Fiske, then Judge of Probate of this county and formerly president of the wild-cat bank of Kensington, and there with a brush printed off a few copies of the Democrat. Judge Fiske made affidavit that the paper was printed in Ingham county, and with that affidavit and a copy of said paper,

he posted off to Detroit and placed them in the hands of the Auditor General, and that officer, on the first day of April, designated the Ingham Democrat to do the tax advertising for this county for that year.

Almost the first intimation the people of Mason had that another paper was about to be published in the county was a rumor that a jaded span of horses with a wagon freighted with printing materials was coming towards town, through the mud and mire, on the old Columbia road. After being dragged through the swamps and sloughs of Eaton county and part of those of Ingham in search of a tax-list, the material found a resting place in the village of Mason.

For several weeks no one appeared to take charge of the Ingham Democrat. Some time in May, Mr. Child, of the Herald, entered into articles of agreement with Storey and Cheney to publish the Democrat in their name until the conclusion of the advertising and to purchase the establishment. About one-third of the purchasing price was paid down. Whatever amount was realized from publishing the list was to be placed to the credit of Mr. Cheney. After the list was placed in form ready for publication, Storey and Cheney replevined and removed the materials. Again appeared the obnoxious youth before referred to as employed by another Jackson firm to print their paper in Mason, and who had suddenly disappeared from the village.

These proceedings created a good deal of ill feeling and excitement. But a few days passed, when one night most of the materials were removed from the Democrat office, no one knew whither. After a series of years some of them were found secreted in several places about town. The proprietors of the Democrat sent on other material and concluded the advertising. Soon after Mr.

Stillman withdrew from the Herald, and, with the assistance of Judge Danforth and Dr. McRoberts, purchased the Democrat office and continued the publication of the paper until October, 1847. The names of E. B. Danforth and Minos McRoberts appeared as proprietors.

Mr. Child continued the publication of the Herald for one year or more after the withdrawal of Mr. Stillman."

It seems the Democrat suspended about 1849, and no Democratic paper was published in Mason until on June 2, 1876, the present Ingham County Democrat was established by J. V. Johnson, who after about two years sold to David P. Whitmore. Mr. Whitmore sold a half interest to A. L. Rose in 1885, and his remaining interest to Wm. L. Clark, September 26, 1899. Mr. Clark had purchased Mr. Rose's interest April 8, 1893. Since Mr. Clark became sole proprietor, he has also been sole editor and publisher. In 1895 he built the present convenient and pleasant Democrat office building. The present Ingham County Democrat cannot be classed as a pioneer, but, as it seems to have followed the Ingham Telegraph, in succession, rather late, to be sure, we have given the above mention, and having done so, we will say of the Republican Ingham county News, not a pioneer, that it was established in 1859, by D. B. Harrington. Mr. Harrington in a series of articles, written for the News, regarding his experience in starting the paper, says he reached Mason, June 1, 1859, having his printing materials in a wagon. It consisted of the debris of the office of what had been known as "The Public Sentiment," a small paper that had been printed at Grass Lake, Jackson county, during the "great conspiracy" troubles. The type had previously been used in printing "The Michigan Essay," established in Detroit in 1809. It was

French type and its age could only be guessed at. When Mr. Harrington began to unload his printing office he found his type in "pi" in the bottom of the wagon. He took it into the office in pails and occupied ten days in sorting "pi." He said Mason then had only seventy voters.

Mr. Harrington was succeeded in 1866 by Mr. K. Kittredge, in 1875 by W. F. Cornell, in 1877 by Otis Fuller, in 1880 by V. J. Teffts, December 1, 1887, by John A. May and December 1, 1889, by Job T. Campbell. Albert L. Rose bought in with Campbell in December, 1893. Mr. Campbell died April 13, 1899, after which Mr. Rose continued the paper under the firm name until February 1, 1901, when he rented the interest of Mr. Campbell's estate and has since been the proprietor, editor and publisher.

OTHER COUNTY NEWSPAPERS.

Sketches of the Lansing Journal and the State Republican will be found under the head of "The Pioneer Press in Lansing." The other county newspapers are:

The Capitol City Democrat, a weekly published in Lansing.

The Industrial Enterprise, a monthly published in Lansing.

The M. A. C. Record, a weekly published in Lansing.

The Michigan School Moderator, a semi-monthly published in Lansing.

Timely Topics, a weekly published in Lansing.

The Local Republican, a weekly published in Leslie.

The Stockbridge Brief, a weekly published in Stockbridge.

The Stockbridge Sun, a weekly published in Stockbridge.

The Williamston Enterprise, a weekly published in Williamston.

The Michigan Odd Fellows, a semi-monthly published in Williamston.

THE HOGSBACK.

Upon request, Mr. Alfred C. Lane, State Geologist, has furnished the following. He evidently will not subscribe to the common, homely and only name known by most of the people, "hogsback," but prefers the scientific "Esker:"

Once upon a time Ingham county was covered by a sheet of ice which extended far to the south, even at times crossing the Ohio river. This ice came from the north and spread southward, moving at a greater or less rate and extending to a greater or less distance according as the climate for the term of years was more or less favorable to ice accumulation. Finally the climate so changed that the ice gradually retreated, but this retreat was not steady; sometimes it would remain at a certain point for a term of years and at other times the front of the ice would retreat north quite rapidly. The ice covering this part of Michigan came down from the Saginaw valley and spread out from it in all directions and underneath and in front of the ice were left deposits of stony clay known as till. Where the ice tarried for longer time the till was piled up in ridges which ran more or less around or parallel to Saginaw Bay, known as moraines. Of course the ice did not melt only at the margin; it also melted from the surface and the water was carried off by deep rivers which ran in, on, or under the ice. Sometimes the deep cracks or tunnels formed by these streams were filled or choked with gravel washed down by them. In such cases when the rest of the ice was melted away these gravel deposits were left as ridges, known as eskers, winding back more or less at right angles to the moraines or ice front.

A very well marked esker ridge extends through the county. It is first seen somewhere down at Rives Junction and runs thence northerly. It passes up to Mason where it spreads out into quite a broad gravel plain, probably indicating that the ice halted there a while and made more or less of a delta to the streams which make the esker, as these ridges are known. Thence the course of the ridge is northwest and is followed by the Mason and Lansing road as far as Holt. From Holt, it runs down, crossing and along the east side of Sycamore Creek, to Mt. Hope Cemetery near Lansing. Here it is cut off by the valley of the Cedar, but the gravel deposits east of Lansing show that the deposits continue and they have probably been simply cut away. However, here we have a curious phenomenon. The ridge is smoothed down and covered with two or three feet of stony clay. This may indicate that after a good part of the gravel was formed there was a little retreat of the ice or it may be that this till has merely settled down from the ice when it melted. When we go up toward North Lansing, however, we find in the gravel there that it is once more a well marked ridge and it passes north into Clinton county.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

(Circuit and Probate Judges will be found under the head of "Courts.")

SHERIFFS.

Richard R. Lowe, elected 1838; Amaziah Winchell, 1839; Nathaniel R. Hammond, 1842; Joseph Hunt, 1844; Joseph L. Huntington, 1846; Chauncey A. Osborne, 1850; Perry Henderson, 1844; Richard R. Lowe, 1856; Edy Baker, 1858; Truman Spencer, 1860; Frederick P. Moody, 1862; Truman Spencer, 1866; Horace Angell, 1868; Wil-

liam Spears, 1870; Allen R. Burr, 1872; James R. Dart, 1876; Harry O. Call, 1878; Thomas McKernan, 1880; Harry O. Call, 1886; Chas. E. Paddock, 1890; Frank C. McEwen, 1892; J. J. Rehle, 1896; William H. Porter, 1898; Shubael Hammond, 1900; William A. Steele, 1904.

CLERKS.

Valorous Meeker, elected 1838; Peter Lowe, 1839; George W. Shafer, 1841; Anson Jackson, 1841; Peter Lowe, 1842; John Coatsworth, 1844; Henry P. Atwood, 1848; Peter Lowe, 1850; Philip McKernan, 1852; A. R. L. Covert, 1856; Lucian Reed, 1860; Stephen P. Mead, 1862; H. P. Henderson, 1864; Stanley W. Turner, 1866; Daniel D. Bolton, 1870; John C. Squiers, 1874; Claude C. Walker, 1878; John W. Whallen, 1880; John F. Rouse, 1888; James Blackmore, 1892; H. E. Gunn, 1896; F. D. Woodworth, 1898; George W. Jewett, 1902 and 1904.

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

Dr. Minos McRoberts, elected 1838; Zaccheus Barnes, 1840; Thomas North, 1842; William H. Horton, 1844; William Woodhouse, 1850; Zaccheus Barnes, 1856; Joseph S. Pierson, 1860; William Woodhouse, 1862; Charles H. Darrow, 1866; Henry J. Haight, 1870; Milton Ryan, 1872; John C. Cannon, 1874; Robert G. C. Knight, 1880; Thomas R. Mosher, 1882; Charles C. Fitch, 1884; A. R. Hardy, 1888; Bert L. Rosecrance, 1892; Ira J. Kellogg, 1896; Frank A. Lester, 1898; Christian Krentel, 1902 and 1904.

TREASURERS.

Hiram H. Smith, elected 1838; John W. Burchard, 1840; John B. Packard, 1842; George Mathews, 1844; Samuel Skadan, 1848; Franklin LaRue, 1852; John H. Mullett, 1856; Lemuel Woodhouse, 1858; Abram Hayner, 1862; John A. Barnes,

1866; Thaddeus Densmore, 1870; Lemuel Woodhouse, 1874; Jackson P. Bond, 1878; Whitney Jones, 1880; William D. Longyear, 1886; Silas H. Phillips, 1890; Horatio J. Bond, 1892; Myron H. Daniels, 1896; Daniel D. Kingsbury, 1898; William C. Nichols, 1902 and 1904.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

Appointed by the Governor previous to 1850, John W. Burchard and Daniel L. Case. William W. Upton, elected 1850; O. M. Barnes, 1852; George I. Parsons, 1856; Stephen D. Bingham, 1860; G. M. Huntington, 1862; R. C. Dart, 1864; H. B. Carpenter, 1868; Henry P. Henderson, 1874; Edward Cahill, 1876; Russell C. Ostrander, 1880; Jason E. Nichols, 1882; Charles F. Hammond, 1886; George F. Day, 1888; A. D. Prosser, 1890; L. B. Gardner, 1892; A. M. Cummins, 1896; Arthur J. Tuttle, 1898; Louis B. McArthur, 1902 and 1904.

CIRCUIT COURT COMMISSIONERS.

Griffin Paddock, elected 1852; Horace B. Williams, 1856; Griffin Paddock, 1858; Horatio Pratt, 1860; Mason D. Chatterton, 1864; John R. VanVelsor, 1868; Dougal McKenzie and Moses A. Hewett, 1870; Dougal McKenzie and William H. Francis, 1872; Edward C. Chapin and George W. Bristol, 1874; Russell C. Ostrander and George W. Bristol, 1876; John C. Squiers and Lucius D. Johnson, 1880; John C. Squiers and Albert F. Rouse, 1884; A. F. Rouse and P. J. Dolan, 1886; P. J. Dolan and L. T. Hemans, 1888; J. C. Squiers and H. E. Thomas, 1890; W. A. Fraser and H. E. Thomas, 1892; W. A. Fraser and G. E. Saunders, 1894; Frank E. Talmadge and Hugh E. Root, 1896; L. B. McArthur and C. W. Foster, 1898; Harry A. Silsbee and Orr C. Trask, 1902 and 1904.

SURVEYORS.

Anson Jackson, elected 1838; Lewis D. Preston, 1848; Anson Jackson, 1850; Thomas J. Brown, 1856; James G. Stafford, 1860; William H. Rayner, 1864; John H. Mullet, 1870; Thomas J. Brown, 1872; Dwight A. Harrison, 1874; Aaron P. Drake, 1876; Louis D. Preston, 1882; John Mullett, 1884; John McCreary, 1888; George E. States, 1890; H. D. Bartholomew, 1892; William A. Rowe, 1894; John McCreary, 1896; William A. Rowe, 1898; Edwin R. Meech, 1902 and 1904.

THE CITY OF LANSING.

The lands where the City of Lansing now is were located by entries in the United States Land Office, in the years 1835, 1836 and 1837, principally by Isaac Townsend, Frederick Bushnell and James Seymour, not jointly, but each locating separate tracts. They were wild, very wild lands, heavily timbered, and infested by wolves, bears, wild cats and many other kinds of wild animals, and there was not a house or building of any kind upon any of it, or within miles of it.

October 13, 1841, John W. Burchard purchased of James Seymour the southeast fractional quarter of section nine, town four, north of range two west, including the adjacent water power, and in 1843 he built the first house in what is now the City of Lansing. It was, of course, a log house, as all the houses that were built in the woods, and it stood on the east side of Grand river at what is North Lansing, a few rods west of what is now Center Street, and north of what is now Wall Street. It has been gone many years, but is well remembered by many men and women now living. Mr.

Burchard, with his family, consisting of a wife and two young children, a boy, John, and a girl, Louise, moved into the house and began the erection of a dam across the river, where the present dam is, and completed it the same year, and was making preparations to erect a mill, when the spring rains, in 1844, caused a flood which made a break in the dam, and, on April 7, he went out in a canoe to make an examination and decide how he might repair the damage, when he, with his canoe, was drawn under the fall of the water and he was drowned. Soon after this the family moved away, and the land and water privileges again became the property of James Seymour.

Mr. Seymour, desirous of continuing the work of building the mill, induced Joab Page, then living in Vevay, this county, to remove to the locality, with his family, and his sons-in-law, Whitney Smith, George Pease and Alvin Rolfe, came with him. All of these men are well remembered, by many people now living, as men of sterling character and physically and in every way very competent men, just the best kind of men to start and build up a new settlement. Mr. Page and Mr. Smith were experienced millwrights, and all of them were first-class mechanics. Mr. Rolfe remained only a short time, and moved back to his farm in Vevay, but the others remained until about 1853; though when they came it was not their intention to remain longer than they had completed the mill.

These men, with their families, and a few others, were the only inhabitants, until after the location of the capitol here in 1847. After that there was a rush of people to the capital; and board shanties, put up for temporary occupancy, and temporary hotels and business places were constructed. The Grand River house, quite a respectable

building for those times, had already been built by Messrs. Page and Smith, at the northwest corner of Center and Wall Streets.

In 1847-8, three or four quite respectable hotels were built; the Seymour House, at the present southwest corner of Center and Franklin Street, a two and a half-story frame, extending on Center Street about half way to Wall Street, with rooms for stores south of the hotel office or bar-room, as it was then called, parlor and sleeping rooms in the second story and a dance hall ran the whole length in the upper half or two-thirds story, for it seemed too high for a half, and too low for a full story. The building is now owned by E. S. Porter, and is remodeled into sixteen apartment houses. It was the scene, in the early days, of many pleasant and enjoyable occasions, lasting from "early candlelight" until daylight.

The Michigan House, a two-story frame, on the northwest corner of Main and River Streets, was built in 1847. At that time the most extensive business section was on Main Street, from the Michigan House south, principally, on the south side of the street.

The Benton House, a large brick hotel, on the northwest corner of Washington Avenue and Main Street, where the palatial residence of Ransom E. Olds was erected in 1903, was commenced in 1847, and completed in 1848.

It was the best hotel in the village, and, winters, was filled with many of the great men of the State; State officers, Senators, Representatives, candidates for United States Senator, lobbyists and politicians, and it was the scene of many exciting senatorial campaigns, and very many jovial occasions, and amusing incidents; one of which the writer remembers to have been told: Wm. Hinman was the proprietor. A stuttering

character, but a prominent and intelligent gentleman, in the State, known as "Old Salt Williams," was a guest. One morning, when he was at breakfast, he sent for Mr. Hinman, and, when he came and asked what was wanted, said, "M-M-Mister Hin-Hinman yu-yu-your cow n-needs shingling, the-there is wa-wa-ter in the m-m-milk." The Benton House, of late years, has been

The National Hotel, a commodious two-story frame, was built on the northeast corner of Cedar and Main Streets in 1848. At that time Bush and Thomas (Charles P. Bush and John Thomas), had a general store—all stores were general then, and for many years thereafter, selling dry goods, groceries, hardware and sometimes drugs and liquors—on the west side of Cedar



BENTON HOUSE—LATER KNOWN AS THE EVERETT HOUSE. IT STOOD AT CORNER OF WASHINGTON AVE. AND MAIN ST.

named the Everett House. It was taken down in 1902.

The Columbus House, a three-story frame, was built in 1847 and 1848, by Christopher Columbus Darling, who came here in 1845, and built a permanent dam for James Seymour, the one built by Mr. Burchard not being considered sufficiently secure for permanency. The Columbus House was what is now the Hudson House, a brick front having been put upon it, and it has been remodeled in other respects.

Street, a few rods south of Main Street, and there were one or two other stores there. This part of the village, including the business on Main Street, west of the river was called "Uppertown," that part between Ionia and Kalamazoo Streets was "Middletown," and what is now North Lansing was "Lowertown."

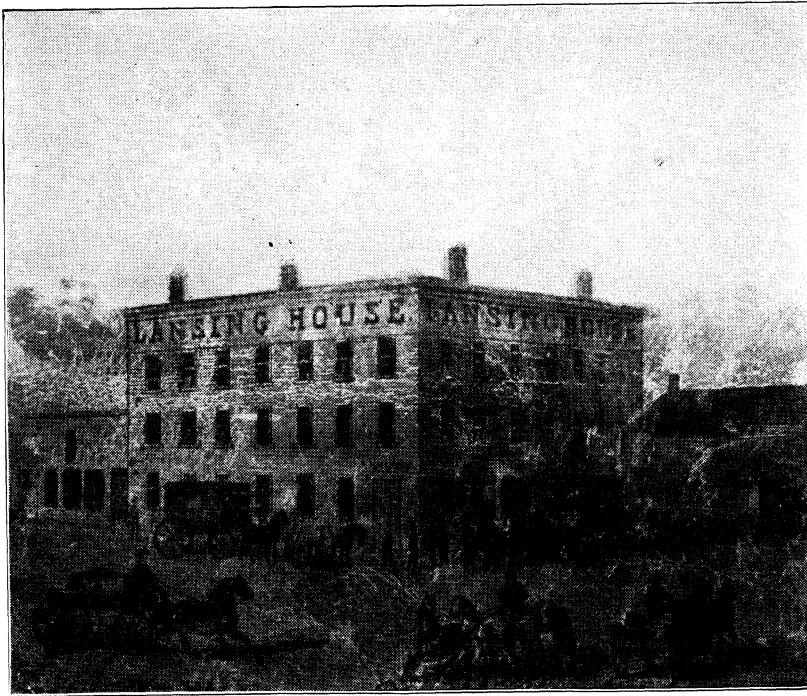
The first Lansing House was a log tavern, kept by Henry Jipson, on the southeast corner of Washington Avenue and Washtenaw Street. It was removed in 1848, and the

second Lansing House, a large three-story frame, was erected on the same site. It was destroyed by fire about 1859.

The third Lansing House, erected by Col. Baker, is the present Hotel Downey, directly west across Washington Avenue from where the others were.

Back of the Hotel Downey, on the south side of Washtenaw Street, the Ohio House

ceptions, notably three houses built in 1848 and 1849 and still standing. One is that on the northeast corner of Grand and St. Joseph Streets, built by a Mr. Sweet; one, that built by Hiram H. Smith, on the west side of Washington Avenue between Kilbourne and Maple Streets, now owned by Mrs. George W. Peck; and the other the house built by Dr. Daniel Johnson, on the



LANSING HOUSE—ERECTED IN 1848 AT SOUTHEAST CORNER OF WASHINGTON AVE. AND WASHTENAW ST. IT BURNED IN 1859.

was built in 1848. It was about where Piatt's Power Plant is. It was afterwards used by the Misses Rogers for their female college, and, still later for tenements and was burned many years ago.

People at once began the erection of better dwellings, generally small, single-story or two-story upright and one-story wing, frame, all of them painted white, that were painted at all. This was the general architecture for many years, with a few ex-

southeast corner of Washington Avenue and Hillsdale Street. It has been greatly changed and modernized, but was always a fine colonial style mansion.

Not many of the white, upright and wing style of houses are to be seen in Lansing at the present time. They have, generally, given place to larger, modern houses of architectural beauty; of which few, if any, inland cities in the country of the size of Lansing can boast of more. The change

seems wonderful, and, almost magical to one who has known the place from the first to whom the time seems so short as the memory runs quickly back through the fifty-six years and sees everything as it was and compares with what is. Then the streets were long mud holes in wet times and dust heaps in dry times. Imagine Washington Avenue a newly cut-out country road, the

lengthwise on three cross pieces, 4x4 scantlings, one at each end and one in the center. After about two years the ends of many of the planks had got up in the world and became a menace to pedestrians, and often a plank would be out when the walk was only a foot wide. The walk was very much appreciated, especially by young couples, who would not have had it any wider.



LANSING'S FIRST FRAME HOUSE—WHERE JAMES M. TURNER WAS BORN—BUILDING, WHICH HAS BEEN REMODELED, STILL STANDS ON TURNER ST.

stumps still standing and the roadway winding around and between them and loaded wagons frequently stuck in the mud.

There were no sidewalks or crosswalks until 1849, when a two-plank walk was laid on the west side of Washington Avenue, from the Benton House, corner of Main Street, to Franklin Street (afterwards changed to avenue), and on the south side of Franklin Street to the Seymour House, corner of Center Street. The planks, about a foot wide and sixteen feet long, were laid

THE CAPITOL.

The story of the removal of the capitol from Detroit, and its location here, in the woods, forty miles from anywhere, has been told over and over again in histories and papers. Therefore, the writer will not go into details, but will give a brief statement regarding it.

The State Constitution of 1835 located the capitol at Detroit until the year 1847, and provided that then it should be permanently located by the Legislature. The

question as to the continued location in Detroit or removal began to be seriously agitated early in 1846. Of course, there were Legislators who wanted it to remain in Detroit, but a majority thought and argued, and rightly, as has been proven by subsequent events, that its location in the interior of the State would tend to and result in the settlement of the surrounding unsettled part of the country and the sale of the wild State lands, thus putting money in the State's purse. A large number of places sought to secure the location.

On January 6, 1847, George B. Throop, a member of the House from Detroit, introduced in the House, a bill providing for the location, but with the name of the place of location left blank, and it was referred to the committee of the whole January 7; it was taken from the committee and referred to a select committee February 4; the select committee reported it back without amendment, and it was again referred to the committee of the whole, and by it reported with blank filled with Saginaw city. The report was not concurred in, and thirteen votes were taken to fill the blank. On the third vote it was filled with Lyons, Ionia county. But the motion that the bill be engrossed and placed on the order of third reading was lost by 29 ayes to 32 nays. Votes on other places were had, and on the thirteenth, Lansing was chosen by a vote of 35 ayes to 27 nays, on February 11, 1847.

The following shows the votes in the order in which they were taken:

	Ayes.	Nays.
Grand Blanc	23	35
Byron	27	31
Lyons	30	28
Detroit	18	43
Marshall	29	32
Jackson	27	31
Ann Arbor	18	44
Battle Creek	23	38
Albion	27	34
Corunna	17	44
Eaton Rapids	27	34
Dexter	17	44
Lansing	35	27

On the twelfth a motion to reconsider was lost, and by a vote of 40 to 24 the bill was ordered engrossed and placed on the order of third reading, and on the thirteenth it was passed by a vote of 48 to 17. On the thirteenth the bill was received in the Senate and referred to the Committee on State Affairs. The Senate had a bill of its own that it tried to agree upon, naming, on different motions, several of the above mentioned places and others, among them: Flint, Owosso, Charlotte, DeWitt, Onondaga and Pontiac.

The House bill had a rough time in the Senate. Lansing was stricken out, and, on different votes, Marshall, Jackson and Lyons were inserted, but each of these votes were reconsidered and lost. Finally, Lansing was reinserted, and, on March 9, the bill was passed as it came from the House, by a vote of 12 to 8, and it was approved by Governor Greenly, March 16, 1847.

The following is a copy of the bill:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan: That the seat of government of this State shall be in the Township of Lansing in the County of Ingham. Approved March 16, 1847."

It is evident that the friends of the bill did not intend that it should be incumbered or contain anything aside from question of location, and it was necessary to pass a supplemental bill which provided, that the original should take effect December 1, 1847, and for removing State property, and for the necessary offices and rooms for the Senate and House. There being no rooms in the woods, an appropriation of \$10,000 was made for the erection of a temporary capitol. Commissioners were appointed by the Governor, in compliance with an act of the Legislature, to select a suitable site, containing not less than twenty acres on which to erect

the capitol and procure a conveyance of the same. The selection was on section 16, and the whole of the section was reserved from sale.

It became necessary to give a name to the place and many were proposed, and, finally, the "Town of Michigan" was decided upon, and it bore that name until by Act. No. 237 of the Laws of 1848, approved April 3, 1848, it was changed to "Lansing." By authority of law, Abel Silver, Commissioner of the State Land Office, had a plat made and recorded of the "Town of Michigan" and had it lithographed. A few of them have been preserved and are owned by individuals. The lots in the plat were appraised and offered for sale at the appraised value. Many were sold at once, but many away from the capitol, were not taken for years.

The following from the pen of that lovable and universally loved man, Alpheus Felch, published in the State Republican of September 26, 1873, should be preserved in all histories of the State or of this city. It shows how the school section was reserved from sale and saved to the school fund:

"In the Legislature of 1847 the question of removing the State capitol from Detroit was agitated early in the session. Several towns on the Central Railroad were talked of for its future location. When it was first suggested that a location should be selected father north, and in a portion of the State then little more than a wilderness, the proposition struck most persons as almost ridiculous. But, as the question continued to be agitated, this proposition continually gained strength. Some imprudent remarks of one or more of the Representatives from Wayne county added to the zeal of those who desired to remove the seat of government from Detroit, and ended in effecting it.

"At length Lansing was spoken of as a

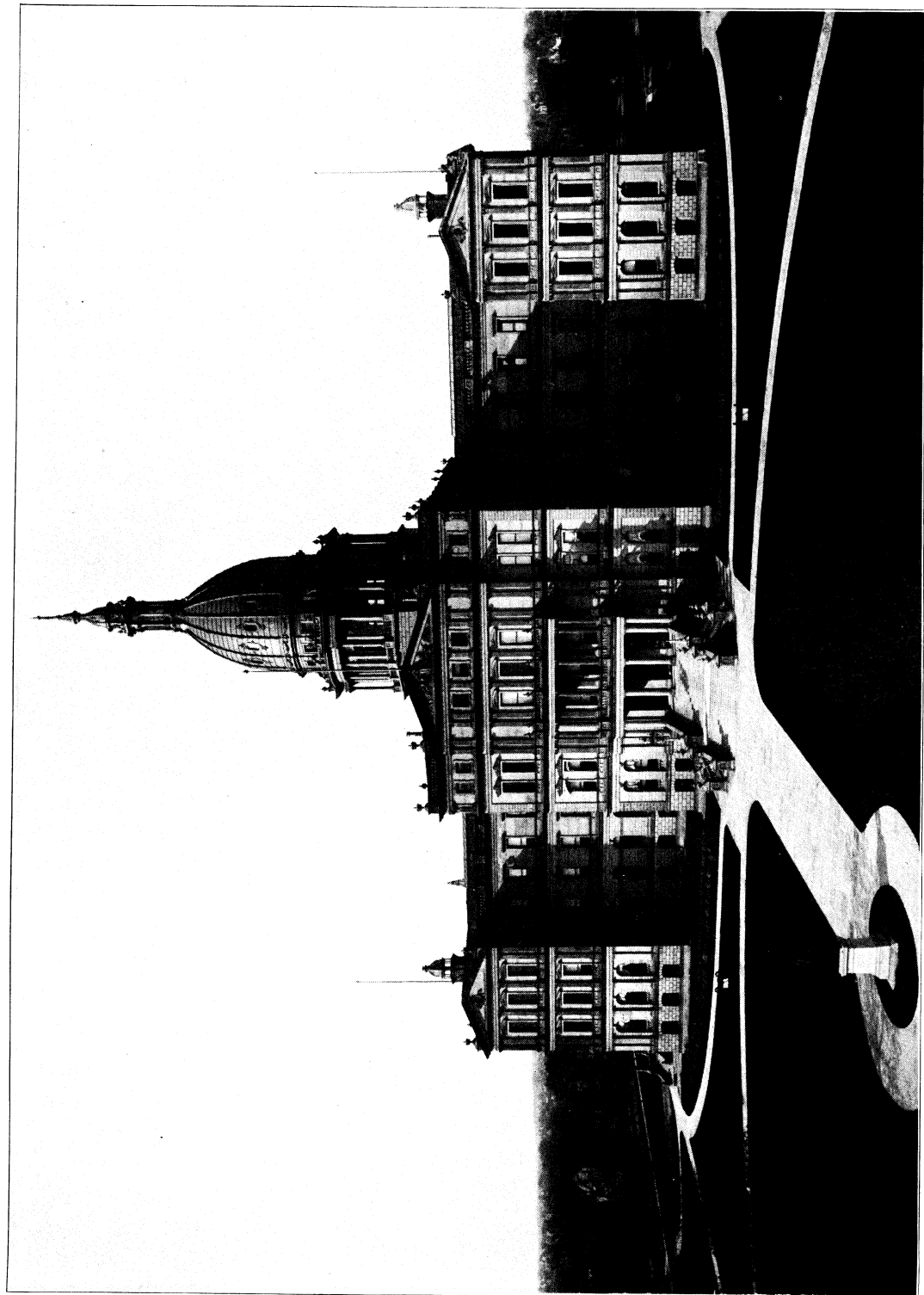
central and proper place for the new location. Nobody knew anything of Lansing. Everybody asked, 'What and where is Lansing?' The answer told little more than that it boasted of one or two dwelling-houses in the midst of a forest region, and one saw-mill, propelled by the waters of Grand river. The proprietor of the little hamlet, it was said, was there urging the claims of his obscure, moline location to the dignity of the State capital.

"After the project had obtained so much strength as to render its success quite probable, it was told me that certain persons who were urging the project had their eyes upon the school section of land which adjoined the proposed location, and which still remained unsold.

"As yet nothing had been publicly said of the school section in connection with the project. It now seemed that if the proposed location of Lansing should be made, the school section would become very valuable, and the purchaser of it would secure a fortune. Without this to increase its value it was not deemed worth the purchase, even at the low price demanded (\$4 per acre), and on the long credit given upon the sale of the school lands.

"At length I became satisfied that there were persons watching the progress of things in the Legislature, and who now regarded the prospect of success as so favorable that they concluded to make a purchase of the land. It was manifest that in all human probability this portion of the domain given for public schools would eventually become very valuable, and I resolved, if possible, to secure the benefit of its increased value to our great educational fund.

"The State Land Office was then kept at Marshall, Judge Silver being Land Commissioner. The school lands were open for sale at his office, but the Governor had the



STATE CAPITOL

right, in his discretion, to withdraw any specified portion of the lands from sale. I thought it my duty to exercise the right in this instance. Accordingly, I caused an order to that effect to be forwarded to the Commissioner by mail. The mail train left Detroit in the morning, and the regular time of its arrival at Marshall was about the middle of the afternoon. As I afterwards learned, the parties above referred to sent an agent the same morning to make a purchase of the land. The agent and the mail containing the order withdrawing the land from sale went by the same train. But it so happened that the train was delayed by an accident at Marengo, and did not arrive at Marshall until some time in the evening. The Land Office was of course closed, but Judge Silver's mail was taken to his residence that evening, and among other letters was the one inclosing the order.

"In the morning the purchasing agent was waiting at the office door when the Commissioner arrived for his daily duties. The agent entered with him and made immediate application for the purchase of the land. To his great surprise he was informed that it was not subject to sale. And his disappointment was not diminished when he learned that the same train upon which he came for the purpose of making the purchase brought the order withdrawing the land from market.

"If no accident to the train had happened the agent would have completed his purchase within the regular office hours, and before the mail could have been distributed and the order received by the Commissioner.

"This little accident saved to our noble common school fund the great benefit which it has since derived from the section of land now graced with the capitol of our Peninsular State."

Mr. Felch was Governor at that time, but

resigned before the bill locating the capital was passed and was made United States Senator; and Lieutenant Governor Greenly became Governor, and, as such, approved the bill.

Also the following by Hon. Alfred Miller of Saginaw, published in the Saginaw Courier, and included with the above in Durant's History, will be interesting reading for future generations:

"The writer was a member of the Legislature for Saginaw county for the year 1847, and, from the beginning, was a strong advocate for the location of the capital at Lansing,—first, because he wished some measure adopted by which the people on the line and south of the Central Railroad could come to the knowledge of the fact, that the country in Michigan north of the tier of counties through which the road passed was other than the hyperborean region, unfit for cultivation, that they at that time believed it to be; and, secondly, it was believed that if the capital was located at Lansing a direct communication would be opened to Saginaw, and a large amount of trade brought to this vicinity from the rich farming country which would speedily be developed by adopting that measure.

"After the subject had been discussed in private circles, the location of Lansing had many advocates. All the northern members, both east and west of the meridian line, were in favor of it; and when the matter came up for discussion in the committee of the whole, the names of all the places were recited which had been proposed by members of the committee to fill the blanks till the name of Lansing was inserted, when, a majority voting for it, the bill for the location of the capital was reported to the House by the chairman of the committee, recommending Lansing as the point; and the House confirmed the action of the commit-

tee. The bill was passed and sent to the Senate.

"When the bill came up for final action in the House, the whole of the Wayne county delegation voted for it, supposing that if the measure was carried in the House the Senate would reject it, and thereby defeat the location at that session, and that the capital would then remain permanently at Detroit.

"No point on the Central Railroad could get a majority, for the reason that when a location was proposed all the advocates for rival locations at other points on the line of that road would vote against it. But no one was jealous of Lansing, for, at that time, it had but two or three log houses and one saw-mill.

"The advocates of the removal from Detroit believed they had the majority of the Legislature on their side, and that they would effect their object; while those opposed to its removal believed that no point could be selected that would command the vote of a majority in each House. But after the bill had passed the House, and was in the hands of the Senate to confirm or reject, the excitement became very great. There was a heavy requisition on livery-stables, and there were many explorers of the wilderness in the vicinity of the saw-mill at Lansing. There were parties looking after the interests of the State, as well as private speculations. The former ascertained that the most eligible location was on the school section, which was the property of the State.

"Many applications were made by individuals for the purchase of that school section, but it was withheld from sale, and the capitol finally located on it, which proved of great pecuniary advantage to the State."

CAPITOLS AND STATE OFFICE BUILDINGS IN LANSING.

The first capitol in Lansing was a two-

story frame, erected in 1847, on block 115, sixty by one hundred feet, with a small tinned dome that the writer thought magnificent, as it glistened in the sun's rays. His father used to tell of, with other men, clearing off the trees and brush and playing a game of ball on the spot right away after its selection.

In 1865 sixteen feet were built on to the south end. The total cost, including the addition was \$22,952.01.

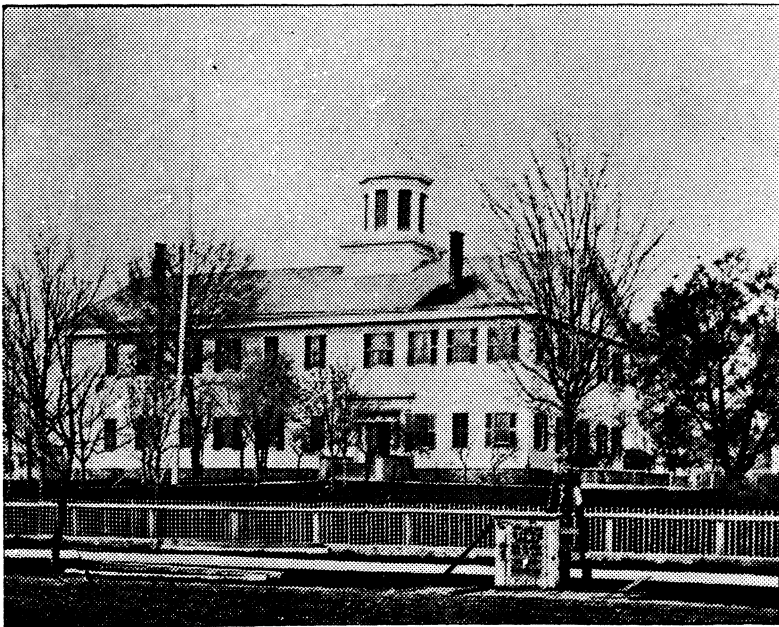
This building served for Senate Chamber, House of Representatives and Executive Office, until the completion of the new and present capitol, and for State offices, until 1853, when a two-story brick building was erected on the ground where the capitol now stands, for State offices, when all of the offices were removed to it; the Legislature, the Governor's office and State Library remaining in the old capitol building. And after it was provided that two terms of the Supreme Court should be held in Lansing, the room previously occupied by the Auditor General's Office, on the first floor of the old capitol building, was fitted up for a Supreme Court room. The office building erected in 1853 was taken down in 1871 to make place for the new capitol which the Legislature had decided to erect. But before this was done a building for temporary offices was provided for and it was erected on the northeast corner of the old capitol square in 1871, at a cost of \$30,693.94, and is still standing—a three-story brick building. When that building was completed it was occupied by all of the State offices in rooms prepared for them, on the first and second floors, and by the State Library and Supreme Court on the third floor, where they all remained until removal to the new capitol.

The Legislature and Governor remained in the old capitol until they went "out of the old house into the new." After the removal

the old capitol remained vacant for a long time and was offered, with a large part of the grounds, to the city for \$15,000, to be used for city hall and city offices, but the Common Council would not consider it. Probably if it had been submitted to a vote of the people the offer would have been accepted. It was a great mistake that it was not. The building was rented for a manufactory and was burned on the 16th day of December, 1882. The burning was wit-

nessed by nearly all of the citizens, except in the middle of it where stands the Masonic Temple.

After the removal from the State office building, on the northeast corner of the block, the lower floor was remodeled and fitted for occupancy for stores and were occupied as stores for many years. Now in the building are the State Armory, the Labor Bureau, the Food and Dairy Commission and the offices of the State Geolo-



THE OLD STATE CAPITOL.

nessed by nearly all of the citizens and was a magnificent sight but a sad one for the old residents, some of whom shed tears. Representative hall had been used in early times for all sorts of entertainments; lectures, concerts, political meetings, war meetings, donation parties, soldiers' aid and societies and dances, and the Senate chamber for smaller gatherings and by some of the churches for their Sunday services.

As everyone knows, the east side of the block (115) is now built up solid with brick

gists; the new capitol, already, proving too small to house all of the State departments, several of which have been created by the Legislature since its erection.

The Board of State Building Commissioners provided for by an act of the Legislature to procure designs, estimates and bids, and to superintend the erection of the temporary State office and the capitol, advertised for designs for the capitol and, after careful examination of the many received, selected those of E. E. Myers, and a con-

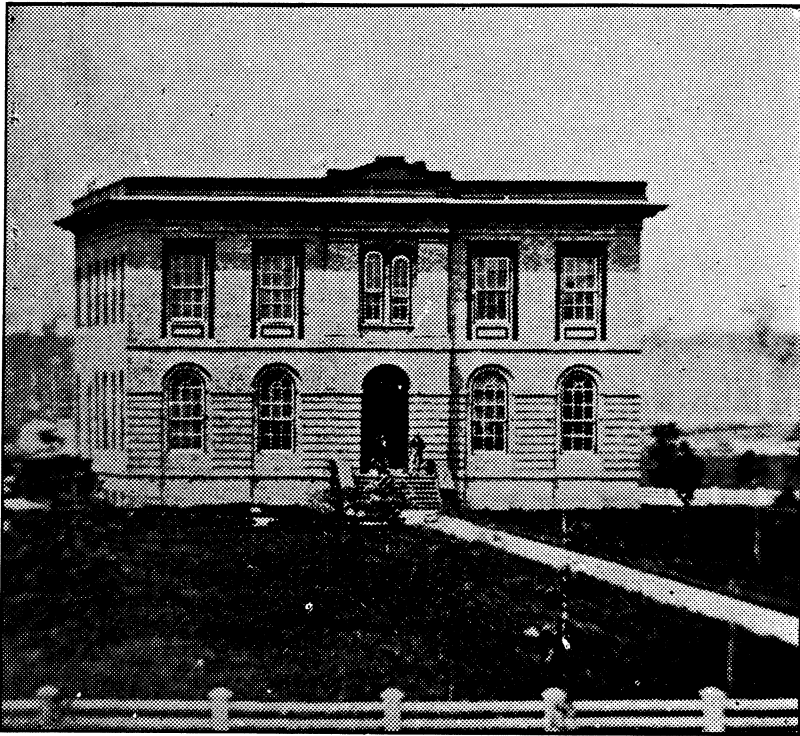
tract was entered into with him to be the architect and to superintend the work of construction. July 15, 1872, a contract was made with Nehemiah Osborn & Co. for the construction for the sum of \$1,144,057.20. The Legislature, in March, 1872, had appropriated \$1,200,000 for the building to which sum the cost was limited.

The cornerstone was laid October 2, 1873,

the year 1873, Lansing City Directory, the pen used in signing the first Constitution of the State of Michigan in 1835, lithographic view of the new capitol, gold, silver and copper coins, specimens of U. S. fractional currency and a U. S. postal card.

The building was completed and was dedicated January 1, 1879.

From Durant's History, the following is



OLD STATE OFFICE BLOCK—ERECTED ON SITE OF PRESENT CAPITOL IN 1853
AND TORN DOWN IN 1871.

by the Grand Lodge of the Masonic fraternity with the usual impressive ceremony of that fraternity. Forty-eight articles were deposited in the stone, most of which would not interest the reader but among them were the Holy Bible, package containing deposits in the corner-stone of the Territorial capitol erected in Detroit in 1823, a silver plate upon which was inscribed the names of Mayor, and Aldermen of the City of Lansing for

taken, bodily, it being a minute and correct description of the building and the style and manner of its construction, and of its dedication:

MATERIALS.

The concrete upon which all the walls are laid is composed of limestone* from Bellevue, Eaton county, Michigan, broken with a "Blake Crusher" to egg size, and mixed in

*Carboniferous limestone of Michigan.

proper proportion with Louisville cement, coarse sand, and water. The footing-stones are of Lemont, Ill., limestone. The superstructure is of Amherst, Ohio, sandstone; the first base-course, outside steps, and landings, and steps to boiler-rooms, of Joliet, Ill., limestone*; the corner-stone of Massachusetts granite†; and the floors of vaults and flagging on the grounds, of Euclid, Ohio, freestone. The bricks for interior walls, floor-arches, etc., of which fifteen millions were used in the building, were manufactured in Lansing. The corridors of first, second, and third stories are tiled with Vermont marble. All the beams, girders, interior columns, roof-trusses, and stairways are of iron; the covering of dome, soffits under landings of grand stairways, and ceilings of Legislative hall are of galvanized iron; the roof is covered with very superior tin, manufactured expressly for it in Wales. The windows of the three principal stories and basement are glazed with the best quality of English plate-glass; the panels in the ceilings of the House and Senate chambers are of the same quality of glass, embossed; the skylights over the Legislative halls are of American hammered glass, three-fourths of an inch thick.‡

Ground was broken for the building in the summer of 1872; the corner-stone was laid with imposing Masonic ceremonies by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, October 2, 1872, and the work steadily progressed to completion, on the 26th of September, 1878, when the building was accepted by the commissioners and a final settlement made with the contractors.

In 1875, in addition to the appropriation made in 1872, the Legislature appropriated for steam-heating and ventilation, \$70,000; for changes in the construction of the roof, the steps to porticos, and interior finish, \$30,-

000; for constructing the main cornice and balustrade of stone, instead of galvanized iron, as at first intended, \$65,000.

In 1877 further appropriations were made as follows:

For electrician work and other improvements, \$25,000; for improvement of ground and furnishing the legislative halls, library, etc., \$40,000; and for completing the furnishing of the building the additional sum of \$75,000; making the total appropriations to May 21, 1877, \$1,505,000.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

The new Capitol is located in the center of block No. 249, or Capitol Square, the main front facing the east and Michigan avenue. The block has a frontage on Capitol avenue of 660 feet from north to south, and a depth of 742½ feet from east to west, giving a superficial area of 490,050 square feet, or exactly eleven and a quarter acres.

DIMENSIONS.

The building, exclusive of porticos, is 345 feet 2 inches in length, and 191 feet 5 inches in depth, at center. Including porticos and steps, the length is 420 feet 2 inches, and the greatest depth 273 feet 11 inches. The extreme height is 267 feet.

The ground plan is cruciform, and the structure is surmounted by a lofty and finely proportioned dome.

HEIGHT OF STORIES.

Basement, 11 feet; first, second, and third stories, each, 20 feet; fourth story, 16 feet. The east corridor of first floor is 29 feet wide, the west 19 feet, and the north and south ones, each, 18 feet. The clear diameter of the rotunda is 44½ feet, and the height from floor to diaphragm 150 feet.

The State Library is 100 feet long, 45 feet wide in the center, and three stories in

*Sometimes called Illinois or Athens marble.
†From Cape Ann on Massachusetts Bay.
‡From Mr. Bours' pamphlet.

height, containing five galleries or tiers of cases. Height from main floor to ceiling, 59 feet, with shelf capacity for over 63,000 volumes, which can be easily increased to 100,000 by supplying cases upon the upper floor. The present number of volumes in the library is something over 40,000.

The legislative halls are each 70 feet in width from east to west; the Representative hall being 75 feet and the Senate chamber 57 feet from north to south. The ceiling of each is 41½ feet in height.

The building contains, besides corridors, passages, closets, and wash and cloak-rooms, 139 rooms, as follows: Basement 38; first and second stories, each, 33; third story, 28; and fourth story, 7, besides 2 boiler-rooms and the necessary room for storage of fuel, situated under the north and south porticos, entirely outside of the building.

There are two grand stairways, situated on either side of the rotunda, and extending from the basement to the fourth story. There are also half-flights leading from the landings of these to the second, third, and fourth floors. There are also two stairways leading from the basement to the third floor, in the rear of the legislative halls, a stairway from the fourth floor to the highest gallery in the dome, and from that point to the lantern. There are also two circular stairways from the lower to the upper floor of the library, with landings at each gallery, and two private stairways connecting offices on the first floor with rooms in the basement.

The distance from Capitol avenue to foot of steps at east portico is 225 feet 3½ inches; from west steps to Walnut street, 243 feet 3½ inches; and from the north and south steps to street, 119 feet 10 inches.

The Capitol, with the porticos, covers one and one-sixth acres. The girth of the building is 1520 feet.

The building is lighted by gas supplied by

the Lansing Gaslight Company. There are 271 chandeliers and pendants, besides a large number of standards and brackets, with a total of 1702 burners within the building, besides 36 burners in the lamps to light the porticos and entrances to the grounds. 371 of the burners are lighted by electricity, distributed as follows: In ceiling of Representative hall, 150; in ceiling of Senate chamber, 100; in State library, 75; and in the dome and lantern, 46.

The style of architecture is classed as Palladian,* and the building, while without the elaborate ornamentation of the more florid styles, is very symmetrical and of beautiful proportions, which are shown to great advantage by the pleasing color of the material employed in the superstructure. While lacking possibly the grandeur of the pure Grecian, with its massive columns and entablatures, the effect, on the whole, is exceedingly pleasing to the eye, conveying the idea of grace, beauty, and solidity, and affording a gratifying contrast to many of the other State capitols of the Union.

The main pediment in the center of the eastern front is ornamented with a beautiful allegorical representation of the rise and progress of the State, carved in *bas-relief* from the sandstone material of the structure.† The grounds have been finely laid out and improved, and the approaches to the Capitol in all directions give it a grand and imposing appearance.

DEDICATION.

The dedication of the new Capitol took place with imposing ceremonies on the 1st of January, 1879, in the Hall of Representa-

*Named from Andrea Palladio, a famous Italian architect, born in 1518, who introduced a new composite order of architecture into use, and erected many notable buildings in Vicenza and other cities.

†Our space will not permit of a more particular description of this fine building. For an elaborate description the reader is referred to the pamphlets by Allen L. Bours, Esq.

tives, in the presence of all the surviving Governors of the State, with one exception (Governor McClelland), and a large assemblage of the wisdom, beauty, and fashion of Michigan.

The exercises commenced at 9:30 a. m. with music by the Knight Templar Band of Lansing, followed by prayer by Rev. George D. Gillespie. The assemblage was called to order by His Excellency Governor Charles M. Croswell, after which the constitutional oath of office was administered to the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor elect, by Hon. James V. Campbell, chief justice of the Supreme Court.

Addresses were delivered by Ex-Governors Alpheus Felch, William L. Greenly, Austin Blair, Henry P. Baldwin, and John J. Bagley. The report of the building commissioners was then read by Hon. E. O. Grosvenor, vice-president of the board, following which came the formal acceptance of the new Capitol on behalf of the State by Governor Croswell in a brief and comprehensive speech, in which he thanked the building committee for the efficient and honorable manner in which they had performed their duties, and congratulated the State upon the completion of the new edifice. The exercises were closed by the benediction, pronounced by Rev. Theodore P. Prudden.

OPENING ODE.

BY REV. GEORGE DUFFIELD.

[Sung at the opening of the House of Representatives at its first session in the new Capitol, Jan. 1, 1879.]

To Thee we wake our grateful songs,
O Thou to whom all praise belongs;
O God, our fathers' God, to Thee,
Like her who sang beside the sea,
We sing this day; with heart and voice,
We praise and triumph and rejoice.

Within these walls long to remain,
We welcome now a shining train:

Here Justice comes, the first and best,
And walks a queen before the rest;
Here Liberty, and Law, and Peace,
From anarchy boast full release.

Beneath this dome let Truth preside,
Let Wisdom teach, let Conscience guide,
Let love of country all inspire
To keep unquenched the sacred fire;
Till exiles far remote shall come,
Where freedom guards her lasting home.

High noon we meet! The opening year
We welcome as an omen clear
Of brighter, better days in store;
When violence is heard no more,
When the dear Flag, without a stain,
O'er every State supreme shall reign.

BOARD OF STATE BUILDING COMMISSIONERS.

Presidents: Governor Henry P. Baldwin, from organization of board to December 31, 1872; Governor John J. Bagley, from January 1, 1873, to December 31, 1876; Governor Charles M. Croswell, from January 1, 1877, to completion of work.

Commissioners: Hon. E. O. Grosvenor, vice-president, Jonesville; Hon. James Shearer, Bay City; Hon. Alexander Chapoton, Detroit; Allen L. Bours, Secretary.

E. E. Myers, Architect and Superintendent; O. Marble, Assistant to Superintendent; Adam Oliver Superintendent of Grounds.

BOARD FOR FURNISHING THE NEW CAPITOL.

Hon. Charles M. Croswell, Chairman, Governor; Hon. E. G. D. Holden, Secretary of State; Hon. William B. McCreery, State Treasurer; Hon. Benjamin F. Partridge, Commissioner of State Land Office; Simon Strahan, Designer and Superintendent of Furniture; Allen L. Bours, Secretary.

INCORPORATION.

Lansing was never incorporated as a village but remained a part of the Township of Lansing, and, together with the rest of the township, elected the township officers until it was incorporated as a city, by an act of the legislature, February 15, 1859. It was at that time divided into three wards. In 1861 the wards were increased to four, in 1871 to five and in 1874 to six. No doubt, the number will soon be again increased, by subdivision, on account of the rapidly increasing number of inhabitants.

The following is a list of the names of men who have held the office of Mayor of the City of Lansing:

1859, Hiram H. Smith.
 1860, John A. Kerr.
 1861-62, Wm. H. Chapman.
 1863-64-65, Ira H. Bartholomew.
 1866, Wm. H. Haze.
 1867, Geo. H. Peck.
 1868-69, Cyrus Hewitt.
 1870, Solomon W. Wright.
 1871, John Robson.
 1872-73, John S. Tooker.
 1874-75, Daniel W. Buck.
 1876, John S. Tooker.
 1877, Orlando M. Barnes.
 1878, Joseph E. Warner.
 1879-80, Wm. VanBuren.
 1881, John Robson.
 1882-83, Orlando F. Barnes.
 1884-85, William Donovan.
 1886, Daniel W. Buck.
 1887, Jacob F. Shultz.
 1888, John Crotty.
 1889, James M. Turner.
 1890-91, Frank B. Johnson.
 1892, A. O. Bement.
 1893, A. O. Bement.
 1894, Alroy A. Wilbur.
 1895, James M. Turner.

1896, Russell C. Ostrander.
 1897-98-99, Charles J. Davis.
 1900-01-02-03, James F. Hammell.
 1904, Hugh Lyons, term expires in 1906.

When the land was cleared all of the forest trees were cut down and for years the streets were devoid of shade of any kind. The common council passed an ordinance requiring owners of lots to set shade trees in the streets on which their lots abutted, and provided that if they neglected to do so within a certain length of time, the city would cause it to be done and assess the expense to the abutting real estate, and the result is that Lansing streets are as well and beautifully shaded as those of any city in the State, though it required a good deal of patience to wait for the trees to grow, which is rewarded by the pride of those who waited in the present conditions, which no others can so fully appreciate.

IMPROVEMENTS AND GROWTH.

The building of the Capitol settled it "for good and all," that Lansing was to be permanently the capital of Michigan. The question of removal had been more or less agitated up to the time the appropriation was made and work actually begun, notwithstanding it was located by constitutional provision in 1850, and no one was inclined to invest much money in permanent improvements, public or private, for fear that threats of members of the legislature and others who wallowed through the mud to get here, might possibly have effect; as well as the curses aimed at the town and the legislature that located the capital. But the building of the Capitol settled it and a new life began for Lansing. Prior to that, however, some improvements had been made, such as, presumably, would be made if the town remained only a country village.

Washington avenue was graded in three sections. From Main street to Washtenaw street in 1859; from Washtenaw street to Ottawa street in 1859, and from Ottawa street to Franklin street in 1861. This was the first public or municipal improvement of any account. Now, the city limits having been extended, the city is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, east and west, by $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, north and south. There are ninety-three miles of streets in the city and nearly all of them are graded, and three miles of them are paved with brick pavement.

SIDEWALKS.

Before Washington avenue was graded, the old sidewalks were, necessarily, taken up and after the grade was completed new plank walks were laid, six feet wide, the planks laid crosswise on three 4x4 stringers. Many years these plank walks were the only kind laid; but, as they became old and dilapidated, they were the cause of many damage suits against the city and several large judgments were obtained for injuries received by persons from falls, and the common council has prohibited the laying of plank walks, except by special permit, and now there are eighty-eight and a half miles of sidewalks in the city, about one-half of which are cement (artificial stone), and as every year many plank walks are being replaced by this material, it will not be long before the plank walk will be only a memory, so far as Lansing is concerned. There are a few brick walks.

PAVEMENTS.

The first pavement was on Washington avenue and was the cedar block pavement, laid in 1878, and afterwards on Michigan avenue and on Capitol avenue from Allegan street to Ottawa street. It was laid two

rods wide in the center of the street and outside of that, on either side, was cobble stone pavement to the curb. The block pavement made a good road so long as it was in good condition, but after a few years, like the plank road, it became worn and rough and little better than the corduroy, or log causeway, so common on country roads in early days.

The cedar block pavement is entirely out of date and will never again be laid, anywhere, and as future generations may want to know what it was, we will say that it was made of sections, eight inches long, sawed from cedar trees that were from three to six or seven inches in diameter, the bark removed and the blocks set endwise, side by side, upon a foundation of sand, and the pavement was covered with sand until the interstices between the blocks were filled with it and travel had pressed it down hard, even with the surface of the pavement.

The first brick pavement was laid in 1893, on Capitol avenue between Ottawa and Shiawassee streets, and now Lansing has it on Washington avenue, Michigan avenue, Franklin avenue, Capitol avenue and Turner street, three miles in all, as heretofore stated.

Lansing also has a good sewage system with 37 miles of sewers.

BRIDGES.

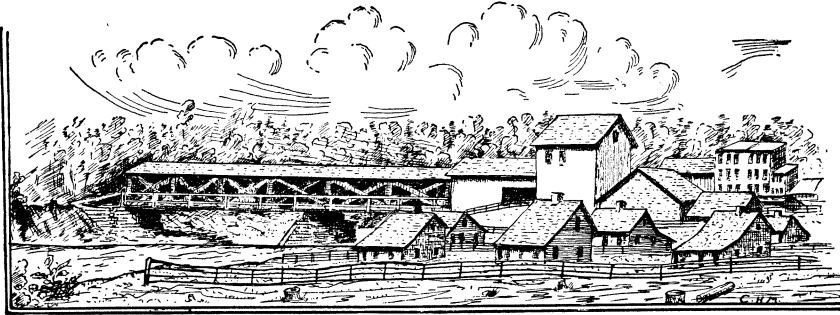
The first bridge in Lansing was of logs, across Cedar river on Cedar street, built in 1842. It was carried away by a flood in 1852, and replaced by a frame bridge which was replaced in 1866 by a covered bridge.

The first bridge over Grand river was on Main street and built in 1847, by private subscription. It was carried away by flood and another was erected in the same place which was also destroyed by flood many years ago and there has been no bridge there since, and only by careful inspection can

any evidences be discovered that there was ever any bridge there.

The next bridge was built by James Sey-

was built there in 1848 which, he thinks, was about eight or nine years afterwards replaced with another wooden bridge which

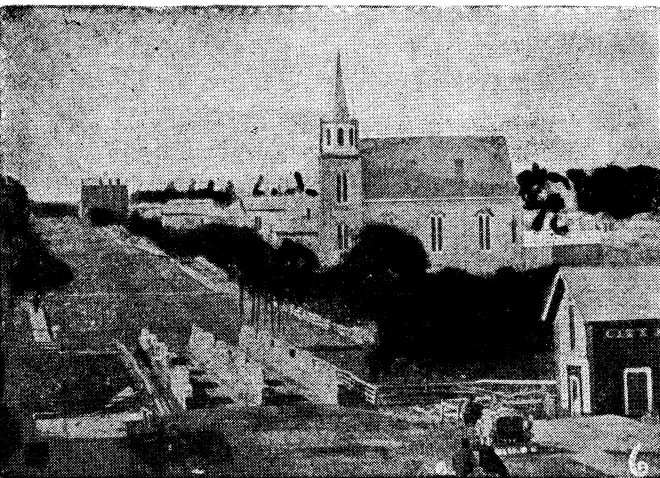


WOODEN BRIDGE, FRANKLIN AVE., SWEEPED AWAY BY FLOOD ON APRIL 1, 1875.

mour in 1847 on Franklin street (now avenue). It was a wooden bridge and stood

had several wooden arches over and across it.

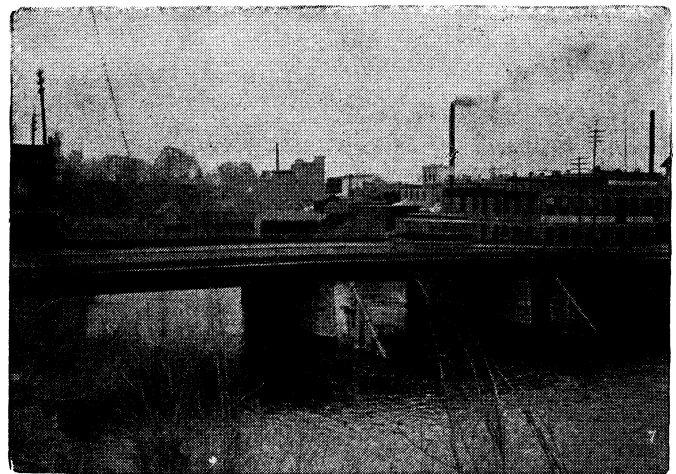
In 1871 an iron, single arch, bowstring bridge was built on Michigan avenue. It was taken down in 1894 and placed across the river on Kalamazoo street and the present one on Michigan avenue was erected. It is the same width as the avenue, seven rods, and is said to be the widest bridge in the world; but that has been questioned. It cost \$57,932, and is a very fine and substantial bridge. In 1873 the city entered into a contract with the Wrought Iron Bridge



OLD BRIDGE, FRANKLIN AVE.

until 1867 when it was taken away and a covered wooden bridge was erected in its place. That was carried away by the flood in the spring of 1875. An iron bridge was built in its place, which was replaced in 1893 by the present wrought iron bridge.

The writer is unable to obtain much information regarding the early bridges over Grand river on Michigan avenue, more than he remembers, himself, that a wooden bridge



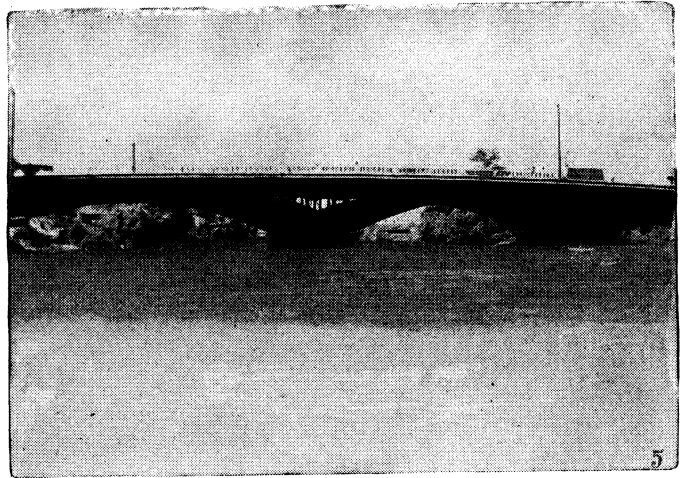
PRESENT BRIDGE, FRANKLIN AVE.



OLD BRIDGE, MICHIGAN AVE.

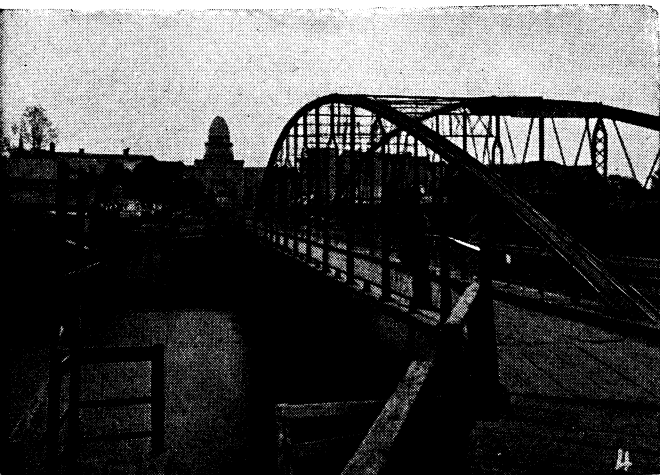
Company of Canton, Ohio, for the erection of five iron bridges, on the column and channel arch bridge plan, for the sum of \$30,610. They were completed in the spring of 1874. They were on Seymour street, Washington avenue, Shiawassee street, River street and Saginaw street. On the first day of April of the next year, 1875, all of these new iron bridges, except that on Washington avenue were swept away by the flood and with them went, as before stated, that on Franklin avenue. The first to go was the River street

bridge. The writer saw it as it gave way and swung into the stream and followed it to Michigan avenue bridge, which every one of the many watchers thought surely must go, but it did not, as has been stated in accounts of the flood, nor was the water so high that year as has also been stated. It did not overflow the streets so that "they were navigated in boats." If the water had been so high, Michigan avenue bridge would have surely gone; but, as it was, River street bridge went under it with a loud grating noise, springing it upward in the center, but not damaging it very much.



PRESENT BRIDGE, MICHIGAN AVE.

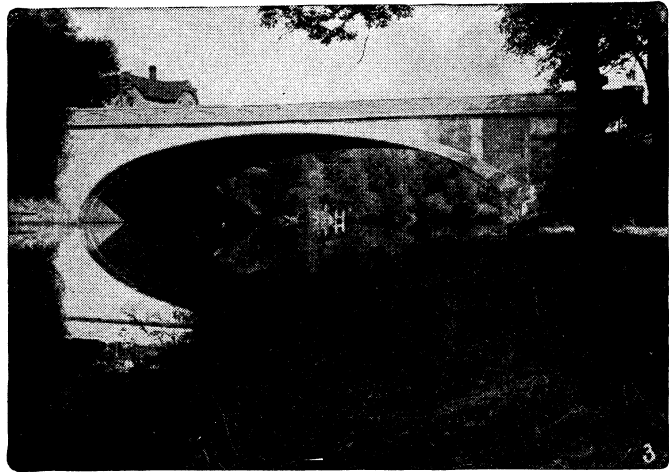
Those who saw it almost held their breath during the time and were greatly relieved, when at last the two bridges parted company. All of the bridges went, in turn, and Lansing was left with only two. It was a sad day, never to be forgotten by those who were then living here. It was not so much the high water but the accumulation of ice and driftwood which did the damage. The same year the Canton Bridge Company replaced the four iron bridges for the sum of \$14,653.94, using some of the old material. One of those carried away was recovered in



OLD BRIDGE, MICHIGAN AVE.

so good condition that in 1893, it was placed across Grand river on Logan street.

Other floods have occurred since, but the greatest was in the spring of 1904, when the Logan street and Kalamazoo street bridges were swept away. The Logan street, luckily, was stranded in two parts, on the river banks and did no harm to the others, but it was so broken up it was of no further use and a new bridge has been erected in its place at a cost of \$9,297. The Kalamazoo street bridge floated down against the Michigan avenue bridge, its old home, and lodged there. It was replaced on Kalamazoo street at an expense of \$4,000, after raising the abutments to save it from disaster in future

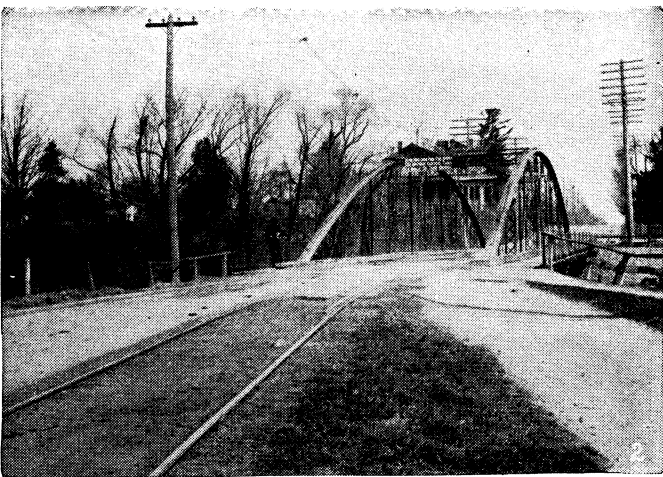


PRESENT BRIDGE, WASHINGTON AVE. S.

On February 17, 1902, the city awarded a contract to Stamsen & Blome of Chicago, for the construction of the present concrete steel bridge over Grand river on Washington avenue, at a cost of \$31,500. It was completed and accepted December 22, 1902, and seems to be very strong and desirable and it and the Michigan avenue bridge are worthy of the pride that the people feel in them. The Franklin avenue bridge is also a good strong one and stood the flood very well indeed, though it was considerably damaged by the ice and driftwood that ran against the girders and broke one of them. It was a great relief when it became evident that the bridge was surely going to stay.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

For the first eleven years of its existence Lansing had no fire protection whatever, and fires burned themselves out unless taken before they had obtained much headway and were extinguished by the "bucket brigade," which was formed by citizens in line passing pails of water from one to another until they reached the men who poured the water on the fire when the empty buckets were returned along the line to the well, cistern or



OLD BRIDGE, WASHINGTON AVE. S.

floods. The water was much higher than in 1875. It flooded the low lots and streets and was from two to five feet deep on River street, from Kalamazoo street to Main street, and on Grand street, north of Shiawassee street, the water was two feet deep on the floor of the office of the Lansing Wagon Works. The L. S. & M. S. R. R. tracks and floors of the station were under water, and the manufactories and lumber yards on the flats south of Michigan avenue, were flooded.

reservoir; the men in line passing a pail of water up with one hand and an empty one down with the other.

Three brick reservoirs were built on Washington avenue, at a cost of about \$1,000 each, holding about 1,000 barrels each. They are there yet.

In 1857 a fire company, a hose company and a hook and ladder company was organized, and in 1858 a hand fire engine was purchased with hose, and while the members of the companies managed the hose and the chief talked very loud through his trumpet, and all used many "cuss words," the citizens and we big boys manned the brakes, fifteen to twenty on either side of the engine, and pumped for dear life, while others stood around and gave advice. A hose cart and hook and ladder wagon were also purchased.

In 1866 another hand engine was purchased. These were the pride of the people and did good service until 1871, when two steam fire engines were purchased, a "Silsby" and a "Clapp and Jones," and there was rivalry between the friends of each and the companies as to which could do the best work.

The hand engines were sold, one to Leslie and one to Alpena.

After the water works were established the Clapp & Jones was sold to Williamston and the Silsby was sold for old junk.

The first engine house was a frame building at North Lansing. In 1866 the city purchased a lot on the south side of Allegan street between Washington avenue and Grand street for \$1,200 and erected upon it a brick engine house at a cost of \$7,000. In 1903, this building having become inadequate for the requirements of the department, it together with the lot was sold for \$3,000, and the old Universalist church on the southeast corner of Allegan and Grand streets, with the lot on which it stood, was

purchased by the city, with the intention of transforming it into an engine house; but after the purchase, the common council became convinced that it could not be done and decided it best to sell the church property, after having caused Allegan street to be vacated, between Grand street and Grand river, and having obtained permission to build an engine house in the vacated street, and September 6, 1904, the contract was awarded for the erection of such a building for the sum of \$10,950, not including plumbing and arrangements for heating and lighting. This building was completed the fore part of February, 1905, and is a fine appearing and substantial engine house.

The common council becoming satisfied that it was better policy not to sell the church lot but to remove the old building and to use the lot in connection with the new engine house, the building was sold for \$500, and has been taken down and removed.

The first fire alarm bell was placed in the tower of the engine house on Allegan street in 1877. Until then the cry of "Fire, fire, fire," was the first alarm, sounding weird, especially in the night time, and was immediately followed by the vigorous clanging of all the church bells in the city. Now the cry of fire is seldom heard and the alarm of the church bells never. But, on the breaking out of a fire, any one can go to the nearest fire alarm box, of which there are 35 in the city, break a glass in the front of the box, turn a key to the right, which will open the outside door, reach in and pull down a hook once and let go of it, and electricity carries an alarm to the engine house with information of the locality of the alarm box, which is transmitted to the water works station where the steam whistle gives an unearthly screech and then it gives, first, as many screeches as indicate the number of the ward where the fire is, and then, as many

as will give the number of the box—thus four and three says box three in the fourth ward, or box 43. When the fire is extinguished one screech notifies the people of that fact. The present brick engine house No. 2, fronting on Washington avenue, near Franklin avenue was erected in 1890, at a cost of \$4,000, is in good condition and answers its purpose very well indeed. It, also, has a fire alarm bell.

The present fire-fighting apparatus consists of two hose wagons, nine horses, one chemical engine, one hook and ladder truck, with 242 feet of ladders, and about 5,500 feet of 2½ inch hose.

WATER WORKS.

The city water works were finished at a cost of \$123,750, and began operation in 1885. The total amount invested up to the present time is about \$500,000. The first pump was a "Worthington," having a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons per day. This was added to in 1894, by the installment of a "Holly," with a capacity of 5,000,000 gallons per day, making a total capacity of 8,000,000 gallons per day. It is claimed that prior to this addition, the works pumped on an average, 3,000,000 gallons per day, while since it has been necessary to pump only 1,500,000 gallons per day. The boiler capacity is 280 horse power. The stand-pipe is 152 feet high with a diameter inside, of 18 feet and has a capacity of about 2,000 gallons per foot. There are about forty-five miles of water mains connected with the works with three hundred and fifteen hydrants. The water is obtained from twenty-seven artesian wells, most of them extending into the rock and the others down to the rock and so arranged that surface water is excluded, with the result that the water is exceptionally pure. It is furnished the citizens at reasonable rates, with or without a

meter, which is furnished if desired. It is claimed that it costs less, if measured by a meter, of which 1200 are in use. The present debt for the works is \$100,000, at interest, but they more than pay all expense and interest, and are a paying financial investment for the city, besides being a great convenience and luxury for the people; which would be fully appreciated, if it is not already, by all of the people, if they should be deprived of the benefits for, say, two or three days.

LIGHTS.

For sometime after the capitol was located here the only lights the people had were candles and whale oil lamps. There were tallow candles, soon improved upon by the sperm, which was followed by a better one called the "Star Candle," which seemed to be a sort of quite hard white wax. With them was the odorous whale oil lamp, followed and improved upon, about 1856, by the "Burning Fluid" lamp, which was a fluid, judging by its odor, the principal ingredient of which was turpentine; burned in a lamp with two wicks from the fluid contents up through tubes equipped with small cap extinguishers to prevent loss by evaporation. This was followed by the kerosene oil lamp.

June 19, 1872, "The Lansing Gas Light Co." was organized and began to furnish light for individuals and the city, lighting the streets, in January, 1873, and soon had, under contract with the city, about a hundred street lights placed and furnishing light to the theretofore dark streets; the city having, previously, provided no street lights except a few oil lamps on Washington Avenue south of Allegan Street.

In 1884 a company was organized under the title of "The Lansing Electric Light and Power Company." This company had done

considerable in the line of wiring and furnishing light for streets, hotels and public halls, with the arc light, the incandescent light not having been invented at that time, and had installed 50 arc lights for lighting the streets, when the company made a proposition to the Lansing Gas Light Company to sell to it, which proposition was accepted at a stockholders' meeting held May 22, 1885. The Gas Light Company continued the wiring and furnishing light until December 1, 1892, when it sold the plant, not in-

1903 were about \$18,000 more than the expenses during that year; but much of it had to be paid for improvements. The bonded debt is \$60,000 and \$20,000 is owing to the water works fund.

CITY HALL.

Prior to 1896, the common council, city offices and jail had occupied rented rooms. In 1893 the city commenced to carry into effect the project that had been talked for a long time, of securing a location and build-



CITY HALL.

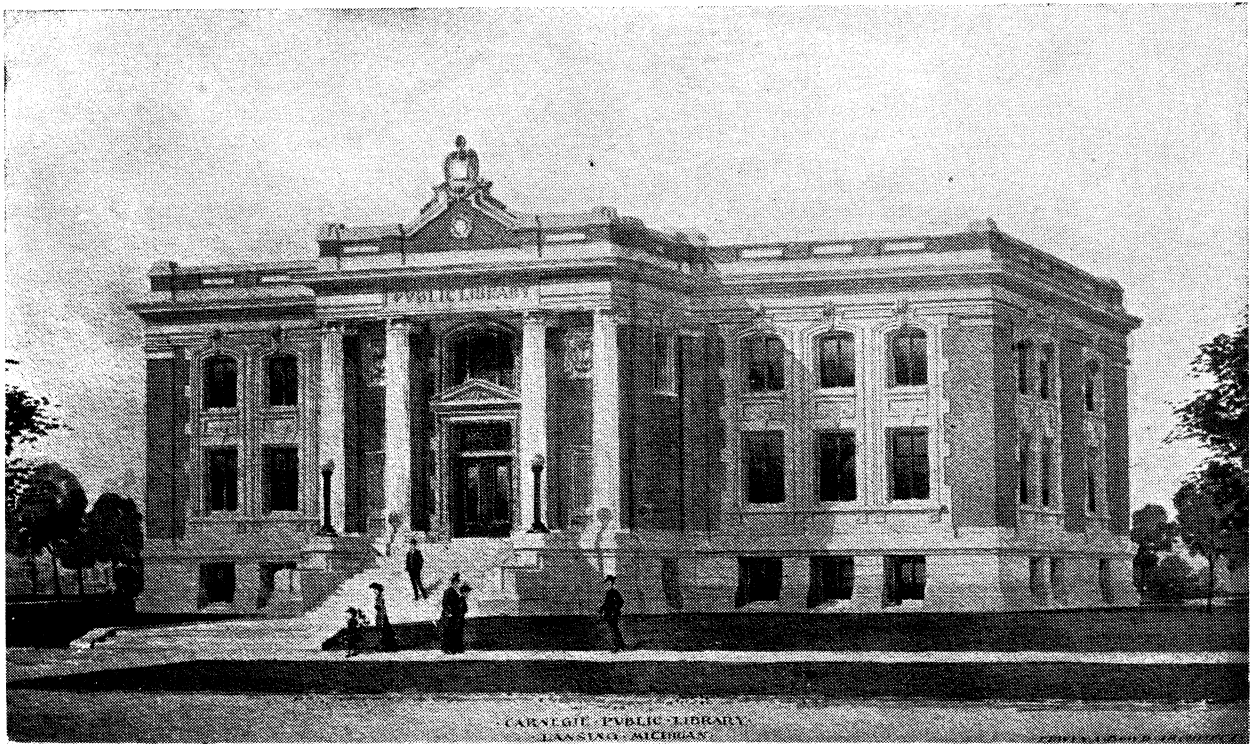
cluding real estate, to the city for \$45,000. Since that date the city has owned and operated the plant furnishing light for itself and citizens and made a good profit over and above all expenses, interest on debt, etc. The power is furnished by its own power plant in a building adjoining and connected with the water works plant. At the time of the purchase there were 134 using the light; now there are 1,200, not including 168 arc lights for street lighting. The receipts for

ing a city hall that should furnish quarters for the council, offices and jail and, in the fall of that year purchased lots 4 and 5 of block 101, for the sum of \$15,000 and in June of 1894, purchased lot 3, block 101 for \$6,000, making \$21,000 for the site. Prior to the burning of the old capitol building, heretofore mentioned, the city could have purchased all of the block on which it stood (block 115), except the two north lots for \$15,000, but declined to do so. In 1895 and

1896, the present city hall was erected upon the above site. It was planned and built much larger than was or is required by the necessities of the city; for it not only contains a court room for the circuit court, judges' office and jury room, required to be supplied by the city by the act of the Legislature providing for the holding in Lansing each year two of the four terms of the

CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

Andrew Carnegie was born in 1837 in Dumfermline, Fifeshire, Scotland. He came to the United States in 1848, held the positions of weaver's assistant, telegraph messenger boy, telegraph operator in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and advanced by successive promotions to that of



THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

circuit court, but it provided offices for all of the county officers, in the hope that the county seat might, in the near future, be removed to Lansing, which hope has been dispelled by the erection of the new court house at Mason.

The contract for building the city hall was awarded to C. M. Chittenden for the sum of \$108,069.11, but its actual cost was \$134,838.13.

superintendent of the Pittsburg division of that railroad system and became interested in several enterprises and in Pennsylvania oil lands. During the Civil War he rendered valuable services to the government as superintendent of military railroads and government lines. After the war he entered actively into the development of iron works of various kinds and in 1868 he introduced into this country the Bessemer process of making

steel. As a result of his enterprises he became a multi-millionaire and a philanthropist. In 1901, when he retired from business, it was estimated that his benefactions exceeded \$40,000,000, and, declaring that he did not wish to die a rich man, he has been giving large sums, principally in the endowment of libraries; and a large number of these in the United States, Canada and England owe their existence to him.

The Lansing Public School Library was authorized by amendment of the city charter in 1861. Until 1883 the annual tax for its support did not exceed \$100. In 1882 the Young Men's Lecture Association donated its money, about \$1,500, to the public library and in the same year the Ladies' Library Association of the city donated their books, 2,000 volumes, to the school library, which swelled the number to about 3,000 and the number has increased rapidly until it now has 14,000 volumes. It was housed in the high school building until 1897, when it was removed to rooms on the first floor of the city hall, but the rapid growth of its patronage soon made larger quarters imperative and it was removed to rooms on the same floor in the southwest corner, where it still remains, but will be removed to the new library building very soon, the time for removal having been set for the fore part of February, 1905.

In 1901, the library contained about 6,000 volumes and it became evident that it would be but a few years before a school library building would be a necessity and it was thought advisable that an application should be made to Mr. Carnegie to donate a sum sufficient to erect such a building and, November 21, 1901, Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, State Librarian, wrote to him, setting forth the condition of the school library, the population of the city and its rapid growth, the liberal patronage the State library, its circu-

lating library, and the school library was receiving and the necessity of greater library privileges, and respectfully requested him to consider it all and decide if, in his great liberality, he could not include Lansing as one of his very numerous beneficiaries. Her candid and ladylike appeal received Mr. Carnegie's immediate attention, on his return from abroad, and in January, 1902, she received his reply, saying he would give the sum of \$35,000 for a library building in Lansing, on condition that the city would promise to appropriate and spend ten per cent of that sum, \$3,500, each year for its maintenance. Mrs. Spencer did not stop there, but continued to work to have the proposition accepted, for, strange as it may seem, there was strenuous opposition to it; but on February 22, 1902, it was submitted to a vote of the tax-payers of the city and carried by a vote of nearly four to one.

Then came the question of a site, which was a difficult one, for there was opposition to every one proposed. It was discussed for some time in the common council where, at one time, it was voted to locate it upon lots donated for it by Dr. Ranney on the east side of the river, on the south side of Michigan avenue near Cedar street. That stirred up great commotion in all other parts of the city and it was ascertained that it was not at all in the province of the council but that of the Board of Education, at which the council heaved thirteen sighs of relief. The Board of Education, by resolution passed October 13, 1902, accepted Mr. Carnegie's offer and located it on the south side of the high school block, whereat many who favored the acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's gift heartily wished they had not; and it is difficult to find many who do not say "it is too bad to spoil the beauty of that block by placing upon it any building other than the high school building." It is a good lo-

cation only for the convenience of the high school students, but there were others, very convenient, that could have been obtained at comparatively small expense. But it is there and there it must stay, and, in the language of the street, "there is no use of kicking," but instead, enjoy its great benefits to the fullest extent, be thankful that the city will not have to build one, and feel grateful to the giver, Mr. Carnegie. It is in the middle of the block fronting on Shiawassee street. The corner-stone was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, November 7, 1903, and the building was completed and accepted by the board of education on the 9th day of November, 1904. Its cost was covered by the \$35,000, except for a part of the furniture for which the board voted to expend not to exceed \$523, from the library fund.

The building is 100x74 feet and is of red pressed brick with trimmings of Amherst grey stone and is furnished in red oak. For a fuller description we will, by permission, append a part of a report made by Miss Gertrude Humphrey, School Librarian:

There are two stories besides the basement, containing various work rooms, boiler rooms, a class room, public toilet rooms and space for a stock of 20,000 volumes capacity on the first floor, which can be increased to 60,000. The main entrance is reached by a flight of stone steps 28 feet wide. The vestibule opens into the main hall, 17x29 feet. This leads directly into a delivery room 20x30 feet. At the left of the delivery room is the general reading room, 30x32 feet, and back of this a reference room, 16x21 feet. At the rear of the delivery room is the stack, 18 feet high. At the right hand rear end of the library are the librarian's and cataloging rooms and in front of these opposite the general reading room is the children's room, 30x32 feet. The ceilings are 12 feet high. There is an entrance on the east side, for the

benefit of the high school pupils. A staircase at the front of the building leads to the second story, which contains on the left side an auditorium with a capacity of seating 150 people, a corridor with space for art exhibits, on the left side a club room, with study, cloak and toilet rooms adjoining.

SCHOOLS.

In the spring of 1847, on the day that the stakes for the capitol were driven, John P. Powell, with his wife and daughter, Eliza,

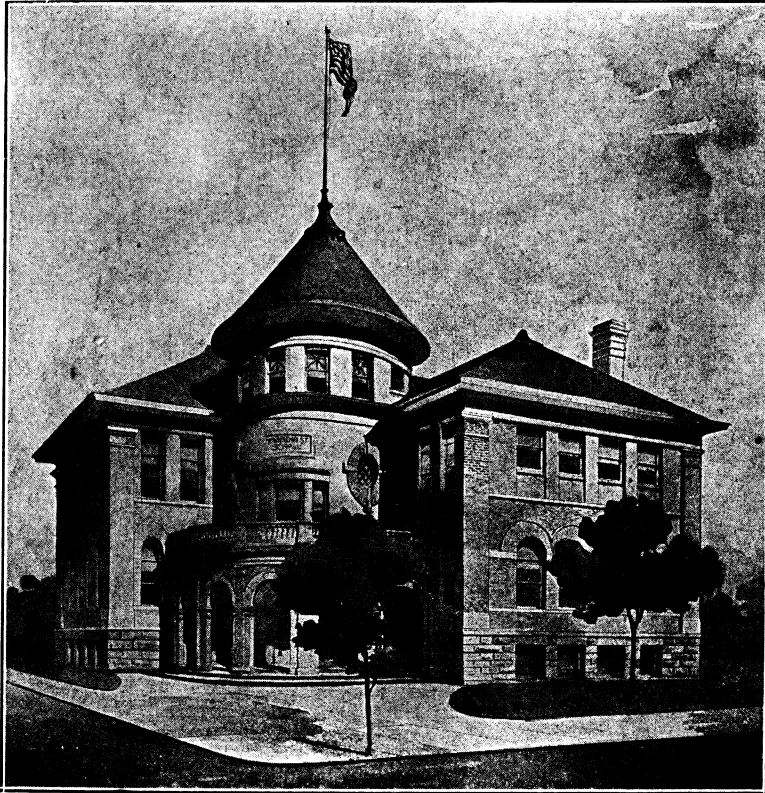


MRS. J. N. BUSH, NEE MISS ELIZA POWELL,
LANSING'S FIRST SCHOOL TEACHER.

came into the woods at North Lansing and stayed that night at the home of Zalmon Holmes (grandfather of C. E. Holmes), a slab shanty of one room with one bed. A few others, thirty in all, slept there that night, one of whom was Isaac Townsend, who had located large tracts of land here and for whom Townsend street is named. Mr. Powell, wife and daughter, were given

the bed and the others slept on the floor. Miss Eliza engaged with Joab Page, school director of district No. 2, to teach the district school for two dollars per week and board herself. Mr. Page had a shed roof board shanty hastily constructed on the lot where the first ward school building now stands. It had a door with leather straps for hinges

Lansing and Miss Powell, now Mrs. John N. Bush, has the honorable distinction of being the pioneer teacher in Lansing. She has been a resident of Lansing from that day to this. She is a woman of intelligence, with all of her faculties, mental and physical, well preserved and would, doubtless, resent being styled an old lady—and she is not.



NEW TOWNSEND ST. SCHOOL.

and one window, without glass, made by cutting a piece out of one of the boards and hanging the piece from the upper board with leather hinges so that it was opened by raising the board and closed by letting it down.

In May, 1847, Miss Powell commenced her school with ten scholars; but settlers came in so plentifully that, at the end of her three months' term, she had forty scholars. That was the first school taught in

The next school was a private school taught by Mrs. Laura A. Burr, lately deceased. Her reminiscence, published in 1893, in a letter by the late Hon. C. B. Stebins to the State Republican, is interesting reading and we insert it here in full.

"I came to Lansing (then called Michigan) in August, 1847. The school section had been platted only a few weeks before and the lots appraised. River street was the

only open street from upper town to the capitol grounds and on this street my husband and I purchased a lot. It was situated on the bank of Grand river and covered with a fine growth of maple trees. We built for ourselves a pretty little house of clean, frag-

I could find, I explored the woods in the capacity of a botanist and artist. Early in September I was called upon by some of their parents, with the request that I should open a school. Accordingly, after having made several long benches, under the canopy of



UPPER LEFT HAND CORNER
MICHIGAN AVE. SCHOOL.

UPPER RIGHT HAND CORNER
KALAMAZOO ST. SCHOOL.

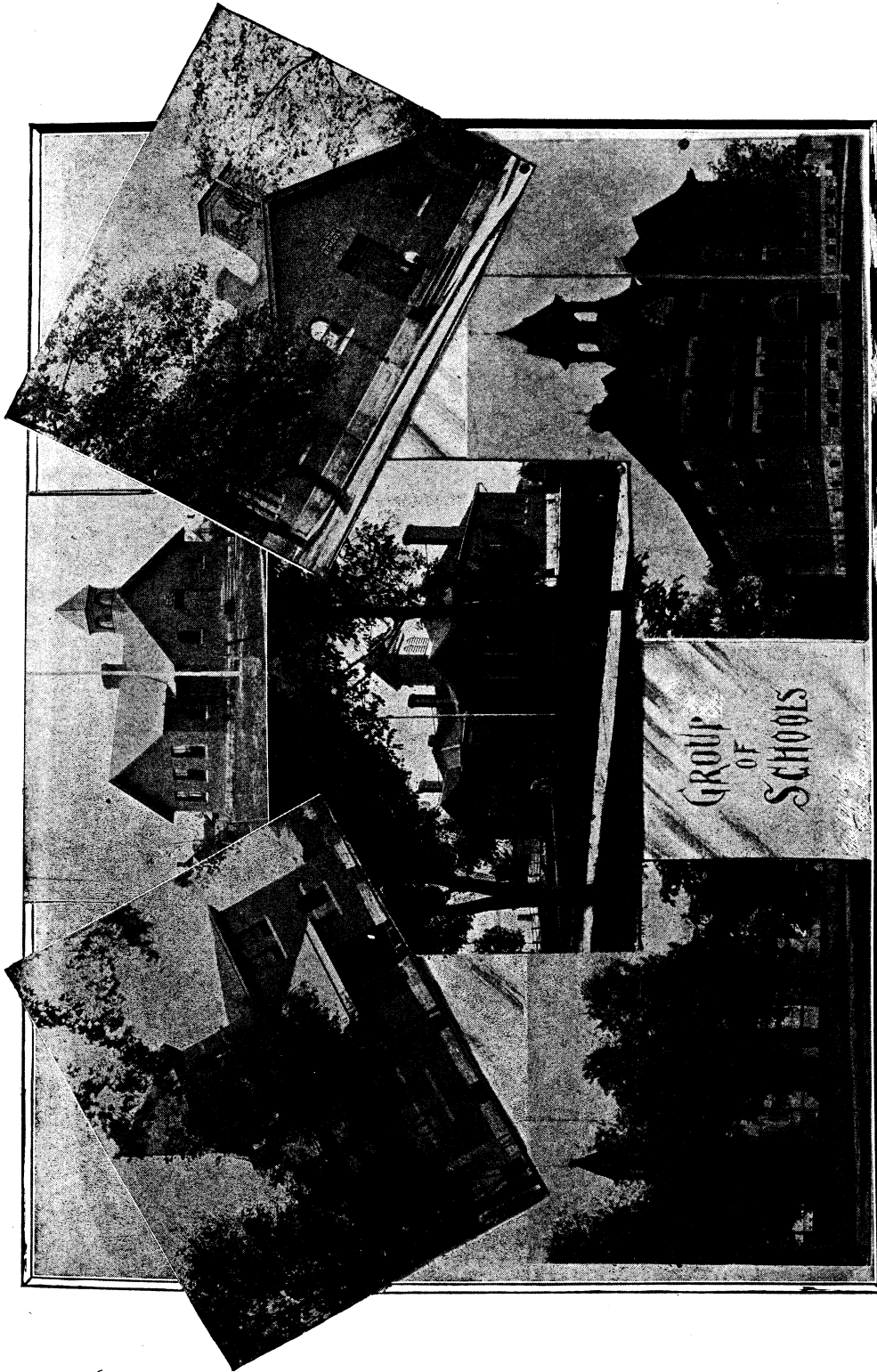
LOWER LEFT HAND CORNER
WALNUT ST. SCHOOL.

CENTRAL BUILDING AND THREE WARD SCHOOLS.

rant pine boards while the work of building our permanent home was under way.

"The forest extended all around us, but as the underbrush had been cleared away, it afforded delightful rambles, and availing myself of the company of whatever children

the trees our school was begun. There were nine pupils on opening day, the Gouchers, Hunts and the Dearing children. The season was fine, and the weather warm until late in October. Occasionally we were obliged to go into our little board house,



INCLUDED IN THE GROUP ARE THE FOLLOWING SCHOOLS: FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, TOP ROW, CHERRY ST., BINGHAM ST., EAST PARK; CENTER, SOUTH ST.; BOTTOM ROW, FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, CEDAR ST., LARCH ST.

where we were very closely packed. Before Christmas day, however, we were nicely settled in a commodious apartment in our new house.

"On Christmas day my school numbered eighty pupils. Miss Delia Ward, now Mrs. Mortimer Cowles, was my assistant, and my husband coming in at 4 o'clock p. m. to teach the pupils music and to close the school. Our pupils were of all ages. I taught A, B, C's and algebra, English, Latin and French. The River Grove School was our name. The tuition was \$3 per quarter of twelve weeks—all grades the same.

"In January, 1849, my school was brought to a close by the appearance of the epidemic to which our physician gave the name of brain fever. Its visitation was so sudden and its attacks so fatal that we became a terror-stricken community. The legislature, which had just convened, disbanded. Several of my pupils were among the first victims. My husband, Dr. H. S. Burr, after a few weeks of unparalleled effort as a physician to cope with the disease, was himself stricken down with it and died on April 15, 1849; and River Grove School, which, in the confidence of my young years, I had believed to be enduring, and in time might vie with the Troy and other institutions of learning, had only this ephemeral existence."

Besides Mrs. Burr's school, in the summer of 1848 William Sprague had a school for a few months, with thirty or forty pupils, in a log house, a few rods east of Washington avenue, on Main street. The school was supported in part by subscription and partly by tuition.

Later in 1847, Miss Powell's shanty school house was removed and a respectable frame school house was built in its place, fronting on Wall street, and painted white. Elihu Elwood was the first teacher in that school house, followed by George and Mary Lath-

rop, the writer being one of their pupils. In 1851 this building was removed and a two-story brick was erected, fronting west. Many competent men and women taught there, but he who will longest be remembered was Prof. Taylor. It had two school rooms below and a large school room and two recitation rooms above. It was then called the Union School. It was succeeded by the present commodious building. In March, 1848, school district No. 4 was organized on the west side of the river and included all of section 16 and, May 20th, lot 6, block 117, on the corner of Townsend and Washtenaw streets was selected for a site for a school house and in 1849 a frame building, painted white, was erected. The first teacher was Ephraim Longyear and the last Rollin C. Dart. In 1856 the building was sold to the United Brethren for a church and moved to the corner of Capitol avenue and Kalamazoo street, and is still there, but as a dwelling. Two lots adjoining on the north were added and a brick building was erected. It was afterwards enlarged and was occupied as the Townsend street school until 1904. Previously, it had been condemned' as unsafe, closed, repaired, and used again, until it was considered so unsafe that some of the parents refused to let their children attend school there, and the board of education decided to submit to the taxpayers a proposition for the erection of a new building and at a school meeting held on the night of April 28, 1904, it was voted to raise \$16,000 by taxation for such a building. Some of those present advocated selling the lots of the old site, they having become valuable, and choosing some other, several of which were mentioned, but it was voted to place the new building on the old site. The old building was taken down in May, 1904, the lots regraded and the erection of the present building was commenced in August, 1904, and is not yet completed.

District No. 3 was organized in the spring of 1851 and embraced all of section 16 that lies south of Michigan avenue and on the east side of the river and other sections adjacent; and schools were kept first in a rented dwelling on the east side of Cedar street a little south of Main street, and afterwards in a frame school house farther south on the same side of the street, until the erection of the brick building, the sixth ward school. In 1861 the entire city was, by the legislature, made one district, with a board of education with two members from each ward. This board is non-political, one member in each ward having always been a republican and one a democrat, selected in school caucuses, the one selected being placed on his party ticket to be voted at the city elections and a blank left on the opposition ticket. In 1868 the schools were graded by the board and provisions made for a superintendent and for a high school department, and a two-story frame, four-room building for a high school, temporarily, was erected on the southeast corner of block 81, it having been platted as a State block and reserved from sale and the State, by an act of the legislature in 1861, having virtually donated it to the city for school purposes, by leasing it for ninety-nine years for the sum of one dollar per annum. In 1872, an addition of two rooms was made to the building, at an expense of about \$1,000. The original cost was about \$3,000 and in 1874 it was sold for \$1,025 and moved away, made over into a dwelling and now stands on the south side of Shiawassee street, ten rods west of Washington avenue.

In that year the taxpayers voted to bond the city for \$50,000 with which to build a high school building. The building was completed in 1875 and is the present high school building, on block 81, now called the Central School. It is said to have cost a

great deal more than \$50,000. The last \$5,000 of bonds will come due April 1, 1905, and will be paid.

Other school buildings have, from time to time, been erected and besides the Central, the first ward, now known as the Cedar street, and the Townsend street schools, there are the Bingham street, Cherry street, East Park, Kalamazoo street, Larch street, Logan street, Michigan avenue, Pine street, South street and Walnut street; all good brick buildings, and yet the school accommodations are claimed by the board of education to be inadequate and more buildings will be required in the near future and will, doubtless, be voted by the taxpayers who are very liberal when asked to furnish money for schools.

The Roman Catholic church, in 1903, erected a fine large brick school building on Walnut street, between Ionia and Ottawa streets at a cost of \$24,000.

CHURCHES.

The first church in Lansing was on the north side of Wall street, between Center and Cedar streets. It was a barn, built by James Seymour and in 1848 purchased and fixed over into a church by the Methodist and Presbyterian societies, and on Sundays one of them would hold services in it forenoons and the other, afternoons. It was sometimes profanely called "God's barn," but it was fully appreciated and services in it were well attended, not only by members of both of the church denominations, but also by the citizens generally, who were comparatively more of a church-going people than are they of today. It also has many sacred memories for those whose friends were buried from it. It was not usual in those days to hold funeral services in the homes.

In 1852 the Presbyterians erected the first

pretentious church, on lots one and two in block 82, on the southwest corner of Washington avenue and Genesee street. It was a frame building with a tall spire and was the pride, not only of Presbyterians, but of



OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
CORNER OF WASHINGTON AVE.
AND GENESEE ST.

the people generally. The first church bell for Lansing was placed in its belfry in 1856. It cost \$450 and was the result of the efforts of the Presbyterian ladies. It rang cheerily for church services; riotously for fires and tolled drearily for deaths and funerals.

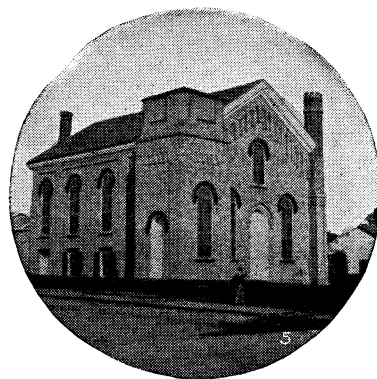


OLD TOWNSEND ST. SCHOOL, USED
YEARS AGO FOR CHURCH
SERVICES.

This church was occupied by all of the Presbyterians until 1863 when the Franklin street church society was organized. Then it

was the church of the first society until the new church was completed in 1889 on the southwest corner of Capitol avenue and Allegan street. It was dedicated June 9, 1889. The old building and lots were sold to McPherson Bros. of Howell, remained vacant for a long time and finally used for manufacturing purposes and was burned, in the forenoon of January 9, 1904. It had become quite dilapidated, and no doubt many were glad to see it go, but not so with its old friends, many of whom still survive.

The Franklin avenue church was erected in 1865. After the withdrawal of the Franklin street society from the first, it held services in the old church on Wall street until their church was completed.



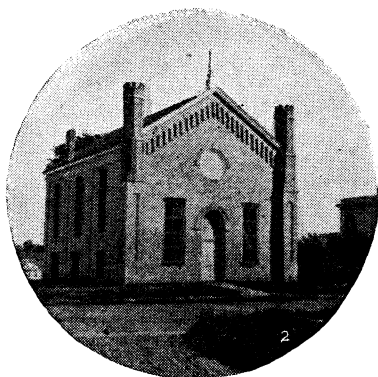
OLD CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, COR-
NER WASHINGTON AVE. AND
OTTAWA ST.

The First M. E. society occupied the church on Wall street until 1868, when a very respectable frame church was erected on the southeast corner of Franklin avenue and Cedar street which was occupied until June, 1904, when it was taken down for the purpose of erecting a new church, the present fine structure, upon the site. This new church has just been completed and was dedicated January 29, 1905.

The early members of this church society are entitled to the distinction of having the first sermon in Lansing, preached by a min-

ister of its denomination, Rev. Lewis Curn, in Joab Page's log cabin in 1845. The M. E. church denomination was also the first to organize a church society in Lansing; for in 1846, Joab Page, Abigail Page, Orrella Pears and Eliza Lester formed themselves into a M. E. church society.

In 1863 the first Universalist church society erected a brick church on the southeast corner of Grand and Allegan streets, which it occupied for their services, until they moved into their more pretentious edifice on the northeast corner of Capitol avenue and Ottawa street in 1897. The old



OLD UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, CORNER OF GRAND AND ALLEGAN STS.

building and lot were sold, used as a manufactory for some time and taken down in 1904, as before stated under the head of "Fire Department."

In 1859, the Roman Catholics built a large brick church, St. Mary's, on the northwest corner of Madison and Chestnut streets. It contained the only chime of bells Lansing has had.

In 1863 the Central Methodist Episcopal church society completed their brick building on the northwest corner of Washington avenue and Ottawa street and occupied it until they moved in the year 1890, into their new, fine, large stone edifice on the northwest corner of Capitol avenue and Ottawa street.

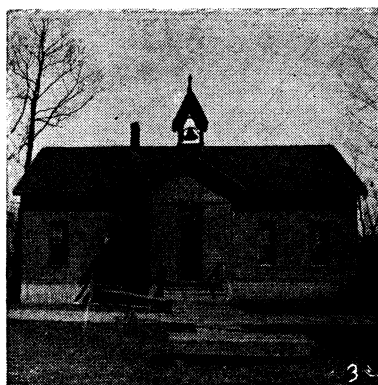
The Plymouth Congregational church, on the southeast corner of Allegan and Townsend street, was erected in 1876 and enlarged in 1891.



OLD FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF CAPITOL AVE. AND IONIA ST.

The Baptist church, which is perhaps the largest in the city, though that honor may be contested by the Methodists, was built on the southwest corner of Capitol avenue and Ionia street in 1892.

Pilgrim Congregational church society have a fine church on south Pennsylvania



OLD FIFTH WARD SCHOOL, FIRST HOME OF PILGRIM CHURCH.

avenue. They erected one on the site, of which they had good reason to be proud, but it was burned on the day it was to be dedi-

cated. Farewell services were held in their old church June 8, 1899, and the next day, June 9, it was burned to ground. Immediately preparations were begun for the erection of another and its corner-stone was laid May 2, 1899, and it was dedicated January 28, 1900.

There are many other churches in Lansing, but time and space allow mention of only the fine structures above noted.

For many years Lansing did not have any very imposing church edifices as compared with other places of like population; but now she has no cause for shame in that regard, for she will compare favorably with cities of even greater population and age.

CEMETERIES.

The first "graveyard" was at North Lansing, north of Franklin avenue and east of Turner street, on block 6. Many of the remains were not removed and some of them have recently been exhumed by workmen in excavating for cellars.

In 1857 James and Horatio Seymour deeded to the Township of Lansing twenty acres of land, for a cemetery, on the southeast corner of East and Saginaw streets. It was a square tract, as shown on the early maps, extending on East street about two-thirds the distance from Saginaw street to Shiawassee street, and on Saginaw street to about two-thirds the distance from East street to Pennsylvania avenue. It was in use until the establishment of Mount Hope cemetery, in 1873, when the removal of the remains was commenced and no more burials there were permitted. Several years were required for making the removals from graves that could be identified, and, no doubt, very many still remain in unknown graves. When all had been done in the way of removals that could be done, it was determined to make a park of the tract and it is

now the "East Side Park." Not much has been done towards beautifying it, but it has the making of a beautiful park.

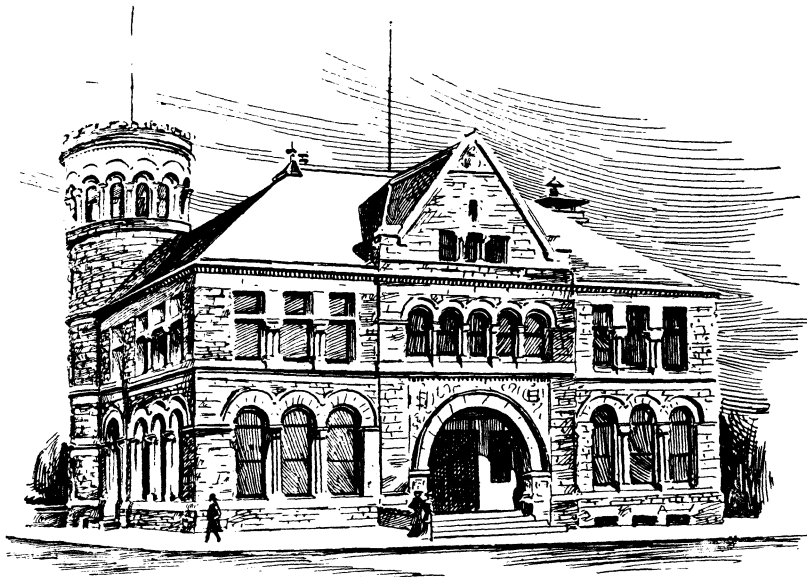
When it was decided that the city must have a new cemetery it was found to be a difficult matter to find a suitable site, and more difficult, in fact, impossible, to suit all of the people in a selection from several that were offered and considered; but the location must be made and what was known as the John G. Miller farm, of eighty acres, was purchased and deeded to the city May 6, 1873, for the sum of \$8,000. It was not a prepossessing piece of land in appearance, and did not look like a proper place for a cemetery, and the common council were roundly abused for purchasing "that sand hill." Few, if any, had any idea that it would or could ever become the beautiful place that Mount Hope is, and now no one can doubt the good sense of the council in making the selection. It was outside of the city, and in the township of Lansing, but the city charter was amended so as to extend the city limits around it though it made an eighty acre niche into the township. It is managed by a board of cemetery trustees, in the selection of whom the city seems to have been very fortunate. They have, economically and judiciously, expended the city funds in beautifying it, and have made it a great pride of the people.

POSTOFFICE.

The first postoffice was, in 1847, in the store of Bush & Thomas on the east side of Cedar street, a few rods south of Main street, and Geo. W. Peck was postmaster, appointed by President Polk. Later in the same year it was moved into the Carter Block, which stood on the northeast corner of Washington avenue and Washtenaw street. Its location was changed from time to time, to rented rooms, always small quarters, until October,

1879, when it was moved to and occupied the entire first floor of what is now known as the Dodge building, on the northeast corner of Washington avenue and Ottawa street, and fitted up into what was then considered a very respectable and commodious postoffice, with 1,650 boxes. For rent of this room the government paid \$1,000 per annum. This did very well until 1890, when it was thought Lansing was large enough and the business of the office had increased to such an extent that the city was entitled

1890. The government furnished plans and specifications for a one-story building, and the construction was commenced and continued until the walls had reached the height provided for, when it was found that the building would appear unsightly and "squatty," and it was so represented to the authorities at Washington, who stopped the work, that the citizens might make an attempt to have the plans changed and provision made for a second story. Schuyler S. Olds, of Lansing, was in Washington, pri-



THE POST OFFICE BUILDING.

to have a Government building, and in that year, Congress was induced to make an appropriation of \$100,000 for a site and building; the act was approved by the President, March 19, 1890. The present site was selected as the most appropriate one, and the government endeavored to purchase it, but the owner, a non-resident, set such an exorbitant price upon it that condemnation proceedings were resorted to, and resulted in a deed to the United States of America for the sum of \$17,666.66, dated October, 29,

vate secretary to U. S. Senator Stockbridge, and it was largely through his influence that by an act approved by the President on the 5th day of August, 1892, another appropriation of \$25,000 was obtained, the plans changed, and the present two-story building was erected. It was first occupied on the first day of April, 1894, by Postmaster L. E. Rowley. Seymour Foster is the present postmaster. The population of the city and the business of the office have so increased that the accommodations have already be-

come inadequate and the building will soon have to be enlarged. To show the increase of the business in the office, during the last twenty years, we have obtained statements of the gross receipts for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1884, and June 30, 1904, as follows:

For 1884 the receipts were \$25,883.61.

For 1904 they were \$75,570.18.

THEATERS.

Lansing had no hall fitted for dramatic performances until 1862, when "Capital Hall" was opened over the two stores at 109 and 111 South Washington avenue. The building was erected and the hall provided by Judge Chapman, who realized the necessity for such a place, and it was highly appreciated by the people. It was supplanted by "Mead's Hall," over the two middle stores in the "Mead Block" erected in 1865 by James I. Mead, on the southeast corner of Washington avenue and Ottawa street. It was fitted up with scenery and chairs, and was an improvement on the other. Both of these halls were the scenes of many enjoyable events—plays, lectures, fairs, and dances to which men and women who survive—many have crossed the dark river—look back with a great deal of pleasure and of which they love to tell. Possibly, some young men and women owe their existence to one or the other of these halls, where their parents met for the first time. One young man, now a grandpa, the writer remembers to have exclaimed, "By jove, isn't she pretty?" when he first beheld his present wife in Mead's Hall. Well, she was and has not entirely outgrown it.

But halls, like dogs, have their days, and the sun of Mead's Hall's day set February 29, 1872; for the opera house, now known as Baird's, was opened on the 1st day of March of that year, on the southwest cor-

ner of Washington avenue and Ionia street. It was built by D. W. Buck, F. M. Cowles and W. S. Elliott, and was thought to be a very pretty opera house, and it has been much improved by remodeling and refurnishing, and is as pleasant and inviting as is found outside of large cities.

MANUFACTORIES.

As it is not the writer's province to write for advertising purposes, he will not attempt to write up each of the numerous factories in Lansing, but, instead, will give enough to show the marvelous growth in that line from the past to the present.

Outside of the saw-mill of James Seymour and the "grist-mill" of Hart, Danforth & Smith, which were not called or thought of as manufactories, there were, in 1848, at "lower town," two potteries: one on the east side of Center street, about twenty rods north of Adams street, owned by a Mr. Lowell, and the other on the west side of Cedar street, a few rods south of Adams street, owned by a Mr. Norris, where the writer saw the clay assume wonderful shapes in the hands of the potter on his wheel run by pedal. There was also James Turner's foundry, where plow points and small castings were manufactured, and where the writer, in big-eyed wonder, first saw molten iron run from the stack into vessels and from them into the moulds. It was on the west side of Race street, several rods south of Franklin avenue, and, about 1850, James Beal had a brick yard on the east side of Larch street, about thirty rods north of Sheridan street. In the early fifties there was a carding mill on Race street, just south of the foundry, where farmers brought their wool to be carded and prepared for the spinning wheel; which had before been done by their wives with two hand cards. So, it seems, most of the manu-

facturing was done by water power at North Lansing; though Mr. Quckenbush had a steam saw-mill on the west side of Cedar street off Kalamazoo street, about where the oil tanks now are, and in the early fifties, Fred Alton had a cooper shop, where he made pork barrels, on the west bank of Grand river on the south side of Kalamazoo street, where the greenhouse now is.

For many years, the business men of Lansing have desired to make it a manufacturing city, and have devoted their energies and much money to that end, and now feel that they have succeeded.

The Detroit Free Press of October 19, 1904, contained the following:

REMARKABLE GROWTH.

LANSING SHOWS IT IN ITS MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Lansing, Mich., October 18.—In the canvass made by the State and Federal census authorities the city of Lansing makes the best showing of any city in the State so far as the growth of its manufacturing industries is concerned. In 1900 there were seventy-four manufacturing enterprises in the city; this year the number is ninety-eight. Although there is an increase of only 32 per cent in the number of institutions, the capital, output, wages, men employed, etc., has increased over 100 per cent in four years. The totals are as follows:

	1904.	1900.
Capital	\$5,999,018	\$2,065,113
Salaried officials, clerks, etc., number	340	163
Salaries	\$352,360	\$135,175
Average number of wage workers....	2,982	1,399
Total wages	\$1,288,542	\$569,039
Miscellaneous expenses	613,661	170,588
Cost of materials used	3,473,287	1,642,121
Value of products	6,887,415	2,942,306

And the State Republican, of the same date, contained the following:

"RECORD BREAKING LANSING.

"That Lansing has surpassed every other city in the State in its industrial growth during the past four years is indicated by the figures of the census bureau relative to its factory statistics in 1900 and 1904. While the number of factories has increased a third, the amount of capital invested is 191 per cent greater, the number of men employed has more than doubled, as has also the amount of wages paid. The value of products is 134 per cent greater, being now \$6,887,415 annually as compared with \$2,942,306 only four years ago.

"Even these figures do not give an adequate idea of Lansing's prosperity and progress, for since they were gathered the big Olds automobile concern, the new Reo Car Co. with a capital of \$1,000,000, has been formed, and a number of other new institutions have been added to the city's list, while others have increased their capital. It will not be many weeks before the Reo Car Co. will begin business with a force of employes that will add hundreds to the city's growing population. Other factories also want more men, and on every hand may be seen evidences that the city's phenomenal growth during the past four years has by no means ceased.

"There may be more prosperous cities than Lansing, but every one of its citizens is like a man from Missouri in the matter, and 'you've got to show him.'"

Lansing has reason for the pride she feels because of her success in this line and for her gratitude to the "Business Men's Association," the active members of which are entitled to great credit for the energy and business capacity they have devoted and are continuously devoting to the interests of the city towards securing new factories.

The following are the manufactories in

Lansing, at the present time—there may be others before this is published.

E. Bement's Sons—One of the largest manufacturers of agricultural implements and stoves in the U. S., and the largest manufacturers of bob-sleighs in the world.

Olds Motor Works—The largest manufacturers of automobiles in the world.

Olds Gasoline Engine Works—The largest exclusive gasoline engine factory in the world.

Lansing Wheelbarrow Co.—The second largest wheelbarrow and truck factory in the world.

Hugh Lyons & Co.—The largest manufacturers of store fixtures, show cases and wax figures in the world.

A. Clark & Co.—Lansing's pioneer carriage manufacturers. One of the largest in Michigan.

Lansing Wagon Works—Extensive manufacturers of high grade wagons and buggies.

Omega Separator Co.—A large, prosperous company, manufacturing cream separators and creameries.

Brown Lumber Co.—Having an extensive lumber yard and operating a large planing mill.

Hall Lumber Co.—Extensive dealers in lumber, shingles, etc., with yards at Lansing and North Lansing.

American Cut Glass Co.—The largest manufacturers of cut glass in Michigan.

Hammell Cracker Co.—Manufacturers of H. C. crackers and sweet goods. A new one.

Michigan Knitting Co.—A large and well equipped factory making a complete line of knit goods.

J. C. Schneider Carriage Co.—Manufacturers of special carriages and trucks.

Keokuk Canning Co.—A new company just located in Lansing which adds one more factory to our diversified list.

Hazelton Furnace Co.—Manufacturing a splendid line of hot air furnaces.

Murry & Murry.—Manufacturing the celebrated Alexander Furnace.

Lansing Foundry Co.—An extensive job foundry, doing a large business for some of the best firms in the United States.

Genesee Fruit Co.—The largest manufacturers of cider and cider vinegar in Michigan.

A. Simon Brass Foundry.—Doing an extensive brass foundry business.

Clarkmobile Co.—Manufacturers of Clarkmobiles and gas engines. A new one.

Bates Mobile Co.—Manufacturers of high grade touring cars. Old firm; new line.

Capital Casting Co.—Who do an extensive job foundry business. Their specialty is a greatly improved plow point.

Clippert, Spaulding & Co.—Who have made 25,000,000 brick in the past three years which have been consumed in Lansing.

Iama Hamper Co.—Manufacturers of clothes hampers and ventilated barrels.

Jarvis Engine & Machine Co.—Operating a large and well equipped machine shop, making a specialty of the Jarvis Low Water Alarm Columns.

Lawrence & Van Buren—Job printers; doing an extensive business throughout Michigan and other states.

Ressler Novelty Co.—Manufacturers of kitchen novelties.

Olds Peat Co.—Manufacturers and jobbers of peat.

Capital Chemical Co.—Manufacturers of boiler compound.

W. S. Olds Engine Co.—Manufacturers of air-cooled gas engines.

Stone and Buck Fence Post Co.—Manufacturers of cement fence posts.

R. E. Brackett—Manufacturer of Brackett's Celebrated Razor Hones.

Lansing Rug Co.—Manufacturers of rugs.

Gilkey Tent and Awning Co.—Manufacturers of tents and awnings.

Hammond Publishing Co.—Manufacturers of school books. Supply trade in 26 states.

Sleight Bros.—Manufacturers of the Sleight Combined Beet Puller and Topper.

Lansing Artificial Stone Co.—Manufacturers of cement blocks and cement brick.

F. Thoman & Bro., C. Breisch & Co., Madison Milling Co.—Grinding out large quantities of the staff of life.

Maud S Wind Mill & Pump Co.—The largest manufacturers of wind mills, pumps, tanks, tank heaters and silos in Michigan.

Bates & Edmonds Motor Co.—One of the largest and most reliable gas engine manufacturers in the United States.

Michigan Condensed Milk Co.—The largest condensed milk factory in Michigan; paying out each year over \$275,000.00 to the farmers in this section.

Lansing Veneered Door Co.—The largest exclusive manufacturers of veneered doors in Michigan.

W. K. Prudden & Co.—The largest manufacturers of automobile wheels in the United States.

Hildreth Motor & Pump Co.—Large manufacturers of gas engines and pumps.

Autobody Co.—Manufacturers of high grade automobile bodies.

Lansing Spoke Co.—Manufacturers of wagon spokes, bent rims, and all kinds of hardwood lumber.

Lansing Column Co.—Large manufacturers of colonial porch columns, a new industry strictly up-to-date.

Peerless Motor Co.—Manufacturers of high grade gas engines. A new industry.

Beilfus Motor Co.—A prosperous and

growing company, manufacturing gas engines. A new industry.

Lansing Brewing Co.—Who brew the best beer in Michigan.

Jas. Rork & Bro.—Extensive manufacturers of wind mills, pumps, tanks and stock racks.

Lansing Motor & Pump Co.—Manufacturers of gas engines and pumps. A new one.

Severance Tank Works.—One of the largest manufacturers of silos and tanks in the United States.

Rikerd Lumber Co.—Owning and operating one of the largest and best equipped mills in the State for the manufacturing of interior finish, also have two large lumber yards in the city.

Kneeland Gas Engine Co.—Manufacturers of gas engines. A new one.

Lansing Confectionery Co., H. & B. Candy Co., Evans Candy Co.

Lansing Cold Storage Co.—Who have just erected the most complete and substantial plant of its kind in the State.

National Coil Co.—Manufacturers of spark coils for automobiles and gas engines.

Northrop, Robertson & Carrier.—Large manufacturers and jobbers of drug and grocery specialties.

Piatt Bros.—Do a large business in furnishing steam heat, electric power and lights.

Queen Bee Cigar Co.

Creole Cigar Co.

C. P. Leshner's Sons—Cigars.

Chas. Loomis—Cigars.

Thos. Paltridge—Cigars.

H. H. Freedman—Cigars.

F. C. Coopes—Cigars.

I. R. Van Fleet—Cigars.

Elite Cigar Co.—Cigars

Buehler & Hill—Cigars.

Capital City Cigar Co.—Cigars.

Otto Perry—Cigars.

Sullivan & Co.—Bottlers of all kinds of soft drinks.

Lansing Beet Sugar Co.—Manufacturers of beet sugar, operating one of the largest and finest factories in Michigan.

W. A. Depew—Extensive manufacturer of cigar boxes.

Lansing Folding Seat & Table Co.—Manufacturers of a patented folding park seat and table. New firm and goods.

J. P. Moers Boiler Works—Manufacturers of boilers and stacks, and does a general repair business.

Townsend Cutlery Co.—Manufacturers of cutlery and specialties. The latest.

Robert Smith Printing Co.—State binders. Have the largest and most complete printing, binding and electrotyping plant in Michigan. Do an extensive catalogue and edition book business.

Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford Co.—State printers. Also do an extensive printing business for large firms in all parts of the country.

Reo Car Company.

Walker Tool Co.

Lansing Cooperage Co.

Rice Manufacturing Co.—Asbestos, wood and metal goods.

Lansing Journal Co.

Frank T. Collver—Shirt manufactory.

Western Tool Co.

Parmalee & Ryan—Flour mill.

William Barrett—Baked goods.

A. C. Bauer & Co.—Chemicals.

A. Simons' Iron Co.

Grand River Electrical Co.

Lansing Gas Light Co.

Hammond Publishing Co.

In response to solicitations, we have received the following which is included to give credit to whom it is especially due, for the establishment of so many manufactories in Lansing:

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 16, 1904.

Mr. A. E. Cowles,

Lansing, Mich.

Dear Sir—In reply to your request regarding the present officers and directors of the Lansing Business Men's Ass'n, I beg to say they are as follows:

James J. Baird—President.

A. A. Piatt—Vice President.

J. Edward Roe—Treasurer.

Jas. B. Seager, Lawrence Price, C. E. Bement, C. S. Smith, A. C. Bird, Chas. P. Downey, Harry Woodworth, Jacob Stahl, Chris. Breisch, Edgar S. Porter, Harris E. Thomas, Chas. W. Foster and O. A. Jenison, Secretary.

This board of directors, with a few exceptions, has been continuous since the organization of our association in January, 1901. Perhaps no organization of this kind ever accomplished so much in so short a time. Through its efforts, directly or indirectly, as many as 50 industries have been established in the City of Lansing. Our population has increased at the rate of over 1,000 a year. About 10 of our large concerns have increased their capital stock. The bank statements show an immense increase percentage in deposits, and the healthy condition of all business interests in the city is the talk of the entire State. Of course the bulk of all work of this kind usually devolves upon a few and I am perhaps safe in saying that Mr. Harris E. Thomas, Mr. James J. Baird, Mr. J. Edward Roe, Mr. Ed. S. Porter, Mr. Chas. P. Downey, Mr. A. A. Piatt, and possibly the writer, have given as much or more time than any one else connected with our Association. In addition to this, the Lansing Improvement Co., whose Secretary is Mr. H. H. Larned, should not be left out for their share of the wonderful achievements. Also the Lansing Manufacturers' Club, with A. C. Bird as President

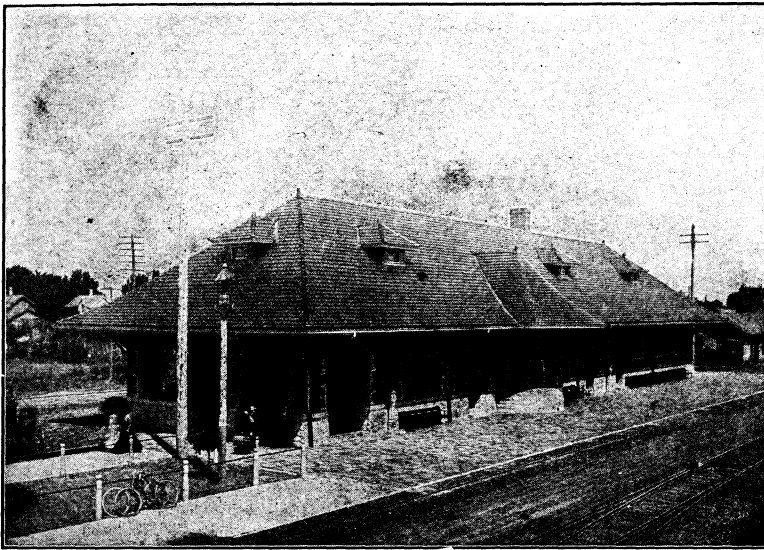
and Charles S. Smith as Secretary, have done a good deal to keep matters in good shape among the different manufacturing institutions. Harmony, as you know, being of the greatest value possible.

If I have overlooked anything you are desirous of knowing, I will gladly give you statements and facts upon your request.

Very respectfully,

O. A. JENISON.

Hillsdale county. The road had a very valuable grant of land made by the legislature but subscriptions of stock was demanded and in order to secure the road, many business men subscribed and the city took \$25,000 worth of the stock which, after holding it a number of years it sold for \$62.50. The road connected with the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad at Owosso, and gave outlets east via. Detroit and west via. Grand



UNION RAILROAD STATION—BEAUTIFUL BUILDING WHICH IS OCCUPIED JOINTLY BY MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND PERE MARQUETTE.

THE FIRST RAILROAD.

Since Lansing has become a railroad center the present generation cannot quite understand how the people, for many years, longed for and strove to obtain railroad connection with the outside world, and with what joy they welcomed the first prolonged whistle of the locomotive as it neared North Lansing, coming from the north on the "Ramshorn" railroad, as it was dubbed, because the line provided for in its charter was so crooked. Its proper name was "The Amboy, Lansing and Traverse Bay Railroad," its southern terminus being at Amboy in

Rapids, Grand Haven and Lake Michigan, but it was necessary to go north to Owosso to get there from here.

The construction was commenced at Owosso in 1858 and the road reached Bath the next year, where it stopped for a long time and connection was made with it by stage coach; then it came to the east side of the big marsh, now known as "Chandler's Marsh," and made another halt; then it crossed the marsh and came half a mile this side to the deep cut, as it was called, and stopped again until the fall of 1862 when it came to North Lansing. The first company

that left here for the front in the Civil War, Co. G, 3rd Regiment, Michigan Infantry, met it in lumber wagons at Bath on the 13th day of May, 1861.

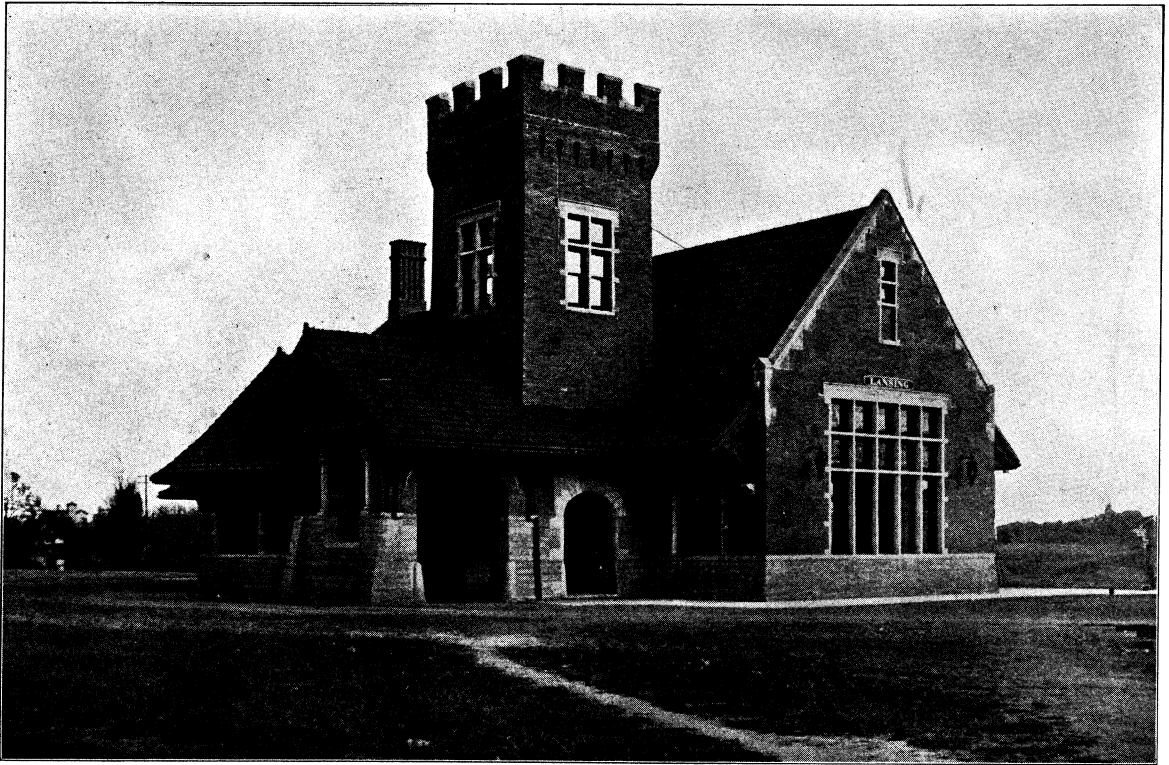
Under a special land grant it was, in 1863, extended south to Michigan avenue.

The Lansing and Jackson R. R. Co. was incorporated in 1864, finished its road from

important of the several important roads which make Lansing a railroad center.

RAILROAD PASSENGER STATIONS.

Lansing has four railroad passenger stations. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Michigan Central and Pere Marquette, one at Lansing and one at North



GRAND TRUNK WESTERN DEPOT—HANDSOME STRUCTURE WHICH WAS OPENED JANUARY 20, 1903.

Jackson to Lansing in 1866, purchased the Amboy, Lansing and Traverse Bay road, consolidated the two under the name of "The Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw," extended to Saginaw in 1867 and to the Straits of Mackinaw in 1881. In 1871 the road was leased by the Michigan Central R. R. Co. for a term of ninety-nine years and has since been operated by and under the name of that company and has become one of the most

Lansing, and the Chicago and Grand Trunk, but with the exception of the L. S. & M. S., they were all, until 1902, wooden buildings, and of late years were considered out of date, inadequate and a disgrace to the city that had made such rapid strides in the line of improvements, and the people clamored for new ones until they obtained them—two of them—even better ones than they had reason to expect. The Michigan Central and

Pere Marquette companies erected their magnificent station in the years 1901 and 1902 and opened it to the public on the 25th day of June, 1902.

The Chicago and Grand Trunk company followed closely with one even better, and it was opened for business January 20, 1903.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern company erected their neat little brick station when the road was completed to Lansing in 1873. It will be remembered as the first respectable railroad station erected in Lansing.

STREET AND SUBURBAN RAILWAYS.

Several ordinances passed the common council granting franchises for constructing and operating street railways at different times during a period of twenty years, but, as no railway was constructed, the ordinances were repealed, from time to time, until January 25, 1886, when a franchise was granted to "The Lansing City Railway Company," to construct, maintain and operate a street railway on Washington avenue from the Grand Trunk railway north to Franklin street, east on Franklin street to East street, and on Michigan avenue from Washington avenue to East street. The franchise was accepted by the Messrs. Clark, March 1, 1886, and they proceeded to build Lansing's first street railway, a horse car road, for which ground was broken April 12, 1886; one mile of track having been completed on April 26, 1886, the council voted to return to the Clarks the \$500 they had been required to deposit as a forfeit. Workmen had reached Franklin street by May 8th. The road was completed that year but we are unable to learn the exact time. The rights and property of the company were purchased by Messrs. H. L. Hollister and M. D. Skinner in 1890, and they, after obtaining from the city the right so to do, changed to an electric

railway, taking up the old track and laying a new one of heavier iron. This change was completed so that a trial trip was made on the 26th of August, 1890, by a car load of prominent electricians, newspaper men and citizens, and in the Labor Day parade, September 2, 1890, there was an electric car with an old horse car, trailing, inside of which was a mule with his head out of the door and a placard on one side of the car, "Electricity vs. Mules," and on the other side, "No further use for me." Hollister and Skinner had floated bonds to the amount of \$160,000, and secured payment by mortgage on the railway and equipments. A large part of these bonds were purchased by the Continental Trust Company of New York, and default in payment having been made, the trust company, on March 18, 1892, filed a bill in chancery to foreclose the mortgage and soon, by compromise, became owners of the railway, and in October, 1892, organized and incorporated a new company, "The Lansing City Electric Railway Company," with a capital of \$100,000. This company operated the railway for about nine years without making repairs of much account, and the cars and all of the equipment became in a run-down and dilapidated condition and the people hailed with delight the news of the sale and transfer, in October, 1901, to Messrs. Hawks & Angus of Detroit, hoping that now there would be an improvement and the street railway would become what it should be. But they were doomed to disappointment, for it became worse instead of better, and became a disgrace to the city, which had the reputation of having the poorest street car service in the country, and proceedings were commenced by the city authorities to forfeit the charter, which probably caused the company to sell to the present company, which was consummated August 27, 1903. The officers of the

company are: President, Nelson Mills; Vice President, Geo. L. Moore; Treasurer, Myron W. Mills; and Secretary, James R. Elliott. These men have the gratitude of the people for the improvements they have made, giving Lansing, at last, a respectable street railway.

The city authorities had been deceived so many times that they did not discontinue forfeiture proceedings for a long time and until they became satisfied that the provisions of the charter would be complied with.

The members of the company formed the Michigan Suburban Railroad Co., and the Lansing, St. Johns and St. Louis Railway Company for the construction of suburban lines with Lansing as one of the termini. They built the road to St. Johns and ran steam cars over it until it could be equipped with electrical appliances and began operating it as an electric line in April, 1904. They also constructed an electric line to Waverly Park and opened it for traffic August 1, 1904. They also repaired and put in good condition the line to the Agricultural College, which had been extended there in 1894, and the Washtenaw street line which was built in 1889. "The Lansing City Electric Railway Company," and "The Lansing, St. Johns and St. Louis Railway Company," were consolidated April 1, 1904, under the name of the "The Lansing and Suburban Traction Company."

The Michigan Suburban Company was organized to operate the road to St. Johns by steam until it could be run by electricity and the company ceased to exist when the change was made.

Several other suburban lines from Lansing have been projected and companies have been incorporated for constructing them and undoubtedly in the near future one will be built from Jackson and one from Battle

Creek to Lansing, and the College line will be extended to Pine Lake.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The State institutions located at Lansing show for themselves what they are, at the present time, and it does not seem necessary to take time and space to go into a particular description of them, but it may be proper and interesting to give something of their early histories and of their growth.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The first of the State institutions to be located here was the "House of Correction for Juvenile Offenders." The beneficent purpose of it cannot be better told than by copying from the message of Governor Andrew Parsons to the State legislature of 1855, at the expiration of his term of service, and also from the inaugural message of Governor Kingsley S. Bingham in the same year. Gov. Parsons said:

"I believe it to be the duty of the legislature to establish a House of Correction for juvenile offenders. There are many children of tender age, when they are easily tempted and cannot estimate the enormity of crime, who are induced to commit offenses which send them to the county jails or State prison, among hardened offenders, where they are likely to learn more injury than good. Many of these, if confined in a proper place, trained to habits of industry, and properly taught the error of their ways and their duties, while yet young, would come out prepared to shun temptation and to make good and useful citizens. It is enjoined upon the parent that he train up his children in the way they should go. If the State assumes to take charge of children away from their parents, or to take charge of orphan children,

it should not treat them as men of understanding and hardened in iniquity, but, as a parent, train them up in the way they should go, in the hope and trust that when they become old many of them will not depart from it."

Governor Kingsley S. Bingham said: "The presence of several boys and youth among the more hardened criminals in the State prison, induces me to urge upon your attention the propriety of establishing a

confinement, to become good citizens and useful members of society, as they return to its duties and privileges."

These messages seem to have had the desired effect upon the legislature, for an act, approved February 10, 1855, provided for a "House of Correction for Juvenile Offenders," at or near Lansing, "Provided, a suitable piece of land of not less than twenty acres shall be donated for that purpose." Some of the citizens donated the land where



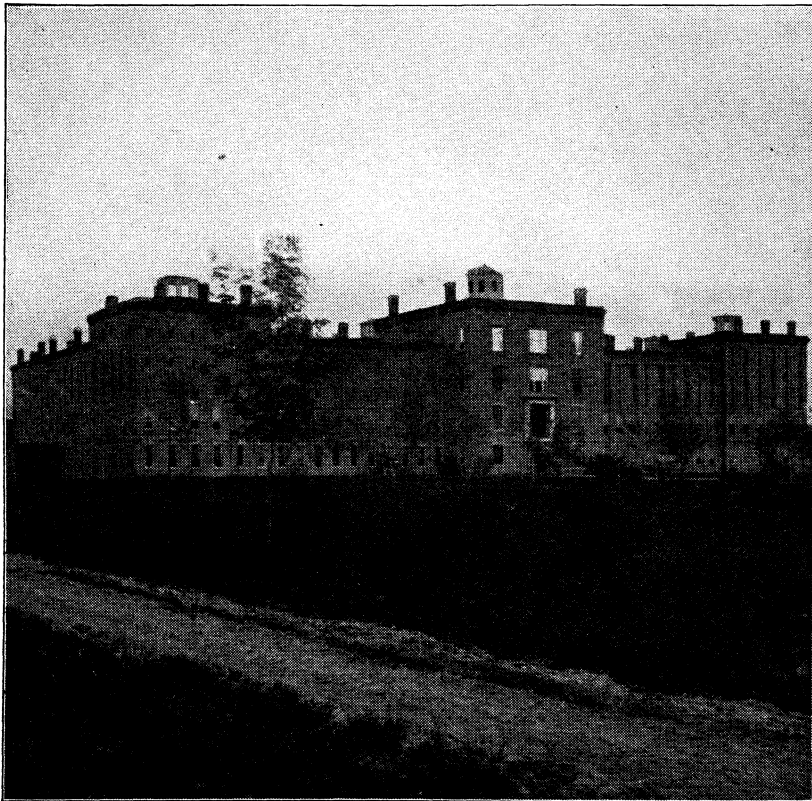
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING OF THE PRESENT TIME AT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

House of Refuge or Correction, where a milder course of treatment, more especially adapted to their reformation, can be employed. The State has not discharged its duty to these unfortunate victims of ignorance and temptation until it has made provision, by a proper system of discipline, for their instruction in useful knowledge, morals, and piety, taught them some mechanical trade or other proper employment, and prepared them, upon their release from

the buildings stand—twenty-five acres—and one hundred and ninety-five acres have been added by purchase by the State. One building, in size about 60x250 feet was first erected and opened for the reception of inmates September 2, 1856; divided into offices and living rooms for the superintendent and his family and his assistant and other subordinate officers and attendants, and dining room, chapel and dormitories for the inmates. At first boys and girls were admitted,

at ages from 9 to 18 years, but in 1862 the girls were sent to other institutions and no more were admitted. Probably young men above the age of 18 gained admittance and some of them hardened criminals who caused much trouble, at one time attacking the night watchman and nearly killing him. Now the ages of admission are 10 to 16 years. Since the institution opened 9,120 have been

harsh and in 1893, it was changed to the "Industrial School for Boys," which should eliminate any disgrace resulting from a name. There certainly should be no stigma following young men going out and becoming respectable citizens, remembering they were mere lads when entering there and many sent for very trivial offenses, because they had no homes or because their environ-



OLD ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

admitted, and at present, January 10, 1905, there are 725 inmates.

It was thought that the name, "House of Correction," left too much of a stigma upon young men going out from there, reformed and prepared for the responsibilities of life and to become valuable citizens, as many of them have, and the legislature of 1859 changed the name to "Michigan State Reform School." But this was considered too

ments and associates were bad. Some, perhaps many, are incorrigible, and cannot be reformed and commit crimes and are arrested and the newspapers are in almost every instance sure to mention the fact that they are graduates of the Industrial School, which the writer thinks is unjust to the institution that is doing the most good of any of the State institutions.

The yard in the rear of the building and

including the shops and play grounds were at first, and until 1897, surrounded by a high board fence which was considered necessary, and as late as 1873, the board of control recommended that the fence be replaced by a stone wall, but Superintendent Howe did not want a wall or even a high fence, and demanded that the fence should be removed and replaced by an ordinary picket fence and that the iron doors and bars should be removed. The Board, with some hesitancy, consented to these suggestions and the changes were made, with the result that there have been fewer attempts to escape; in fact they have become exceedingly rare. There is now very little, if anything, prison-like about the school. The boys play as joyfully and with as much freedom as school boys at recess in the common schools, and with more decorum. The discipline of the present superintendent, Mr. J. E. St. John, is marvelous; it is especially noticeable in Sunday afternoon chapel exercise; and is not maintained by punishment. He and his admirable wife very well fill the places of father and mother to the boys and are fully qualified for the positions they hold.

A system of cottages for the boys was inaugurated in 1870 and at present there are ten of them, each kept by a gentleman and his wife; the gentleman also having charge of some department and the lady being a teacher. The cottages are three-story brick and of architectural design. Each is occupied by a family of fifty boys.

There are also two fine residences for the superintendent and the deputy superintendent.

In 1898 a brass band was organized by the boys and has been kept up, with thirty pieces. It can compete with most of the bands in the State. A fine choir is also kept up and both are always ready to furnish music, the band for parades and the choir for public gatherings. All are drilled two hours each week in

military tactics, and for that purpose are divided into five battalions of seven companies each.

Endeavor is made to teach trades to all of the boys but lack capacity in the shops. As it is, however, there is taught tailoring, painting, shoe making, printing, blacksmithing, engineering, baking, carpentry, sloyd, farming, and care of the greenhouse.

The cooking is done by the boys, all of them wearing apparel made by them and the work on the farm is done by them.

The boys are committed between the ages of 10 and 16 years to remain until they reach the age of 17, unless sooner discharged. They are kept on an average of from a year and a half to two years, when, if they have fairly good homes, they are released on leave of absence, conditioned on good behavior, until the expiration of their terms of commitment. About one-fourth of the boys come from Detroit and the superintendent goes there about once in every two months and meets those who are out on leave. Usually from 30 to 60 of them meet him at the truant officer's rooms and report whether they are attending school or not; if at work and where; the wages they get, etc., etc.; and in return, receive kind advice and encouragement. If one is found who is not complying with the terms of his leave of absence he is returned to the institution, but it is seldom that it is necessary to return one. There are in all between four and five hundred out on leave throughout the State and being looked after by county agents and by correspondence. Mr. and Mrs. St. John have very much to encourage them in this work, with hundreds of young men who were formerly inmates of the institution and are free to say that they received their start in life there as well as all the education they ever had, and they are ever ready to express their gratitude.

The first superintendent of the institu-

tion was Theodore Foster, who was also one of the first board of commissioners appointed under the act of 1855. He resigned the position on July 1st, 1860, and was succeeded by the Rev. Danforth B. Nichols, who held the office for the term of one year, and was succeeded by Cephas B. Robinson, who had previous to his appointment, been the assistant superintendent.

Mr. Robinson retained the position until his death, which occurred on August 27th, 1866. The institution was then under the care of assistant superintendent James H. Baker, until the appointment on November 16th, 1866, of the Rev. O. W. Fay, who soon after resigned, and the Rev. Charles Johnson, a former teacher and assistant superintendent, was appointed, and continued in office until April 1st, 1875, when he was succeeded by Mr. Frank M. Howe, then assistant superintendent, who held until 1880, when Mr. C. A. Gower was appointed. He was succeeded, in 1891, by W. H. S. Wood, who held the office until the appointment of the present superintendent, Mr. J. E. St. John, in 1893.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

This institution was opened May 13, 1857, with a class of sixty-one students. The faculty were:

Joseph R. Williams, President.

Calvin Tracy, Professor of Mathematics.

Lewis R. Fiske, Professor of Chemistry.

Robert D. Weeks, Professor of English Literature.

John C. Holmes, Professor of Horticulture.

Enoch Bancker, Assistant Professor of Chemistry.

The Steward was James M. Shearer.

Five of the first class of students are now living in Lansing: Henry B. Carpenter, Samuel L. Kilbourne, Russell B. Calahan,

Alfred G. Gunnison and Albert E. Cowles.

The buildings at that time were two three-story brick buildings, one a college building—still standing, and called College Hall—



BOTANICAL LABORATORY.

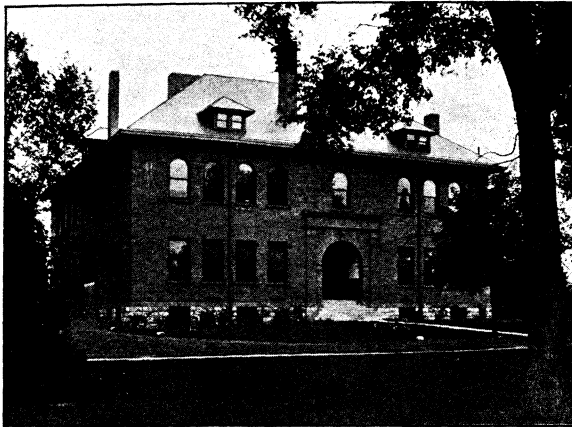
containing at that time, on the first floor, a chapel in the north end, a lecture room in the south end and a chemical laboratory between the two; on the second floor were class rooms; and on the third floor were dormitory rooms. The other building—since burned—was used for dormitory, dining



SCENE ON THE CAMPUS.

room, kitchen, and living rooms for the steward's family and help. There was also in the basement a large room where the

students changed their clothing when they went out to work and when they came in from work. All of the students boarded in this building and nearly all roomed there.



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

This building stood about where Williams Hall now stands. The college bell was about half-way between the two buildings, perched upon a derrick about fifteen feet high. One night, in some way never ascertained, it got balanced bottom side up and filled with water which froze solid. At another time, in some way never ascertained, it lost its clapper and did not recover it for a long time.

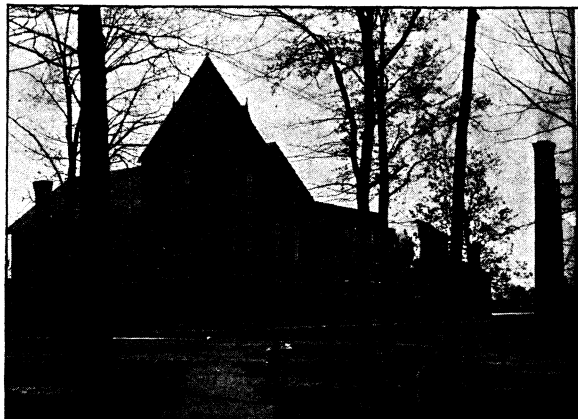
There were, besides, three cottages in faculty row for the president and professors. Professors Tracy and Bancker being single men, roomed and boarded in the dormitory building and kept order among the students, not always an easy or pleasant task. The students' rooms were fitted up with carpets and furniture in fine style; better than many of them were accustomed to.

The examinations for admission were not so rigid as at present but were, no doubt, dreaded more than they are now, for the facilities for preparation were not then so ample as at present. Those who passed were very happy and nearly all passed. The one first examined and passed was the late Judge

Mason D. Chatterton. He lived about a mile east of the college and was on hand early.

All students were obliged to work three hours a day on the farm, for which they were allowed to apply on board from six to ten cents per hour, graded not by the size, strength or ability of the student so much as by the disposition to work and faithfulness; some small and weakly ones getting more than some strong lusty fellows who were inclined to shirk.

Work on the farm was not what it is now, for the farm of nearly 700 acres was, all but a few acres, forest land and the work was mostly chopping, logging, burning and grubbing out roots, in clearing the land, and digging ditches and laying tile for drainage. The writer, being rather slight of build, did not do much of the clearing, except hauling logs to the piles for burning, grubbing and ditching, but was put upon lighter jobs, one of which was with another student helping Prof. Tracy lay out the orchard east of the college, carrying the chain and driving stakes where the trees were to be placed, while the



MECHANICAL BUILDING.

professor managed his surveyor's instruments, and the trees were set so as to line from all points of view.

Any one now visiting the beautiful

grounds surrounding the more than fifty fine buildings, cannot easily imagine their condition in the early days of the college; nor can they realize the vast amount of labor that has been done to bring the campus to a

play pranks upon each other, upon the professors, and upon the steward, some of which the writer is strongly tempted to give, but this is hardly the place for them.

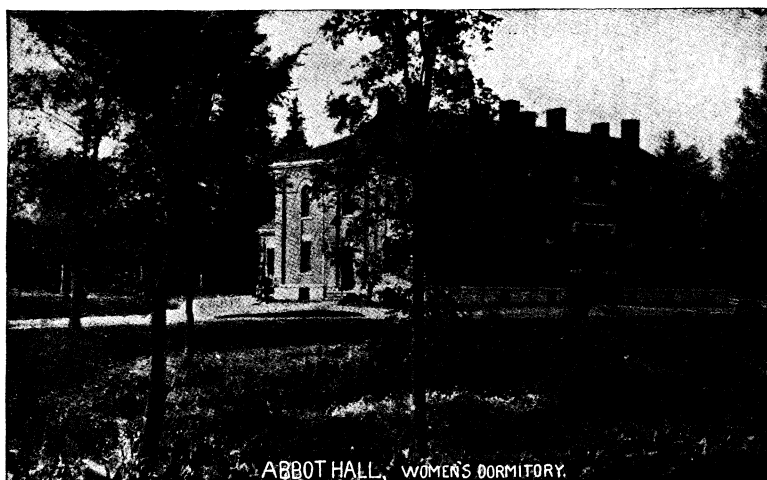
The dear old Profs.: the fact that they had



WOMEN'S BUILDING.

condition where it is considered among the finest in the country. The work seemed pretty strenuous for young fellows not much

pranks played upon them is no evidence that they were not highly respected and fully appreciated by the young men. They have all



ABBOT HALL, WOMEN'S DORMITORY.

used to work, but those were happy days, just the same, as viewed from present standpoints.

Notwithstanding the hard work and the hard study required, the boys found time to

passed away except Professor Bancker who now is a lawyer in Jackson, Mich.

President Williams died at Constantine, Mich., June 15, 1861; Prof. Tracy, at North Lansing, Mich., July 28, 1889; Prof. Fiske,

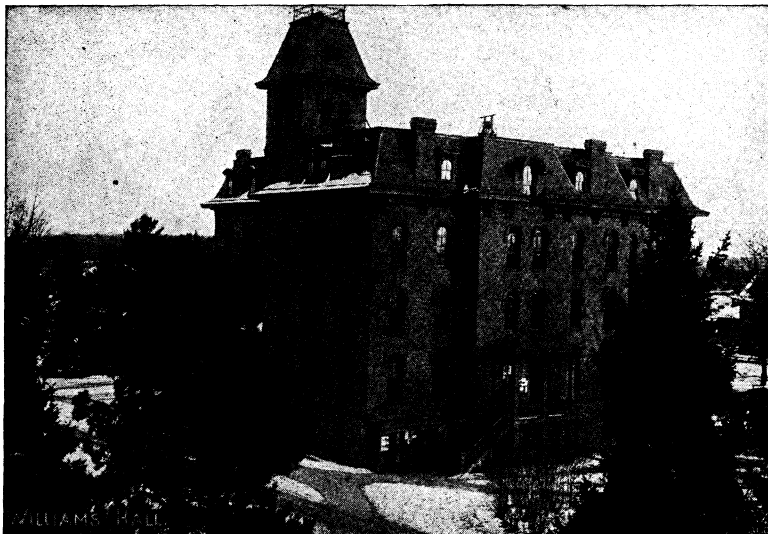
at Denver, Col., February 14, 1901; Prof. Weeks, at East Orange, N. J., February 23, 1898; and Prof. Holmes, at Detroit, December 17, 1887.

Professor Theophilus C. Abbot came to the college in its second year, 1858, and took the place of Prof. Weeks, who then retired as professor of English and Literature. He died at Lansing, November 7, 1892. He was president of the college from December, 1862, to November, 1884.

In 1870 women were admitted to the col-

HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE.

Directly east of the main entrance of the State Capitol is a wide avenue, which terminates three and a half miles distant, at the entrance of the grounds of the Michigan State Agricultural College. These grounds are approximately 684 acres in extent, and are separated into two large parts by the Red Cedar river, a small stream whose source is thirty miles away. The college farm is mostly on the south side of this river, and



lege and a class of ten entered that year. No special plans were made for them until in the fall of 1896, when a Women's Course was adopted.

Miss Eva D. Coryell was the first woman graduate. She entered from Ingham county in 1875, and graduated in 1879. There are at present 195 women students in the college. A fine, large woman's building was erected in 1900.

The subjoined history was written by Ex-President Abbot, about twenty-five years ago, and has been revised and brought down to date by Prof. W. J. Beal.

the buildings are all in one large park of about 100 acres on the north side. The college park was skillfully laid out in 1872 by Mr. Adam Oliver, a landscape gardener of Kalamazoo, Mich. There are in it no straight rows of buildings or of trees, but its more than fifty buildings, if barns are included in the number, are separated by undulating lawns, shallow ravines, and groups of trees and shrubbery. In one place only the method of grouping trees is departed from, for along the highway, a mile in extent, a double row of elms, one without the fence and one within, forms a double walk along the road.

There are three entrances to the grounds, one at the west, one at the north not far from the town line between Lansing and Meridian, and a third north of the Woman's Building. The drive from the west entrance ascends a hill, and leaving a pear and cherry orchard on the left, keeps near the steep river bank on the right. At the top of the hill the drive divides, the left-hand road passing by the president's house and down faculty row, where there are dwellings for ten members of the faculty and some other officers, while the right-hand drive follows the winding river bank, passes the botanic garden with the armory and bath house at the left and still to the north is Abbot Hall. From this place walks and drives diverge to College Hall, to the greenhouse, physical and chemical laboratories and other buildings. Beyond and to the right are the laboratories and shops for the engineering department, the veterinary laboratory, the farm buildings and the old carpenter shop, back of which is a large new house for a heating and an electric light plant. Turning to the north, one passes on his right beyond the old farm barn, the agricultural laboratory, dairy buildings, laboratories for botany, bacteriology and horticulture and the large building for the accommodation of women students. A considerable number of the teaching force and other employes of the college live in Collegeville and seven other village plats north of the college highway. Many students also, find accommodations in this neighboring settlement. The students number very nearly 1,000.

The discipline of the male students is partially committed to student officers who live in the three different dormitories, in which there are also five boarding clubs, managed chiefly by students.

The students have formed a dozen or fifteen societies for mutual improvement in

agriculture, horticulture, natural history, botany, physics, debating, engineering, and other topics. The Y. M. C. A. employs a competent man, on salary, who acts as its secretary. There is also a Y. W. C. A. with headquarters in the Woman's Building. Religious services and a number of Bible classes are held every Sunday.

To a great extent Saturday is a holiday, though a number of classes meet during the forenoon of this day.

For many years an officer of the United State army has been detailed to conduct military instruction throughout the year, usually three days in the week. A cornet band is maintained as a part of the military instruction.

In each of the four departments, agriculture, mechanical engineering, domestic economy, and forestry, laboratory instruction is a conspicuous feature, and takes the place of much of the compulsory manual labor that was in vogue during the early days of the college. The laboratories are well equipped, though much crowded.

The course of study is four years in length, and the graduates receive the degree of Bachelor of Science. Instruction in the use of language runs through the whole course, and history, philosophy, political economy, and constitutional law find their proper place in the instruction given. In early days there was no professor of agriculture; later such a professor taught agriculture, veterinary, drainage, civil engineering, and other topics. More recently the work is much divided, a specialist presiding over each, such as live stock, farm crops, dairying, and the veterinary department.

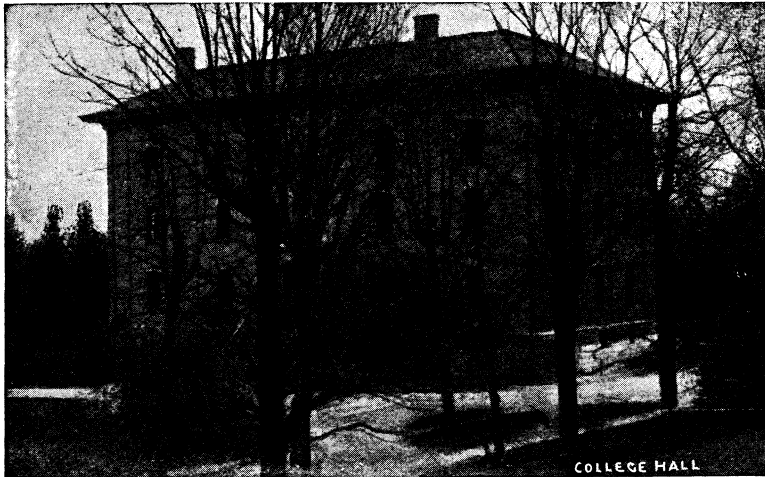
In 1876 the college began holding farmers' institutes, and for several years held six or eight a year, later increasing the number to over three hundred a year.

The college has an excellent general

museum, to which the State Geological Survey and Smithsonian Institution have made valuable contributions. The herbarium contains plants numbering about 90,000 sheets of specimens.

The college is supported in part by biennial appropriations of the legislature, and in part by the interest of a growing fund arising from the sale of lands given to the State by the general government. The number of acres received by the State is 235,673. On January 1, 1905, the State had sold land amounting to \$950,000, on which the college receives interest at seven per cent. The

a constitution of the State was adopted which says, Article XIII, Section II: "The legislature shall, as soon as practicable, provide for the establishment of an agricultural school." Under this constitutional provision the friends of the project secured the passage of a bill for its organization in 1855. Among the many earnest advocates of the college, it can hardly be invidious to mention the Governor of the State at that time, Kingsley S. Bingham, who heartily worked for it and gave an address at the time of its opening, May 13th, 1857. The college was then in the woods, the stumps and underbrush not



United States in 1888 began giving the college \$15,000 per year to defray the expenses of an agricultural experiment station, and in 1890 began giving \$15,000 a year with an increase of \$1,000 a year until it reached \$25,000 per year toward paying the current expenses of the college. Four years ago the legislature passed an act granting the college a mill tax, amounting to \$100,000 yearly.

The college is managed by a State Board of Agriculture of six appointed and two ex-officio members, of whom two are appointed by the Governor every two years. In 1850

cleared away from around the two brick buildings where officers, students, and the public gathered, on a spot selected for the college, under narrow restrictions, by the State Agricultural Society. Photographs of the place as it then appeared hang in the library of the college. But the institution owes more to Mr. J. C. Holmes, of Detroit, than to any other man for its early organization and success. Mr. Holmes was unwearied in his efforts to secure its establishment. He drew up the bill, without, however, the clause as to its location, and spent much time in explaining the nature and de-

sign of the proposed institution. He also had charge of the horticultural department for three years, and the college enjoyed his valuable friendship to the end of his life. The inaugural of Mr. Joseph R. Williams, the first president, was a production of great merit.

The State established and maintained an agricultural college for five years, when the Nation granted funds for additional support and the courses of instruction were gradually increased in number. Although three departments of instruction have been added to the college, the members of the State Board of Agriculture have been conservative and have retained the name "Agricultural College," although more than half of the students are now members of departments not recognized by the name "agriculture."

The State Board of Education had charge of the institution until the spring of 1861, when the legislature created a State Board of Agriculture, and committed the college to its care. During the war its fate was debated anew by each successive legislature, which always made, however, a generous appropriation. The Congressional gift of land in 1862 gave courage to its friends, and the college has gradually grown in influence until now it is one of the cherished institutions of the State.

From 1875 to the present time the State Grange rendered valuable services in a number of different projects. In 1885, when Hon. Edwin Willits left the presidency of the State Normal School to become president of the Agricultural College, he did so with the express understanding that the State Board of Agriculture would establish a distinct department in Mechanical Engineering, where students should learn to work in iron and wood, designing, making and testing engines, and other work of kindred

nature. The department soon won its way to great popularity and usefulness.

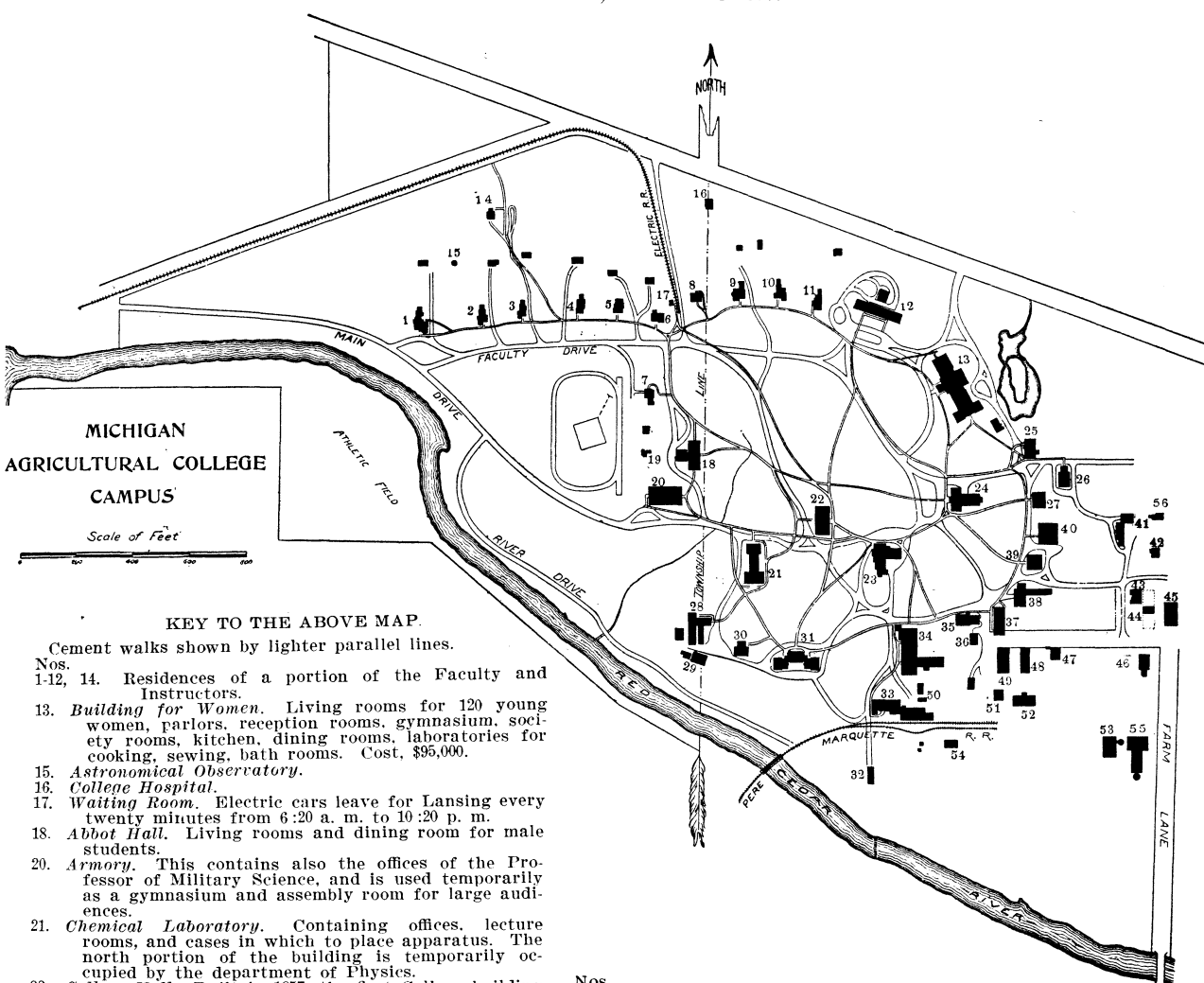
In 1894 short special courses during winter were begun, in which farmers' sons received instruction of the most practical kind in stock judging, making butter, making cheese, horticulture, and in acquiring knowledge to enable them to work in the laboratories of sugar beet factories.

In 1896, when J. L. Snyder, Ph. D., became president, it was expected that he would take the lead toward establishing a department for women, where, among other things, they should be well trained in domestic art and domestic science. The money was appropriated, a fine building erected, and the department has proved very popular.

In 1902 a department of forestry was established and Professor E. E. Bogue, M. A., placed at the head of it.

In early days the mail was carried from Lansing to the college once a day by a student, later twice a day by an omnibus, and now four times a day each way. The office ranks second in the county for the amount of mail that passes through it.

Since 1897 the college population has been supplied with water derived from artesian wells 350 feet deep and forced through pipes to the various buildings. In 1893 about three miles of gravelled stone paths were constructed and found to be a great convenience. Early in 1894 the street cars ran to the west entrance and later they entered the campus a little west of the town line. In 1898, the campus and buildings began to be lighted by electricity furnished by a dynamo five miles distant near a dam on Grand river, and the next year the Pere Marquette built a spur of their road from Trowbridge to the boiler house, over which heavy freight is hauled and large excursions reach the campus. At this time, January, 1905, men



KEY TO THE ABOVE MAP.

Cement walks shown by lighter parallel lines.

Nos. 1-12, 14. Residences of a portion of the Faculty and Instructors.

13. *Building for Women.* Living rooms for 120 young women, parlors, reception rooms, gymnasium, society rooms, kitchen, dining rooms, laboratories for cooking, sewing, bath rooms. Cost, \$95,000.

15. *Astronomical Observatory.*

16. *College Hospital.*

17. *Waiting Room.* Electric cars leave for Lansing every twenty minutes from 6:20 a. m. to 10:20 p. m.

18. *Abbot Hall.* Living rooms and dining room for male students.

20. *Armory.* This contains also the offices of the Professor of Military Science, and is used temporarily as a gymnasium and assembly room for large audiences.

21. *Chemical Laboratory.* Containing offices, lecture rooms, and cases in which to place apparatus. The north portion of the building is temporarily occupied by the department of Physics.

22. *College Hall.* Built in 1857, the first College building erected on the Campus. It contains rooms for the chapel, classes in Mathematics, English, Political Economy, Drawing and office for the Professor of Mathematics.

23. *Williams Hall.* Containing three dining rooms, three literary societies, room for Y. M. C. A., living rooms for 80 students.

24. *Library and Museum, Offices of the President and Secretary.* The second floor contains the office of the Professor of Zoology, a lecture room, laboratory, and general museum.

25. *Horticultural Laboratory.* Offices, rooms for lectures, work of students in designing greenhouses, grafting, room for tools, and other equipments.

26. *New Bacteriological Laboratory.*

27. *Botanical Laboratory.* Containing rooms for offices, class work, apparatus, specimens, herbarium.

28. *Greenhouse.* Containing five rooms for plants.

29. *Forcing Houses.* Low houses on the hillside.

30. *Building of the Union Literary Society.*

31. *Wells Hall.* Containing two dining rooms, two literary societies, rooms for 125 students.

32. *Ice House.*

33. *Boiler House.* For heating College buildings and pumping water.

34. *Mechanical Laboratory.* Containing offices, class rooms, machine shops, foundry, wood shops, blacksmith shops, apparatus, etc.

35. *Veterinary Laboratory.* Containing collections and offices, lecture-room, and room for clinics on the first floor. The second and third floors are tem-

Nos.

porarily occupied for teaching and experiments by the Professor of Bacteriology.

36. *Carpenter Shop.* This building was the first barn.

37. *Horse Barn.* 38. *Cattle Barn.*

39. *Agricultural Laboratory.* Containing rooms for offices, lectures, etc., for the Professor of Agriculture and his assistants.

40. *The Dairy.* Containing rooms for teaching students to make butter and cheese. Here, also, on the second floor are class rooms and also the offices of the experiment station.

41. *Barn.* For the use of the Horticultural department.

42. *Fruit House.*

43. *Barn.* For the storing of experimental field crops.

44. *Poultry House.* 45. *Grain Barn.* 46. *Farm House.* Residence of the foreman of the farm. 47. *Barn,* for experimental feeding. 48. *Sheep Barn.* 49. *Barn for Tools.* 50. *Bath House.* 51. *Horse Sheds,* for the use of public. 52. *Piggery.*

53. *Dairy Barn.*

55. *The New Dairy Barn and Silos.*

The gardens and orchards are to the right and east of these buildings. The experiment station plats are east of the farm lane.

The fields for farm crops are situated south of the river.

The parks for elk, deer and goats are back of No. 4.

Note.—The new engineering building will stand between numbers 31 and 34. The new bath house will stand north of number 20.

are installing the new heating and electric light plant. Four thousand, one hundred feet of cement tunnel was constructed, most of which is six feet in diameter and from three to eighteen feet below ground, passing from the engine house near the main buildings.

Owing to the beauty and ample size of the gently undulating campus, the museum, the large number of laboratories, as well as the orchards, gardens, fields, cattle, sheep, swine, the experimental plots, the botanic garden, and on account of the short distance from the city by street cars, in summer great numbers of visitors inspect some portions of the college once or more each year. From mild weather in May to October, on any pleasant day may be seen from one to three small or large companies taking their lunches or visiting something of interest.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

Prior to 1880 the blind were cared for and taught by the State at the Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind at Flint. By Act 250 of the Public Acts of 1879, the Legislature provided for a separate school for the blind and appropriated \$30,000 for the construction and erection of buildings. The act also provided for temporarily renting suitable buildings or rooms for the school, until permanent buildings should be erected and ready for pupils, and a commission of three gentlemen, Townsend North of Vassar, Tom S. Applegate of Adrian, and John J. Bagley of Detroit, was appointed by the Governor, he also, being a member, ex-officio, empowered to rent temporary quarters and to select a site and erect the permanent buildings. Propositions for the location of the school were received from various places in the State, and the commissioners inspected many, if not all, of the sites tendered, and on March 9, 1880, met in Detroit, carefully ex-

amined the proposals received and voted upon the question of selection, but no decision was reached. A proposition was subsequently made by the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State of Michigan, tendering their buildings and property at Lansing to the State for the school, for the sum of \$10,000. On May 18th the commission met in Lansing, inspected the buildings and grounds and began negotiations looking to securing the property, on lease, for a temporary location, with the result that June 30, 1880, they rented the property from that date until September 1, 1881, at a rental sum of \$1,000 per annum, with the privilege of purchasing at any time during the term of the lease, for the sum of \$10,000. The grounds comprised 45 acres. The principal building was erected about 1856, for, and was occupied by, the Misses Abby and Delia Rogers, with the Michigan Female College, which was a very popular educational institution for many years and educated and graduated many young ladies.

The grounds and buildings were sold November 8, 1871, to the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows for an "Odd Fellows Institute," and the State purchased them and had them deeded August 5, 1881, and the commission immediately set about making necessary improvements, erecting a building for an engine house and laundry and one for shops and additional dormitory accommodations, besides fitting up the building purchased, placing a good system of steam and water supply throughout all the buildings, constructing a sewer to the river, thoroughly underdraining and grading the grounds and laying out and graveling driveways and walks; any of which improvements the commission did not feel justified in making while the property was held under the lease.

The school was opened in the leased building, September 29, 1880, with 35 pupils,

which number was rapidly increased until 55 were enrolled, of which 36 had been pupils at Flint and the other 19 attended for the first time and the enrollment was six in excess of the largest number of blind ever enrolled at Flint. On June 30, 1902, the biennial report of the Board of Control shows the enrollment to have been 130 for the two years, with an average actual attendance of

members of which board shall hold their offices for the respective terms of two, four, and six years, said respective terms of office to be designated in their several appointments," and that every two years thereafter, one shall be appointed for a term of six years.

The Governor seems to have been very well satisfied with the board of commission-



BUILDINGS OF THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

111. The enrollment for 1903-4 was 121, with an average attendance of 118.

The act of the Legislature establishing the school enacts that, "The supervision and government of said institution shall be vested in a board of control to consist of three members who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, the

ers, for he refused to appoint a board of control until in 1886, preferring to leave the management in the hands of the commission, claiming they had not completed their duties as commissioners (to locate and establish). The first report of the "Board of Control" was for the two years ending June 30, 1888, and was made by Townsend North, Tom S.

Applegate and Daniel L. Case; two of them commissioners from the start.

The act of the Legislature establishing the school also provided that all blind persons in the poor houses throughout the State, that were qualified to be admitted under the requirements of the act as to age (at first 10 to 21, now 7 to 17 years), and morally and mentally, should be transferred to this school.

In this connection, the writer will take time and space to copy from the biennial report of the commissioners for 1881 and 1882, hoping it may be as much appreciated by the reader as it is by him.

"In many instances the children have come to the institution from poor houses, and the custom was, until the establishment of this school, to send the scholars home for the annual vacation, even if their only home was a county poor house. This has not been done since the opening of this school. Once rescued from the poor house, the child has never been allowed to return to it. We have endeavored to obtain all possible information in regard to the antecedents of the child, and in cases where its natural home did not seem to be a fit place, we have taken the responsibility of providing suitable accommodations elsewhere during the recess of school."

In the same report they say: "It has been the aim of the management of the school to endeavor to fit its pupils to become useful and self-supporting members of society. We have endeavored to eliminate from their minds the idea that the institution is an asylum, but have rather endeavored to constantly impress on them that it is a place for study and work; * * * to be practical rather than to be theoretical has always been our aim. * * * The children frequently come to us with deformed and diseased bodies, showing a lack of intelligent care, and with minds in which fixed habits of

thought or application have never existed. Our system has aimed to educate and strengthen both body and mind."

We here insert suggestions of the management that should be read and followed by all parents and guardians of blind children.

"1. Blind children, unless under the most favorable circumstances at home, should be in the Institution at eight years of age, or before.

2. Teach them to take plenty of exercise in the open air, to run on little errands, to be as active and helpful as possible.

3. Do not permit the fact of blindness to make you less strict in securing obedience, cleanliness and respectfulness on the part of the child, otherwise you do him a gross wrong, by permitting him to form unseemly habits and manners which require years of teaching to efface. Especially should their physical growth be guarded so that they may possess healthy, symmetrical bodies and be free from any peculiarity of movement, such as the nervous twitching of arms and fingers, and turning of head.

4. Permit the blind child to enjoy all the privileges granted other children. Let him attend the public school, the Sunday-school and church, and places of amusement.

5. Teach him the names, forms and uses of the common objects around him. Teach him to count, to add, to subtract, multiply, divide, etc.

6. When pupils enter the school, health permitting, they should attend punctually and regularly until the course is completed.

7. Forbid the use of tobacco in any form, or of strong drink.

8. Do not dwell upon the blind child's misfortune in his presence nor permit others to do so. Encourage him to be cheerful, hopeful and industrious."

Blind persons and those whose defective sight prevents them from receiving instruction in the public schools are received as

pupils but no person of imbecile or unsound mind or confirmed immoral character will be knowingly received; nor will those who prove incapable of being taught be retained, nor those who are persistently disobedient and incorrigible.

Residents of this State are admitted without charge for tuition, board, lodging, washing, medicines or medical attendance, and all expected of the friends of the pupils is to pay their traveling expenses and furnish approved and suitable clothing. If they are unable to do so, the State will furnish the clothing.

Applicants from other States may be admitted but are required to pay a sum in excess of actual expenses. The school year begins the first Monday in September and continues forty weeks, during which there is a short holiday vacation. Nearly all the branches that are taught in the common schools are taught in this school and vocal and instrumental music, as well as several trades and occupations, including cooking, sewing, knitting and fancy work for the girls.

Especially pains are taken that the pupils have that exercise and physical development conducive to good health, and to correct the unnatural pastimes and habits peculiar to the blind. A trained nurse is constantly employed and in case of any illness, the patient is immediately removed to the hospital, a separate building, away from the noise, and to avoid the possibility of contagion.

The trades taught are broom and brush-making, piano tuning, hammock making, carpet weaving, fly net making, rug making, and book making with the Braille raised point system of stereotype plates, which are also made in the institution.

The broom shop is equipped with six broom and one brush tying machines, five sewing presses for brooms and one for brushes. Young men leave the shop able

to take broom corn from the bale, prepare it and make it into brooms of all kinds, also brushes, both plain and fancy.

The girls are proficient in sewing and many are expert operators on the sewing machine. It is truly wonderful how many things blind children can be taught by patient and painstaking teachers whose hearts are in the work.

The pupils have organized an orchestra and choirs that furnish good music, not only for the school but often for entertainments down town.

In 1883 the Board of Control, having secured appropriations from the Legislature, erected a north and a south wing to the main building, a superintendent's residence and barn; in 1884 established an electric lighting plant; in 1902 erected a hospital building; in 1904 a kitchen, dining room and chapel, in a west addition to the main building.

The gravel walks have been replaced by artificial stone and the grounds laid out and beautified with trees, shrubbery and flowers, so that they compare favorably with those of similar institutions in other states.

Lansing is fortunate in that its three State institutions are, all of them, educational.

THE PIONEER PRESS IN LANSING.

The first newspaper published in Lansing was the Free Press, by Bagg & Harmon. Its first issue was on January 11, 1848. It continued only a short time when it was changed to the Michigan State Journal, edited and published by John Harmon of Detroit, the office, which the writer well remembers, was a two-story frame building standing back of where the Hudson House now stands. There was a book bindery in the second story under the management of a Mr. Gumbert, who afterwards removed to Detroit and there engaged in the same business. J. P. Thompson edited the paper from 1855 to 1858. In

that year J. M. Griswold became the editor.

It is recorded in the records of the State Pioneer Society and in Durant's History of Ingham County that the Journal suspended in 1862 and so remained until 1866. That is not true, to the writer's personal knowledge. From 1858 to the fore part of 1862 it was edited by Joseph W. Griswold; in the last part of 1862 and all of 1863, by Samuel L. Kilbourne; in 1864, 1865, and to June 6, 1866, by George W. Peck and Wm. H. Chapman; at least, Mr. Chapman had an interest in the paper, though Mr. Peck was generally supposed to be the sole editor.

June 6, 1866, John W. Higgs became proprietor, editor and publisher, changing the name to "Lansing State Democrat." On July 12, 1872, Mr. Higgs disposed of the paper to Wm. H. Haze and George P. Sanford. January 1, 1873, Mr. Sanford purchased Dr. Haze's interest, becoming sole proprietor, editor and publisher, and changed the name to "Lansing Journal," which it still remains. In 1881, Mr. Sanford sold to Mr. L. E. Rowley who, January 1, 1887, started the daily and published both weekly and daily, and in February, 1893, incorporated the Lansing Journal Company. In September, 1900, Mr. Rowley sold his stock in the company to Ira H. Clark who is the owner of most of the stock, and the paper is published by the Lansing Journal Company and edited by Mr. O. T. Allen.

James B. TenEyck was the editor for a short time, I think, between Thompson and Griswold.

THE PRIMITIVE EXPOUNDER.

This was the first newspaper that the writer remembers. It was printed in a small one-story building on the east side of Washington avenue, a few rods north of Kalamazoo street, about where 327 Washington avenue south now is. Rev. John H. Sanford, a Universalist minister was the editor,

proprietor and publisher. It was a Universalist weekly paper, printed, of course, on an old fashioned hand press, the power of which was worked by Mr. Sanford's son, Elijah. The paper went out of existence in 1852.

THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

The Lansing Republican was first launched as a weekly, April 28, 1855, by Henry Barnes of Detroit, who issued two numbers when it was taken by Rufus Hosmer as editor, and Geo. A. Fitch as proprietor, and in the fifth number the name of Herman E. Hascall appears as publisher, which position he held until August 4, 1857. Mr. Fitch retired August 11, 1857, and was succeeded by Hosmer & Kerr, John A. Kerr & Co., Bingham, George & Co., and W. S. George & Co. Mr. Hosmer died April 20, 1861, and was succeeded by George Jerome of Detroit, as a silent partner. Mr. Kerr died July 30, 1868, and was succeeded by Wm. S. George. Stephen D. Bingham, who had been editor of the Republican for several years, was a partner for one year, from May 1, 1868. On June 19, 1855, the name of Dewitt C. Leach appeared as editor, with Mr. Hosmer. He retired August 26, 1856, to canvass the district as Republican candidate for congress, to which office he was elected. He returned to the editorial work November 11, 1856, and finally retired July 27, 1857. Mr. C. B. Stebbins succeeded him and occupied the chair for about a year and was succeeded by Mr. Hosmer. May 1, 1861, Isaac M. Cravath became editor but enlisted in the Union army, as captain in the 12th Michigan Infantry Volunteers, in October, and Mr. Bingham again became editor and continued until early in 1862, when he was succeeded by Geo. I. Parsons, who was the editor for about a year and was succeeded by Theodore Foster, who continued to be the editor until his death, De-

ember 27, 1865. He was followed by the ever ready and capable S. D. Bingham, who, for the third time, became editor, and so remained until September 1, 1873, assisted by Nelson B. Jones and George P. Sanford, as local editors, until 1868. On the retiring of Mr. Bingham, W. S. George became the chief editor with James W. King as city editor. Mr. King eventually became editor-in-chief and so continued until January 1, 1886, when Thorp & Godfrey became the owners and changed the name to the State Republican, and Mr. Frank Godfrey was the managing editor until the close of 1888, when he retired from the copartnership, and Mr. Wm. M. Clark became editor and remained until July 1, 1896. Then the ownership passed into the hands of the Robert Smith Printing Company, where it still remains. Mr. H. S. Hilton was editor from July 1, 1896, to September, 1901, when he was succeeded by W. I. Bartholomew, who held until May 13, 1902, when Mr. Roy G. Jones took the chair and still retains it.

On January 5, 1875, a semi-weekly edition was commenced and continued until January, 1880, when it was changed to a tri-weekly; the weekly also being kept up, with the exception of an interim from January to November, 1875, during which the publication of the weekly edition was suspended. The tri-weekly was discontinued and the daily started January 1, 1886, and the weekly and daily have been continued to the present time.

BIDDLE CITY.

A paper city, in a part of what is now Lansing, was platted in 1836 by Jerrie and William Ford. The plat was recorded April 19, 1836, and besides the streets, contained sixty-three blocks, divided into 4x8 rod lots, a church square, a public square and an academy square. It took in all of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the south part of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of

Section 21. It was a fine appearing proposition, on paper, calculated to deceive prospective purchasers of the lots who lived so far away that they could not inspect the property and could be induced to rely upon appearances and the statements of the platters and plotters. In this connection, having obtained permission, we will append a statement of the Hon. D. W. Buck, published in the Lansing Journal of November 24, 1904:

Everyone in this city, it is likely, is more or less familiar with stories that have been current from time to time of frauds practiced in connection with the opening up and settlement of the lands of the great west. Not many, however, who have listened to or read such stories are aware that there is in their own city's history as pretty a tale of deception as adorns the annals of any town or county. The pioneers of Lansing were familiar with the story, and from one of them, Hon. D. W. Buck, whose relatives were actors in the little comedy to be set down, the facts in the brief history of Biddle City were obtained.

In the winter of 1836 two young men traveled through the town of Lansing, Tompkins county, New York, selling to the farmers lots in Biddle City, which they represented as already well started in the new state, and which was located, they said, at the junction of the Grand and Cedar rivers in Central Michigan. They told of the great forests surrounding the village that needed only to be removed to uncover the richest farming country in the world, and they assured the men of New York who had sons old enough to start for themselves that they need but to send the young men to Biddle City where fortunes in timber and fortunes in land would be found for all.

The Tompkins county farmers became greatly interested; meetings were held—many of them at the home of Daniel Buck,

father of D. W. Buck—and finally a stock company was formed out of which sixteen men were chosen to go west and make secure the purchases of the rest.

The long trip was made in the usual way, down the canal, across Lake Huron and so to Detroit, but when the party reached Detroit, however, and inquired the way to Biddle City, no one was found who had ever heard of such a place. The rivers were known, of course, but all the country through which they flowed it was said was a wilderness. Biddle City didn't exist.

Failing of any information at Detroit the party traveled to Pontiac. There was the same ignorance of Biddle City and the same story of the wilderness told. The men became discouraged; three or four abandoned their comrades and the search; they bought land at Pontiac and their descendants are there to this day.

The remainder of the travelers determined to push on, however, until the rivers on which their town was said to be built were found, so they hired guides and slowly made their way north and west into Clinton county, and finally when near where DeWitt now stands they found one settler named Scott, who gave them the first news they had obtained of the place they sought. He had heard of Biddle City vaguely, but he told them that west of him there was the home of a settler named William Gilkey who lived near the place where the Cedar empties into the Grand river and he could tell them all there was to tell about Biddle City. Starting once more they traveled to the log cabin of William Gilkey, who was the only settler in all the country round; he lived on what is now known as the Stambaugh place, north of Lansing. He told them what they wished to know.

During the preceding winter, he said, two young men from their own state had stayed

with him while on a hunting trip in Michigan. At his house they made their plans to have a town of their own; they platted the ground, staked the lots, named the streets and made ready to sell the town, so beautifully done on paper, to the people whom they expected to interest at home.

Mr. Gilkey promised to show the purchasers of those lots the place they were in search of and he did so, taking them through the woods to the point where R. E. Olds' residence now stands, he pointed across the Cedar to where on the opposite side of the river the low land was lying under water, and he said:

"There, gentlemen, is Biddle City."

The travelers had not even the satisfaction of feeling that the uncleared land was theirs, for they were told that the site of the city was a part of the princely tract owned by William H. Townsend of New York.

Mr. Gilkey endeavored to prove to them that they need not be cast down even if the town of their hopes had vanished.

"He told them that they saw the greatest country God ever made," said Mr. Buck in telling the story. He said "land could be bought at ten shillings an acre; and the timber was of the finest quality in the world;" in the end two of them were comforted; Joseph E. North and Daniel Buck elected to invest their money since they had come west for that purpose. Each of the gentlemen bought large tracts of land south of the city; that purchased by Mr. North being known as the "North settlement" at the present time.

The hopes of others of the party were too badly blighted to allow them to remain on the scene of their disappointment. A Mr. Atwood went to what is now Dansville, while Messrs. Townley, Ludlow and others went to Jackson county and the towns of Parma and Tompkins Center bear record in

their names that their founders did not forget the homes from which they came.

At that time neither Jackson nor Ingham counties were divided into townships, and when the divisions were finally made the settlers in the former named their township "Tompkins" after their home county as the men who elected to remain near Biddle City called theirs "Lansing," which eventually gave the name to the city itself.

Biddle City, as platted by the hunters, extended from the junction of the two rivers beyond where the Hugh Lyons factory is now situated. The old Christianity estate, now owned by Judge R. H. Person, was a part of it and the deeds that passed with that place and others in that vicinity constitute almost the only record of that long vanished paper city.

After making the purchase of their lands, Messrs. Buck and North returned to New York; in 1839 the latter sold his eastern home and came west with his family, eight sons and two daughters. Mr. Buck did not return himself but sent his son Levi, two nephews, Able Miller and Peter Clark, and another young man, Monroe Packard. The three settled upon the lands Mr. Buck had purchased, but Clark was a cabinet maker and could not resist the charms of the magnificent timber; he went to Ionia to settle and practice his trade and his grandchildren still live in that locality.

The immense tracts of land north and south of what is now the city of Lansing were owned by James and Horatio Seymour and William H. Townsend, and the names of Townsend and Seymour streets recall that fact to memory. But with the visit of the purchasers of lots in Biddle City ends the romance connected with the time, and the history of the location of the capitol and the gradual settling up of the country round is familiar to all and needs not to be rehearsed.

THE LAST OF THE FIRST.

There are three persons still living in Lansing who were among the very first to settle here, after the location of the capitol; they are Frederick M. Cowles, Mrs. Marion Turner and Mrs. John N. Bush, all of whom came in the spring of 1847. There are others, including the writer, who came soon after, but cannot be classed with these three.

F. M. Cowles came to stay and become a resident, April 10, 1847; he had been here, temporarily, two or three times before. He says for three weeks he slept in a barn and took his meals at Mr. Smith Tooker's residence, a slab shanty, in which the dining table was two slabs running side by side, through the center of the principal room. He, being a carpenter and joiner, engaged in building. He claims, and no doubt justly, that he is the only one now living in Lansing who settled here so early as he did. He will be eighty-one years of age, February 3, 1905.

Mrs. Marion Turner is the widow of Hon. James Turner, who died in 1889, and mother of the late Hon. James M. Turner. She came to Lansing in the spring of 1847, but cannot remember the date and neither she or Mrs. Bush know which of them came first; it was probably about the same time. Mr. and Mrs. Turner moved from Mason to Lansing and were all day on the road, on account of the mud. They went into the little frame house still standing on Turner street, just north of the brewery. Mr. Turner had hurriedly built the house and they moved into it before it was finished.

Mrs. Eliza Bush, the wife of John N. Bush, came to Lansing in April, 1847, being then Miss Powell. She taught the first school taught in Lansing. Some of her early experiences are related under the head of "Schools."

CONCLUSION.

The undersigned, at the request of the publishers, The Michigan Historical Publishing Association, very reluctantly and with many misgivings, entered upon the work of making the foregoing compilation, knowing that it would be an arduous task but not fully realizing the vast amount of work, time and patience that would be required in research of records and files of papers and the difficulty to be encountered many times in finding the records and files desired, and, also in getting facts and dates from old settlers, in which he was often surprised at the divergency of memories. As stated in the introductory, he made use of information collected from all sources, including former publications, after first endeavoring to verify the same; sometimes correcting errors and sometimes revising by condensing and abridging, and by eliminating what he considered unnecessary and uninteresting details in an endeavor to make a readable and interesting history of the county from before its organization to the present time, and of the City of Lansing from before the location of the capitol; and, at the same time, to make it valuable as a record of events; in establishing the dates he has spent much time and taken much pains, and he feels confident that they are correct and can be relied upon. No doubt many events have transpired quite as important as the ones chronicled, but having to depend upon information received, as above stated, from various sources, it would be impossible to gather all of the matters that would be interesting, if they could be included in a compilation of this kind. Besides, many matters may be interesting to a few that would not be so to many, and the reader will realize the difficulty of selecting such as should be included.

A review of this short history of Ingham county and the City of Lansing, will doubtless impress the reader, that from a small beginning this county has rapidly advanced, and is now entitled to be classed among the leading and best counties of the State of Michigan. Today, the farmers are, as a rule, entirely and out of debt; most of them have money in the banks; nearly all have a team of horses and a carriage and a spare horse or team; most of the farmers have good comfortable houses, many of them fine, almost palatial residences, with commodious barns and stables.

The farms are cultivated by the use of the best improved machinery, with which, and the knowledge he has of soils, fertilizers, drainage, rotation of crops, etc., etc., a farmer can raise more from a given number of acres than could be raised from three times as many acres a few years ago. Farming has become an honorable and honored profession. By the telephone, which reaches every neighborhood, and, often many individuals in the neighborhood, he can, in a few minutes, learn the condition of the market and can order small packages of goods to be brought to him by the rural carrier, who brings his mail to his door every day. It will not be long before most of the farmers will have trolley cars running by their doors, or within a short distance, connecting them with cities and villages, enabling them to run to town for repairs to their farm machinery or whatever must be had in a hurry, and return in a very short time; and his educational advantages are such that he can give his children a good education without sending them out of the county. Compare all this with half a century ago and realize what was the past and what is the present of Ingham county and the changes that have been made.

Fifty-eight years ago the site where Lan-

sing now is was a dense forest. It shows for itself, and everybody knows what Lansing is now; with its four lines of railroads; three express companies; two telephone companies; three suburban trolley lines, and others coming; its miles of pavements, sewers, and stone walks; its gas and electric lighting; its waterworks; its fire department; its schools and Carnegie library; its palatial residences, fine public buildings and churches; its nine bridges, some of them

unsurpassed anywhere; its electric street railway; its daily newspapers, and its more than one hundred manufactories. The foregoing pages are intended to show its past, its progress and its present, of which I have endeavored to make a fair, impartial and valuable record, and hope it will meet the approval of its readers.

ALBERT E. COWLES.

Lansing, January 31, 1905.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

DR. WILLIAM W. ROOT.

History treats of men in the aggregate. Biography is the story of a single life, and not necessarily history. Much depends upon the character and life of the individual. Giving the events of the life of a man of public affairs, biography merges into history, and such is the brief outline of the more prominent events of the active and public-spirited subject of this sketch, Dr. W. W. Root. From the many positions of trust, honor and responsibility held by the genial doctor during the past thirty-nine years residence in the City of Mason, he may justly and appropriately be called "the man of many titles."

William Walter Root was born at Cato, Cayuga county, N. Y., June 28, 1837. His parents, Harvey and Polly A. (Barnes) Root, were natives of the Empire State. His father was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., August 13, 1810, and followed the occupation of a blacksmith through life, and died July 4, 1891. A man of sterling worth and estimable character, a patriotic public-spirited citizen. The mother was born in Irae, Cayuga county, N. Y., May 17, 1816, was united in marriage to Mr. Root, September 29, 1834. Mrs. Root was the mother of eight children. She died September 15, 1891. Both were laid at rest in the village cemetery in Cato, where they spent their entire lives. Mrs. Root was the daughter of

Deacon John Barnes, one of the first settlers in the southeast part of Aurelius township, having emigrated here in the year 1836, from Cayuga county, N. Y. Three brothers of Mrs. Root were for upwards of half a century among the most prominent citizens of the county: Hon. O. M. Barnes of Lansing, John A. Barnes and Zaccheus Barnes of Mason, now all deceased.

William W. Root received his early education at the village school of his native town, and later had a year of private training under the instruction of Dr. Cooley, now a resident of Hannibal, Oswego county, N. Y. After two years at Falley Seminary, and while yet in his "teens," W. W. Root engaged in teaching, which occupation he followed for three years with very gratifying results, and it was during this period that he took up the study of medicine, which he found to his liking. In the year 1860 he entered the medical department of the Michigan university from which he graduated in 1862 with honors. He immediately located in the town of Victory, N. Y., "hung out his shingle" and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession.

Three short months of practice and he answered the call of his country, entering the service August 19, 1862, as assistant surgeon of the 75th N. Y. Volunteers. The regiment saw much severe service, giving the doctor an extensive practice in surgery, an experience which served him a good pur-



W. W. Root M.D.

pose in his private practice during the past forty years. A few months of experience at the front with his command, and he was promoted to surgeon with rank of major. The doctor has to his credit three years and two months active service and the proud distinction of not having been off duty a single day—a most remarkable record. His regiment was first assigned to duty in the department of the gulf under General Benj. F. Butler, and later under General Banks, and was finally transferred to the Army of Virginia, where it did duty under “Fighting Phil Sheridan” in the Shenandoah valley.

Major Root was detailed as executive officer of the 19th Corps Field Hospital Department at Winchester, Va., in September, 1864; the responsible and trying duties of which office he discharged in a manner to meet the commendation of his superior officers. The doctor was personally under fire from the enemy on several occasions. Few surgeons were more loyally faithful to duty or more conscientious in its discharge. Many a brave man of his command owes his life to the skill and thoughtful care of Major Root. He was mustered out and honorably discharged in October, 1865, by reason of close of war.

Returning to civil life, Dr. Root again turned his attention to the practice of his profession, and the better to qualify himself for its responsible duties, he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, from which he received an ad eundem degree. In the spring of 1866, he located in Mason, where he has since resided. He has enjoyed a large practice both in city and country. Dr. Root is a busy man always, was so born, and when not engaged in his professional duties, he is evolving some scheme for the betterment of society and the elevation of his fellowmen. Mason has had few more generous-hearted or public-spirited citizens

than Dr. Root. His fitness for public place has often been recognized, and he has been called to fill many positions of trust and honor. He was for five years Supervisor of Vevay at the time Mason village was included with the township. For two years of this time the doctor was Chairman of the Board.

Major Root cast his first vote “while on the tented field” near Winchester in the Shenandoah valley for Abraham Lincoln, the first martyred President of the United States. For more than a quarter of a century, the doctor affiliated with the Republican party and was true to its principles during all the years of adjusting the important questions, growing out of the changes effected by the great Civil war. As a Republican, he was a recognized leader and strong in the local councils of his party. It was only when he saw it surely drifting under the dominating power of the liquor traffic, that it was made clear to him that it was his duty to sever his connection therewith, and, sacrificing all personal ambitions for place unite with a party of convictions where the full weight of his influence could be counted on the side of temperance and morality. In the year 1883 he received the unanimous nomination for Congress for the 6th district. In his manly letter of acceptance, among other forceful reasons in defense of his position as a party Prohibitionist, he said: “The success of the cause of prohibition will effect a revolution in our country that will compare in magnitude of results, with the fall of the Roman Empire, the discovery of a new continent, or the abolition of American slavery. The removal of the rum curse from our fair land would lift more burdens from crushed and bleeding hearts—dry more tears, and open up the way to a higher and nobler development in the physical, intellectual, and moral

world than any one event recorded in human history since the birth of the Man of Galilee. The great wars of Alexander, Napoleon and the Cæsars, yes; and the wars of American Independence were fought upon issues that sink into insignificance, when compared with the gigantic wrongs inaugurated by the legalized liquor power of our country."

William W. Root was united in marriage January 2, 1867, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Snell of Herkimer county, N. Y. Mrs. Root's parents were natives of the Empire State. Her father was born August 27, 1814, at Manheim, N. Y., and died at Herkimer, aged 82 years. Mrs. Snell was born January 17, 1814; her maiden name was Katherine Timmerman, she married Mr. Snell at Manheim, N. Y., June 2, 1836. She passed away at the age of 80 years. Their remains rest side by side in the cemetery at Herkimer. Mr. Snell was a successful business man, and a man of affairs and highly respected citizen of his native county for many years. His family consisted of two daughters, the other being Parmelia, who is now a resident of Herkimer, N. Y.

To the doctor and Mrs. Root have been born three children: Walter Snell, born August 7, 1868, a resident of Mason, married February 15, 1893, to Laura E., only daughter of A. J. Rayner of Leslie. Mrs. Walter Root was born November 22, 1871. Mr. Rayner is a son of John Rayner, one of the early settlers of Vevay township. He is remembered as a shrewd business man, having a large land estate. A man somewhat eccentric in manner, but bearing a character above reproach. To Walter Root and wife three children have been born, respectively, as follows: Reno Rayner, July 7, 1894; Ruth, June 14, 1896, died July 8, same year; William Jehial, born September 18, 1897.

Clarence Bert, the second and youngest son of Dr. and Mrs. Root, was born at Mason, July 5, 1870. After receiving a good, practical business education, young Root in August, 1891, engaged in the mercantile business in Herkimer, N. Y., which he followed until the fall of 1901, when he disposed of the same in order to give his entire attention to the real estate and insurance business in which he had been previously interested. October 18, 1895, he was united in marriage to Miss Ada, the daughter of William Helmer, Esq., for many years a well known and prominent citizen of Herkimer, where Mrs. Root was born February 15, 1871. Mrs. Root has the distinguished honor of being a member of General Nichols Herkimer Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, serving the chapter as secretary.

The third child, a daughter, Katiee A., born December 26, 1872, and died August 7, 1873.

The doctor traces his ancestors back eight generations, to one John Root, who was born in North Hamptonshire, England, 1608. John Root emigrated to the United States in the year 1638 and settled in Farmington, Conn., His male ancestors have lived an average age of 65 years, while the female ancestors have made an average of 75 years. Both the parents of Dr. and Mrs. Root lived together for more than 57 years. The doctor's ancestors on his mother's side trace back to one John Barnes, who came from England, 1633, and settled in the Plymouth colony. The family tradition has it that an early ancestor on the side of the doctor's mother was at one time mayor of London—named Abbott.

Since taking up their residence in Mason, Dr. and Mrs. Root have been among the most active members of the M. E. church

in all departments of the society's work. He has been superintendent of the Mason Sunday school for about a quarter of a century, and has been officially identified with the society as steward or trustee almost continuously for the past thirty-nine years. At the last annual conference, Dr. Root represented the society in the capacity of lay delegate. He has always been liberal in his dealings with the church. Dr. and Mrs. Root recently made the generous gift of \$600 to Albion college, and the doctor personally contributed to the superannuated ministers' fund of the Michigan conference—the sum of \$100.

Whether as Mayor of his adopted city, a position he is now filling for the third time, President of the Ingham County Agricultural Society (which position he held for four years), Representative in the State Legislature, or a member of the Board of Education, which position he served for nine years, or Secretary of the Board of the County Superintendents of the Poor. It mattered not whether the position was great or seemingly of little importance, the doctor always measured up to the most sanguine expectations of his friends. He is methodical and believes in having a system and living up to all prescribed rules. He is a man of most generous impulses. Few worthy petitions are circulated in the city in which Dr. Root's name may not be found near the head of the list.

Major Root is past commander of Steele Bros. Post No. 441, Department of Michigan G. A. R., and has been one of the warm supporters of the organization since its birth, joining as a charter member. He is now serving his fifth term as medical director for the Department of Michigan Grand Army of the Republic. This office has given him a conspicuous position at the head of the Michigan column in the grand reviews

of the national encampment for several years past.

Mason city has no more patriotic or public-spirited citizen than Major Root, and none who have touched in a helpful manner more phases of society. Whether his party was in the majority or minority, it may be said to his credit, that he never suffered a defeat at the polls. A nomination has always been equivalent to an election with him. At the dedication of the new Ingham county court house, May 9, 1905, Mayor Root gave the welcome address to the citizens of the county as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—As Mayor of the City of Mason it gives me the greatest of pleasure to welcome you to our city on this important occasion. When I look into the faces of this large audience I see people from all parts of our county to attend the dedication of our beautiful and magnificent structure as a temple of justice. We can congratulate ourselves as having one of the best court houses in the State and for the wisdom and economy exercised in its construction.

"We are all happy today, especially those of us who live in this immediate vicinity, for we have lived to realize the accomplishment of our heart's desire to see a good court house, a thing of beauty erected in the city.

"In this we will not be selfish, we acknowledge this did not come about by our efforts alone but by aid from the extreme portions of the county.

"I take this occasion in behalf of the citizens of Mason, to acknowledge our appreciation and extend to you our heartfelt thanks for your aid in its accomplishment. We fully realize that this could not have been done without your help. We trust you will never have reason to regret your action. Another cause for mutual congratulation is the general good feeling prevailing through-

out the entire county. The vexatious question of the county seat is disposed of at least for a long term of years.

I am no speech maker and will not occupy the time that should be used by others who can better interest and edify you. You are here as our guests, the use of the entire city is at your command. We are keeping open house today. Our people are anxious to make it pleasant for you all.

"Once more in behalf of the citizens of Mason I extend to you the hospitality of the city and give you a most hearty welcome. I bespeak for you all the pleasant and good time and that you may carry home with you pleasant memories of this occasion.

"We are feeling happy, proud and honored by your presence with us."

Dr. and Mrs. Root are rounding out the years of their lives of service in the full enjoyment of the love and good will of the community in which they have lived and served.

LAWRENCE PRICE.

The subject of this review has reached a position in the City of Lansing and Ingham county, not only on account of his natural abilities and business successes, but also by his splendid war record, which has shown him to be a loyal and worthy son of his adopted country. A native of the Emerald Isle, he was born in County Tipperary at Tempolemore, on May 27, 1843. His father, Martin Price, was a farmer, and there followed that occupation on the place where his son was born until 1849, when hearing glowing accounts of the opportunities that America afforded to an ambitious and energetic man, he decided to emigrate with his family to the new world. They accordingly took passage from the town of Waterford upon the sailing vessel called "The Curi-

more." After an uneventful voyage of five weeks and three days upon the ocean, they landed at Quebec, and from that point they proceeded to Lewiston, at Niagara county, N. Y., which was then the head of navigation, and there made their first home.

Martin Price was a mason by trade, and at first found work in that capacity, but finally drifted into agricultural pursuits. In 1867 he emigrated still further westward to Michigan, and located in Lansing township, Ingham county, where he bought a farm of eighty acres of unimproved land, adjoining the M. A. C. The mother of our subject was also a native of the same locality, as was his father, and she bore the maiden name of Ann Egan, being a daughter of Lawrence Egan. To the union of Martin Price and his faithful wife were born nine children, of whom our subject is the third, being six years of age upon the family's arrival in America. The early education of Lawrence Price was acquired in the common school of Niagara county, N. Y., being later supplemented by a course in the academy at Lewiston. He remained at home, however, until after the breaking out of the Civil war, when being imbued with the patriotic spirit of the times, he enlisted in August of 1862, becoming a member of Battery M, of the First N. Y. Light Artillery. From Buffalo he proceeded to Albany, and from there was sent to the South, this battery being assigned to the Army of the Potomac. He was in the memorable battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. At the last named battle, Mr. Price was wounded by a shell which exploded very near him. For a short time he was confined to the field hospital. Finding that he was improving rapidly, he joined his comrades in camp, preferring this to the permanent hospital. At Gettysburg, he was again slightly wounded in the arm, and after that

battle his battery followed the rebels on their retreat into Virginia, as far as Racoon Ford, on the Rapadan river. His battery was now ordered back to Washington and was then sent west to reinforce Gen. Rosecrans at Chattanooga. He, with his battery, saw active service at Wahatchie valley, and also at Missionary ridge and wintered at Bridgeport, Alabama. In the spring following they joined Sherman at Georgia, being with him at Resaca, Dallas, Ringgold, Pumpkin Vine creek, Culp's farm and Kenesaw mountain. He was among the first troops which entered Atlanta, and then went on with Sherman to the sea, entering the Savannah on the 21st day of December, 1864. After that campaign they proceeded northward, passing through the old North State touching Raleigh, Averysboro and Bentonville. At this point, Mr. Price was slightly wounded in the face and had the great misfortune to be taken prisoner by the rebels and was sent for confinement to Libby prison. The war was now nearly to an end. Richmond soon surrendered, being evacuated by the Confederate forces, and the prisoners were released. Mr. Price then entered the parole camp in Maryland and was granted a thirty days' furlough, but his intense desire to be near at the end prevented him taking advantage of this leave of absence, and after six days he was again with his regiment and took part in the grand review. Proceeding to Rochester, N. Y., he was mustered out on the 29th day of June, 1865. After a short sojourn at home, he desired to go into the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and there continued until the spring of 1866, which year witnessed his arrival in Lansing, reaching this city on the 26th day of April. He found employment here on a farm within the city limits, and afterwards purchased the unimproved property in Bath township, Clinton county, a tract of one hundred sixty

acres of wild land, which he improved and placed under cultivation. Erecting good buildings upon this place, he gave attention to general farming, until about 1880, when his attention was attracted to the grocery and produce business, in which he was identified in the town of Flint. He continued in this for the following three years, when he disposed of this business and purchased property in Lansing. Taking up his residence here, he became interested in the buying and shipping of stock, and also became identified with the lumber business, coming into possession of a North Lansing concern, formerly conducted by Mr. F. I. Moore. He became an important factor in the lumber business, and a few years later became the prime factor in the organization of the Capital Lumber Co., in which he efficiently served as its vice president and manager. Later, this company was reorganized, and in the spring of 1891, after the death of J. S. Ayers, he withdrew his stock. He is also a director of the Rikerd Lumber Co. The hardware business has also claimed his attention, having been engaged in this business under the firm name of Price and Smith, which interest he disposed of in 1902. Within the list of his numerous business interests, that of dry goods has claimed his attention, being extensively interested in the firm of Rork & Price.

Among the numerous enterprises which have added to the material development and growth of Lansing, is that of the Lansing Brewing Co., which owes organization and its general prosperous condition to our subject, who has, since its incorporation in 1898, been its efficient president and manager. He is likewise the president of the Auto Body Works, which is extensively engaged in the manufacture of bodies for automobiles and high grade carriage beds. The Hildreth Motor & Pump Co., largely owes

its organization to the energy of Lawrence Price, and is now serving as president and general manager. Other extensive interests have also claimed his time and attention, as his genius for organizing is in evidence in other important manufacturing interests in Lansing, such as the Peerless Motor Co., in which he is serving as president, also has interests in the Hammell Cracker Co., being one of the board of directors, likewise the Transfer Co., of which J. J. Baird is president. He is also a stockholder in the Reo Automobile Co.

A Democrat in his political views, Mr. Price has taken an active and helpful interest in the advancement of the party, and in the spring of 1890 he was complimented by his townsmen by the appointment of Chief of Police and Marshal of the City of Lansing. He has also been the Superintendent of Public Works for one term, and has served four years as a member of the City Council from the fourth ward, which had heretofore been given a large Republican majority.

The office of Chief of Police he entered with characteristic energy and zeal, which throughout his incumbency, he conducted for the good of the law abiding part of the citizens of the city. He has been a frequent delegate to county and State conventions and city committees. He is also a member of the Charles T. Foster Post No. 42 G. A. R. of Lansing. He likewise bore the distinction of being the first chairman of the Board of Supervisors ever elected in Lansing, receiving the cooperation of both Republicans and Democrats.

In 1867 Mr. Price was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Ryan, who departed this life in 1883. He was again married in 1888 to Miss Julia Bradford. Lawrence Price is a man endowed by nature with a vigorous mind, retentive memory and

resistless determination, and would have succeeded in any walk in life.

Starting out in life empty-handed, our subject has by perseverance and determination of purpose carved out his own fortune. Planting his feet firmly at the beginning, he has succeeded in every successive step, and while advancing his own interests has probably done more to advance the commercial and manufacturing interests of Lansing and Ingham county than any man of his time. A genius for organization, he may well and rightfully be termed a captain of industry. The strong traits of his character have been the foundation of his successful career. He has been a man of honor and integrity in his business and private life, and also been possessed of broad humanitarian principles. He gives generously for the public good. Faithful in friendship, devoted to the interests of those with whom he is associated, he stands as a high type of our successful American manhood.

F. P. VAN BUREN (MERCHANT).

Michigan is well known among the sisterhood of states as having among her sons many citizens of noble character and high repute, whose public spirited services and aggressive and far seeing enterprise have raised her to her proud position as one of the most highly cultivated and prosperous commonwealths in the Northwest. To such sons the State owes a debt of gratitude and all who love her delight in reading the record of their lives. The man of whom we write in this sketch has made his mark as a noble son of Michigan and has helped largely in the development of this part of the State. He is a capitalist of no mean standing and is a power in commercial circles, not only in the immediate vicinity of Williamston, but in the whole county.

F. P. Van Buren was born in St. Joe county, Michigan, in 1853 and was the son of Freeman C. Van Buren, a native of Long Island, N. Y., who came to Michigan with his parents in 1834, settling in St. Joe county. This county was the home of the Van Buren family, and only one of them ever took up their residence in Ingham, this being our honored subject.

Reared a farmer, F. P. Van Buren did not enjoy many of the benefits of advanced education. He attended the common schools and acquired there what was necessary to a practical business education. He remained at home assisting the father until about sixteen years age, when he started as a salesman in a dry goods store, working at this about thirteen years, after which he worked in a store in Grand Rapids for three years.

In 1882 our subject came to Williamston and having only eight hundred and fifty dollars, which sum would not allow him to start in dry goods business, he started in a grocery store and kept this business until the year 1897. In the meantime he branched out into the produce business and was attended by success in this line. His prosperity allowed him to erect a splendid brick building which he now occupies and in which he carries on a large department store, containing about seventy-five thousand dollars worth of stock. This store is in every way an up-to-date place of business. It is built after Mr. Van Buren's own ideas and is one of the best arranged stores in the State, the shelves being built from the floor up, and although every bit of space is utilized for stock, still the aisles are wide for the convenience of the clerks and customers. In this store are found fourteen clerks, ready with their willing hands to show the public their full line of dress goods, furs, silks, domestic goods of all kinds and shoes and rubbers, bought in

carload lots from the mill. On the second floor of this store is a complete line of carpets and surplus stock.

Another place of business demands Mr. Van Buren's attention, as he also owns and operates a large warehouse filled with sugar, coffee, tea, etc., and in addition to this the Cold Storage plant, where he handles eggs, butter, cheese, etc. Mr. Van Buren is a large operator in produce and the the largest operator in eggs in the State, as he handles one-half million dozen of eggs every year, buying them from all over the State. Our subject believes in employing the best clerks that can be found and in this Cold Storage plant also has fourteen people taking care of his business. Mr. Van Buren does two hundred thousand dollars worth of business every year and from this income has erected for the comfort and enjoyment of his family, a fine residence in Williamston, where he enjoys the luxuries he so well deserves. Besides this residence, our subject owns other property, the care of which demands a portion of his time, which is so fully occupied in his business pursuits.

When a child of but nine years, Miss Mary Kline emigrated from Germany, her native land, to the new country and located with her parents in St. Joe county and in 1882 became the wife of Mr. F. P. Van Buren. This union was blessed by the birth of five children, four of whom are living: Martin C., Leona, Frank P. Jr., and Lou, all of whom are under the parental roof.

In politics our subject is independent and votes for the best man, irrespective of party. He is an interested citizen, in the political welfare of his country, but devotes his time to his extensive interests. He has been in business for the last twenty-four years and for his labors has received his just reward.

Mr. Van Buren is truly the architect of his own fortunes, and is a self-made man,

both in education and in financial standing. Beginning at the foot of the ladder, he is now the most prominent, popular and enterprising man in Williamston. Mr. Van Buren is an upright man and a good citizen, who began life with no pecuniary advantages, has had no assistance of any kind, but with a pair of willing hands and by his industrious and persevering energy has attained to the possession of a handsome property.

M. L. CAMPBELL.

M. L. Campbell, a prominent pharmacist of Leslie, was born in 1858 in Onondaga township, and was the son of Marshal and Mariah Campbell. The father was born in eastern Pennsylvania where he spent his early boyhood and in 1825 moved to Erie county, New York. After the marriage of our subject's parents they came in 1850 to Ingham county, Michigan, and settled on land in Onondaga, where they built a log house and cleared up a good home. Twelve children were born to them, whose names in order of birth, are as follows: Boyer H., Catherine, married to H. Gibbs; Sarah, married J. B. Noble; Daniel, Matthew, William, Homer H., at Albion; Angeline, Charlotte, Job T., Maria, the deceased wife of B. A. Davis, and our subject. Eight of this family are living. After the family came to Michigan they dwelt happily and prosperously at the homestead until the death of the mother in October, 1862, whose cares, augmented by the enlistment of her three eldest sons in the Rebellion, bore her to her grave and deprived the family of her whom they most needed. He died at the home of his oldest daughter. Marshall Campbell was a loyal Republican and at one time served his town as Justice of Peace.

M. L. Campbell, our subject, was raised in

Onondaga township, living with a sister after he was five years of age. He acquired his education in the district schools of the home locality and when reaching his majority came to Leslie and clerked for a short time in a dry goods and then in a drug store for about three years. In 1883 he engaged in the drug business for himself, but disposed of this property and followed the fortunes of a commercial traveler for a time. After a time he came back to Leslie and engaged in the clothing business, having formed a partnership with A. O. DuBois and here remained until 1897 when he disposed of his interest and again went on the road as a shoe salesman. In January, 1901, Mr. Campbell returned to Leslie and bought the drug store owned by R. H. Shotwell in which business he has since been engaged. He carries a fine line of drugs, stationery, etc. In connection with this business, our subject owns and has under his supervision two farms in the vicinity of Leslie, consisting of two hundred and twenty acres, and on one of these places resides, having improved the premises until he has one of the most modern country homes of the day. Is also a director in Peoples' Bank of Leslie, and in Leslie Telephone Exchange.

In August of the year 1885, M. L. Campbell was united in marriage with Miss Luna A. Weeks, daughter of Wm. H. and Mary C. Weeks of Leslie township, old settlers of this locality. One child has been born to M. L. Campbell and wife, Catherine, October 12, 1891.

Our subject is a member of a number of social orders, being identified with the Masons, belonging to the Knight Templars of Jackson, the Mystic Shriners of Detroit, to the K. of P.'s and Maccabees at Leslie, the Elks at Jackson and to the Grange. In 1896 Mr. Campbell ran for sheriff of Ingham county but was defeated in the race.



HON. CHARLES CARROLL FITCH (Deceased)

He is sincerely interested in political matters and an intelligent observer of the public movements of the day, being a staunch Republican and warmly devoted to the prosperity of that party. Mr. Campbell is an "all 'round good man" with whom everybody likes to associate.

HON. CHARLES CARROLL FITCH

(DECEASED).

In the death of this honorable and upright citizen, Mason and Ingham county sustained an irreparable loss. He was a man of the highest respectability and those who were most intimately associated with him, speak in unqualified terms of his sterling integrity, his honor in business and his fidelity to all the duties of public and private life.

The father, Hon. Ferris S. Fitch, was a native of Vermont and was a stone mason by trade. Realizing the possibilities in this, what was then termed the West, he came with his family from New York to Bunker Hill township of this county, where he bought a large tract of land. This was in 1849, when the son, Charles Carroll Fitch, named after one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was six years of age. The father became extensively interested in farming property in Bunker Hill township and was in all probability, the largest land owner of that locality at the time of his death. He was a man of more than ordinary capability, shrewd, yet honest, being possessed of an abundance of energy and determination. He was a man of sterling traits of character and his name is inseparably interwoven with the pioneer agricultural, social and political history of Ingham county.

The early education of Charles Carroll Fitch was acquired in the district schools of Bunker Hill township, which was later sup-

plemented by attendance at the Michigan Agricultural College. After the completion of his collegiate course, he came to Mason and was identified for fifteen years with the abstract office and from 1884 to 1888 he conscientiously and acceptably filled the office of register of deeds, and as an evidence of the high estimation in which he was held by his friends and associates, he was elected a member of the State Legislature from his district for two successive terms, beginning in 1889 and continuing until 1893. He was likewise a prominent and influential member of the Board of Education for twelve years and was also the president and one of the prime promoters of the Water and Electric Light Company of Mason. He was likewise successfully engaged in the hardware business in Mason for a number of years, or until his death, which occurred suddenly June 28, 1899, of organic heart disease. He became a member of the Masonic order at the age of twenty-one years and attained membership to the Knight Templar degree of the Lansing Commandery and the K. P. of Mason, also Moslem Temple Shrine, Detroit.

In 1876, Mr. Fitch was united in marriage to Mary Kate Clark, a daughter of Peter and Ellen Clark, natives of Ireland and New York, respectively, and they moved from the latter place to Michigan when Mrs. Fitch was four years of age. Settling in Lansing at that date, they became pioneers of that city. The father was a machinist by trade and followed that occupation throughout life. He eventually moved to Mason where he died in 1884 and the mother in 1903. In this family were nine children, the eldest, George, was killed in the battle of Gettysburg. Four are now living: Peter, a resident of the State of Washington; Louis K., resides in Detroit; Mrs. G. W. Sackrider of Owosso, and Mrs. Fitch.

One child was born to Charles C. Fitch and wife, named Fannie E., who is married to A. M. Cummins, a prominent attorney of Lansing. They have one son, named Charles Fitch Cummins.

In our subject's political views, he was a staunch Democrat, and had a wide acquaintance with men of political prominence throughout the State. In dealing with the personality and delightful and charming character of Charles Fitch, we have been requested by his numerous friends to include the following eulogy, so ably and capably rendered by the Hon. Lawton T. Hemans at his funeral:

Friends: A sad service calls us here today. Our friend has taken his departure; he pursued his journey. To us who knew him his stay has been a sweet incense; to him it has not been without profit. I am bidden today by propriety, by the love I bore our friend and by his express request, a thing I shall ever treasure as one of the dearest testimonials of his love, to say a few words simple and unadorned to the honor of his life and character and to our good. Man searches the constellations of the heavens and learns the story of the stars. The secrets of the deep and of the furthestmost parts of the earth are unfolded as a scroll before him, but still he finds that the greatest study of mankind is man.

From the morning dawn of the world's consciousness to this hour he has been the being of special favor; holding the lamp of history and furnishing the pathos of song. The elements of nature may crush out his life but he is greater than they for he knows whereof he dies. Forces may conspire to his undoing but in the breast of heroic manhood they wake no responsive fear for he looks beyond the ills of time to the unspeakable peace to come. Some see in death an appalling disaster; the end of earthly things,

to others amongst whom was our friend, it comes as a benediction, the well done of the Father after many a hard-fought battle, if not after many victories won.

Our friend could say with the pagan Lucretius long centuries ago: "Life is given to no one for a lasting possession; to all for use." If this precept be true, and both philosophy and religion proclaim it so, then of a verity life not death becomes the problem of greater concern and a worthy life in closing may well join in the exultation: "Grave, where is thy victory; death, where is thy sting?" In the life of our friend as we knew him there was much that was worthy. Shall it not by its helpful influence redound to our betterment as it did to his greater joy?

Charles Carrol Fitch was born at Cuylerville, Livingston county, in the State of New York, on the 19th day of July A. D. 1842. He was born to a goodly heritage, to the worthy example of a noble father and the helpful precepts of a likewise noble mother. With these parents in June, six years later, he came to the Township of Bunker Hill in this county, and early knew the life of the pioneers of advancing civilization. It was here amid the country scenes and the purity of rural life that he grew to man's estate. Here he learned the lesson that has been the basis of all that he is best in our American life, that labor is honorable to all and indolence dishonorable to any. From the common school he entered the Agricultural College in 1858, and soon thereafter became a teacher in the country school where so lately he had been a pupil. Added years ever widened the horizon of his acquaintances and the sunshine of his nature left each new found acquaintance his friend. An experience in the Abstract Office in the early 60's made him an excellent candidate for the office of Register of Deeds to which of-

fice he was elected in 1884, to be re-elected in 1886. A reluctant candidate for the House of Representatives in 1889, his services were such as to make certain his reelection to the House of '91—always elected by majorities whose largeness bespoke the confidence of the people.

How in later years he has served the people of this city in responsible positions is a story I will not tell. So read the inscriptions on the milestones of his existence; but how short and almost heartless reads the chronicle of any man's life. He was born, he lived, he died. To all but a coterie of closer friends, silence alone tells the story of the grandeur of its hopes, the purity of its purposes and the mighty struggles of the soul as it labors toward the attainment of the ideal.

As one may look upon a wild and rugged mountain side and know nothing of the jewels that lie hidden below; so from the biography of a human life we may learn little of the hidden influences that made it what it was. To outward appearances both may be rough and forbidding, but we may always be sure that in the one we shall find jewels and in the other virtues. There is an element of hero worship still latent in the human mind. We love to dilate on the virtues of men in high places, especially if his creed and practice fits our own. Let us never forget that the most of the heroes of the world are the heroes of obscurity. Such a hero in some measure was our friend. His was "the genius of childhood taken up and matured in the powers of mankind." He loved young men and the child never went from him in fear. His heart and mind drank in the sunshine of youth, while sorrow and disease silvered the hairs of his head. Have we not watched his lamp burning until the hours of the morning that obligations of another's contracting might

be paid and no dishonor rest upon his name? Have we not seen him going with willing heart and anxious will to dispel a heartache that some thoughtless word of his had caused? Have we not seen the unostentatiousness of his charity and the cheerfulness of his liberality? Shall we not all attest that for the years of our friendship from his lips have come no words of unkind criticism of any man? Has he not been found in the home of sickness and of suffering? Has he not given to those who were athirst and to those who were ahunger? Shall not a just judge then say: "Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." His was a self depending soul. He took neither the cut of his coat or the tenets of his religion from the prevailing fashion; but both fitted to his personality.

We all knew the sportive playfulness of his humor, but few knew that deep spirit of reverence which characterized his sterner moods, the reflex of profound convictions upon the great central problems of life and eternity, of the finite and the infinite. Upon the lesser controversial questions he spent little thought. The largeness of his charity and the greatness of his tolerance told him that there was unity despite diversity. He drew the inspiration for his own virtue from action rather than from beliefs. He lived for the day he knew and for the future for which he hoped with the firm belief in that mighty power whose charity, judgment and mercy endureth forever and who according to the wisdom of his plan sheweth all things in the slow history of their ripening.

But think not that our friend lived without fault; yet were they defects rather than active faults. He had less aggressiveness than his merits warranted. He was led thereby to presume too little and take even less than his friends would have gladly

given, and lest his sorrows should increase the burdens of another, he cast them back upon his own heart, there to smolder and at times to cast a tinge of melancholy over his usually genial nature; and perhaps a stranger who did not know may have passed him by and said: "It is strange!" But they did not understand. And whatever were his faults and defects let us throw over them all the mantle of charity for they were the badge of his humanity. Would that I could say some word of perfect consolation to those he has left behind. To an aged mother who has gone close to the valley of the shadow of death that a man may live, what greater consolation can I bring than the fact that in living he was an honor and an inspiration to his kind. This and this only is the consolation I bring likewise, to wife and daughter, to brother and to sister. A noble life well-lived upon which one may look and claim in part. We shall not even wish his vain return to toil again over life's weary way.

He sleeps in peace. Let us rather say:

Sleep until the shadows take
Their endless flight.
Until the morning break—
Good night! Good night!

For hope asks, and from the tranquil depths of the stars, from the immeasurable past and from the inconceivable future, from the mysteries of our own souls an answer comes: "We shall meet again."

GEORGE S. CHAMBERLAIN.

There are some men, who by their uniform good nature and genial kindly ways, it is ever a pleasure to meet. Such a man is George S. Chamberlain of the Township of Locke. Open hearted frankness is one of the strong characteristics of the man.

Mr. Chamberlain first opened his eyes to the light of this old world February 2, 1838, and has had them open at the proper time ever since. His parents, Orson and Betsey (Underwood) Chamberlain, were natives of the Empire State, where the father was born in the year 1807, and the mother in 1811. They were married at Middlebury, Wyoming county, N. Y. In the the year 1843 they moved to Michigan and settled in Locke township. Settlements were scarce in that locality at the time and farm improvements meager indeed. Mr. Chamberlain, however, brought with him into this wilderness country pluck and energy, and so each succeeding year saw the forest recede, and in its place the growing crop for the maintenance of the family and the further development of the premises. In time the primitive log house gave way to the more modern and commodious frame structure.

Mrs. Chamberlain died January 20, 1850, while yet under forty years of age, though the mother of six children. She was the first white woman to die in Locke township. The father died February 18, 1886. Two only of the family are now living. Their names and order of birth is as follows: George S., Lucy, Edward, Henry, Orson, Mary.

Our subject, by characteristic perseverance, managed even under the adverse circumstances of his time, to secure a good practical education from the district school, and after the fashion of Abraham Lincoln, studied before the log fire place. Mr. Chamberlain is blessed with a most excellent memory, which serves him a good purpose in reviewing the experiences of the years ago. He began for himself as a work hand on the farm in the year 1857 and followed that occupation until after the breaking out of the great Civil war. He enlisted

August 12, 1862, and was mustered in as a private of Co. H, 26th Mich. Vol. Infantry. His regiment, under command of Col. Judson S. Farrar, left the city of Jackson for the seat of war December 13, 1862, having upon its muster rolls the names of nine hundred three officers and men. His was one of the active Michigan regiments and saw much service. Private Chamberlain was with his command all during the year 1863 to August, 1864. He participated in Gen. Grant's grand flanking movement, upon which line he proposed to fight it out if it took all summer. In that ever memorable campaign was fought the Battle of the Wilderness, May 5; Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864, in which the 26th Michigan lost in killed, wounded and missing nearly half of its number engaged.

We'll never forget the 12th of May,
That fearful bloody battle day,
When scores of brave men fought and bled,
And fell, the living with the dead,
'Till ranks were thinned to half and more
And all the field was wet with gore,

Then followed in rapid succession: North Anna, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Welden R. R., Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, White Oak, Swamp, Reams' Station and the long weary months in the trenches before Petersburg. After this date our subject was detailed on hospital duty at City Point, Va. Many a sick and wounded comrade owes much for the alleviation of his suffering to the thoughtful care of George S. Chamberlain. He was mustered out of service and honorably discharged June 4, 1865, by reason of close of war.

Mr. Chamberlain was united in marriage February 8, 1862, only a few months prior to entering the service, to Miss Millicent Clark, whose parents came to Michigan in 1854 from Yates county, N. Y., and settled

in Locke township. The father died in 1856 and the mother in 1874.

To our subject and his devoted wife have been born nine children, seven of whom are living. Data respecting them is given as follows: Edward, born April 2, 1863; Clark S., born July 28, 1867; Zady, born November 2, 1869, died December 12, 1891; Lotta A., born March 24, 1872; Clara L., born November 9, 1874, died April 22, 1890; Grace E., born April 21, 1877; Orson, born February 9, 1879; Archibald, born February 9, 1881; George W., born March 29, 1883.

Mrs. Chamberlain was of a family of six children, and for convenient reference data respecting them is here given as follows: John Henry born 1837, died 1846; Jane Ann, born 1839; Archibald, born 1841; Alida C., born 1846, died 1852; Charlotte A., born 1849.

Mr. Chamberlain is one of the foremost and successful farmers in his locality, having in his possession one hundred fifty-six acres of well-improved land with up-to-date modern buildings. He affiliates with the Republican party—the party with a history, a history of which he is proud and which he helped to make.

Mr. Chamberlain is a zealous worker along the line of experimental religion. The family are members of the Free Methodist church and exemplify its teachings by the uprightness of their lives. A record such as made George S. Chamberlain during the dark days of the Rebellion coupled with that of the intervening years as a citizen, a priceless legacy for the inheritance of his children and grandchildren, and those who come after them—a brave conscientious soldier, a just and upright man.

Among the prized trophies of the war still in Mr. Chamberlain's possession is the regulation forage cap worn by him at the Battle

of Spottsylvania, when it was pierced by a rebel bullet, the ball just grazing the scalp. Mr. Chamberlain has reason to thank his stars that he stopped growing in height just when he did.

One of the regrets of Mr. Chamberlain connected with his army life is the fact that at the Battle of Spottsylvania, amid the booming of cannon, the rattle and roar of musketry and the confusion of the moment, he stepped over the flag of the 13th Va. Infantry, which had been left on the field of action; a brief moment's thoughtfulness, and he might have had ever after to his credit the honor of capturing a rebel flag. However, he consoles himself with the thought that there is a providence which rules over the destinies of men, and a moment's delay might have cost him his life.—The record is made and he stands by it.

JAMES V. BARRY.

STATE COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE, LANSING.

Commissioner Barry is of pure Irish descent, his parents, James Richard and Elizabeth (Cotter) Barry, both emigrating from Ireland and locating at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1846. His father was a dry goods merchant and removed to Michigan about 1850. He first resided in Detroit, afterward locating in Monroe, where he continued the dry goods business until his death in 1869. He left seven children, all of whom are living: James V., being born in Monroe in 1861. The latter's brother, David S., for seventeen years was the Washington correspondent of the New York Sun and is now editor-in-chief of the Providence Journal.

James V. Barry passed through all the developing stages of boyhood and youth in Monroe, graduating from its high school and

seeing his first experience there as a newspaper reporter. He removed to Lansing in 1882, serving as chief clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, and subsequently engaging in newspaper work for eight years as city editor of the Lansing Journal. While filling the latter position, he became the correspondent of several metropolitan dailies, and is still continued in that capacity by Chicago, New York, Detroit and Grand Rapids papers.

Mr. Barry was appointed State Commissioner of Insurance in 1901, and has held the office continuously, his term expiring July 1, 1907. In this capacity he is required to make frequent examinations of the condition of insurance companies, to see that they are legally organized and incorporated, and, in fact, to keep them within the bounds of the State laws in every detail. It is a position which requires broad business judgment, keen financial ability and no small knowledge of the law; and that Mr. Barry has so fully met these requirements indicates the soundness of his mental constitution. He is a Republican. He is President of the Electric Light and Water Commissioners, and, all in all, energetic, able, public-spirited citizen.

The Commissioner is a member of Capital Lodge No. 66, F. & A. M., Modern Woodmen and I. O. F. He was married on January 26, 1887, to Miss Gertrude Beamer of Lansing. The two children resulting from this union are James B. and Louise Barry.

SHUBAEL HAMMOND.

Shubael Hammond was born in the Township of Junius, Seneca Co., State of New York, July 29, 1851. He was one of seven children born to Morris and Lydia (Wadham) Hammond, who were natives of the Empire State. Morris Hammond was born

March 14th, 1821, and grew to manhood near the town of Geneva, where he received his early education. Horse racing was a popular sport in that locality when he was a boy, and he used often to ride at races horses owned by his father. He was brought up on a farm and when he attained to manhood, took up the occupation, which he followed through life. In the year 1849 he married Miss Lydia, daughter of Joseph Wadham of Seneca county, N. Y., who was born in 1826. Her father was a native of New York and her mother of Rhode Island. In the year 1856 Mr. Hammond gathered together his temporal belongings and emigrated to the Wolverine State, locating first in Grass Lake township, Jackson county, where he remained for about ten years, when he removed his family to the Township of Meridian, near Okemos, where he resided until his death, which occurred May 28, 1900.

The old Hammond estate, lying just across the highway from the County Poor Farm, is one of the well known farms of the township, now owned by the subject of this sketch and to which he will return January 1, 1905, at the close of his official duties as Sheriff of Ingham county, a position he has held for the past four years. Mr. Hammond has made a most efficient and painstaking officer, and will retire from public life with the good will and confidence of all.

Shubael Hammond was united in marriage October 29, 1879, to Miss Celia Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luther A. Smith, formerly residents of White Oak township, where Mrs. Hammond was born January 3, 1858. Her parents were natives of New York, coming into Ingham county at an early date. Mr. Smith departed this life in the year 1902, and Mrs. Smith in 1887.

Two children have been born to the Ham-

monds, as follows: Starr, May, 1886, Hunter, Sept. 18, 1891. Both are at home with their parents and attending the Mason High School. Starr has served as Deputy Sheriff for the past four years, and is a young man of good principles and promise.

Mr. Hammond has held several positions of trust and responsibility prior to his election to the office of Sheriff. He was for three years Keeper of the County Poor Farm, a position for which he was well adapted, being of a kindly and sympathetic disposition. He was also a member of the Board of Supervisors for several years. His good judgment and executive ability were recognized, and he was given a place upon several important committees, also Chairman of the Board for two terms.

Our subject is a member of several fraternal organizations, including the Masons and I. O. O. F. of Okemos, the K. P. at Mason and the Elks at Lansing.

Politically Mr. Hammond has always affiliated with the Democracy, however, always conservative, consistent and fair. Mr. Hammond's warm-hearted, genial manner makes for him friends among all with whom he has to do.

ALFRED BEAMER, LANSING.

Mr. Beamer is a resident of Lansing of forty years standing, one of its pioneers in the railroad, express and telephone business, and has always been a large factor in all its public enterprises and movements. He was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1841, being the son of George and Rebecca Beamer. The father of our subject was a Canadian farmer, a native of St. Catherine, removing to Michigan and settling in Lansing in 1870. There he lived until his death.

Alfred passed his boyhood and youthful days in Canada, receiving his early educa-

tion in the Dominion schools, as well as his first training and experience as a telegraphic operator in the offices of the Dominion. Coming to Lansing in 1864 he continued that line of work in connection with the railroad and express business. When he first became a resident of the place, he and old Sam Milemore transacted all the railroad business with the utmost ease. In those days one or two freights came through Lansing, constituting what was known as the Ram's Horn line.

Mr. Beamer continued to be identified with the railroad and express business until 1878, being connected with the American and National express companies. Subsequently, he built the first telephone exchange in Lansing, and managed that enterprise in connection with his express business until 1898. Since that year, his service has been monopolized by the express companies named, whose office is on the same corner now that it was when, forty years ago, as a young telegraphic operator, he joined his fortunes with the business, then in its weak infancy.

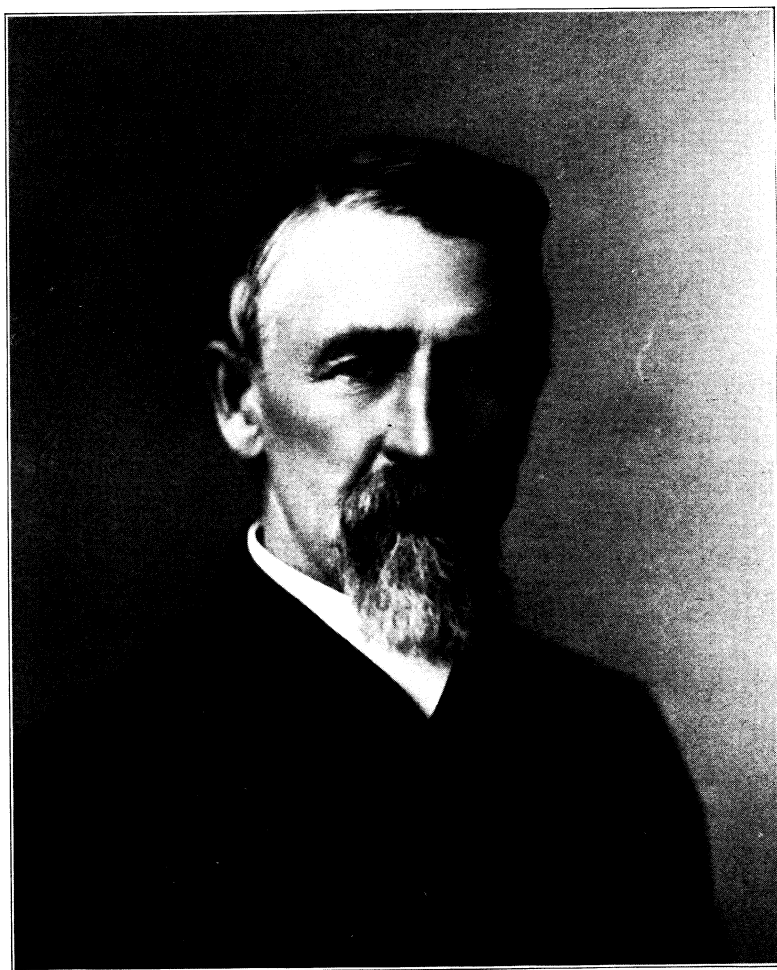
Mr. Beamer's prominence as a business man was further emphasized by his conduct of a prosperous produce trade for a number of years. His substantial standing in this regard was not earned at the expense of neglecting the public affairs of the community; for he has always taken a deep and active interest in the welfare of Lansing, especially in that which concerns the education of the young. He has served on the Board of Education, and, unofficially, has also been of great practical service to that cause. In politics he is a sound Republican, his religious affiliations being with the Congregational church. His connection with secret societies is confined to his membership in the Modern Woodmen.

In 1862 Miss Louise J. Adjit of Ontario, Canada, became Mr. Beamer's first wife. Five children were born to them, of whom three are living: Mrs. J. V. Barry of Lansing; Miss Mabel Beamer, San Diego, Cal., and H. Bruce Beamer, Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. Beamer died in 1894, our subject being a second time united in marriage to Mrs. Eliza Bush Hinman in 1895.

CHARLES E. LOCKWOOD.

Charles E. Lockwood was born in Orleans county, New York, December 15, 1838. His parents, Ebenezer and Eunice Lockwood, were natives of Connecticut, the "Land of Steady Habits." His father was a wagon maker by trade. Being in poor health he closed his affairs in Connecticut and went to New York, where he farmed it for a time. He afterwards came to Michigan and made his home with our subject until he died in 1881. The family consisted of four children, of which our subject was the third.

Mr. Charles E. Lockwood enlisted in defense of his country in September, 1862, in Company D of the 151st N. Y. Infantry. He was in active service during the entire term of his enlistment. He followed the fortunes of his command, which belonged to the Army of the Potomac and was with Grant in his flanking movement in 1864, and participated in the Battle of the Wilderness. He was detailed as orderly at the Brigade Headquarters, 3rd Brigade of the 6th Army Corps, from 1863 until just before he was taken prisoner, which was on the second day of April, 1865, in front of Petersburg. He was with the Confederate army, they being on the retreat, closely followed by the forces of General Grant and was kept under guard with the moving col-



CHAS. E. LOCKWOOD

umn. He saw the flag of truce which was sent out by General Lee to meet General Grant between the lines of the opposing forces. The result of this interview meant much to him and no one without similar experiences can appreciate his feelings during the last hours of the Confederate Army of the Potomac. After the surrender of the forces under General Lee at Appomattox, he was released, and returned to his regiment, and was mustered out and honorably discharged on the 25th day of June, 1865, by reason of the close of the war.

Following his discharge from service, he returned to New York and engaged with his brother in farming. They also bought and sold live stock. In 1869, Mr. Lockwood came to Michigan and bought ninety acres of land in the Township of Williamston. He remained here but a short time, when he removed to Lansing and was engaged in buying grain with J. M. Pitts of New York. After a year and a half in this work, he returned to Williamston and conducted a grain elevator for several years, later exchanging it for a stock of hardware in the village, which he conducted for one and one-half years. Later, Mr. Lockwood formed a partnership with his brother, S. B., and engaged in the furniture business, but trade not being sufficient to warrant a copartnership, Mr. Lockwood retired from the business and bought a general store of Mr. H. H. Spaulding, which he conducted very successfully for fifteen years, after which he again engaged in the produce business, which was always to his liking. He was known as the "pioneer bean buyer" of Williamston, giving the village the reputation of being one of the best markets along the line of the road. After a time he disposed of the elevator, since which he has been living a retired life. He owns a farm near the village which

he manages and also assists his son in the management of the elevator at Laingsburg, which Mr. Lockwood considers one of the finest elevators in Michigan.

Charles Lockwood was united in marriage September 19, 1876, to Miss Nettie, daughter of John B. Lobdell, who was a native of the Empire state and one of the early pioneers of Ingham county, having settled in Dansville at an early date. It is recorded of the proceedings of the first town meeting held in the Township of Ingham in 1838, that among the other officers elected that John B. Lobdell received fifteen votes for the office of Town Treasurer and was duly elected. May 1, 1844, license was granted to John Lobdell to "keep and entertain travelers, to retail rum, brandy, gin and other spirituous liquors, also ale, cider, beer and other fermented liquors and to have and to use all the privileges granted by the laws of the State of Michigan to keepers of public houses."

To Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood have been born five children: Fred S., married Miss Marie, daughter of Captain S. T. Lyon, deceased, formerly of Howell. He conducts the elevator at Laingsburg; J. B. owns and is running a tin and plumbing establishment at Perry; Oda G. is the wife of Harry H. Watson, a doctor in Williamston; Effie G. is a graduate of the Williamston high school and Neita is a student at the high school.

Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood have for many years been esteemed members of the M. E. church; Mr. Lockwood having been a trustee of the society for twenty-five years. He contributed substantial help in the erection of the church and has been its warm supporter during the interim. He is a member of the Alexander Post, G. A. R., of Williamston. He was always a hearty supporter of the Republican party, having confidence in

its ability to work out the problems which are before the American people, and has frequently been elected to office.

Mr. Lockwood's business operations have been extensive, a hundred thousand dollars worth of business having been transacted by him in a single year. For a number of years he was the leading wool buyer of Williamston. He has property in the village and a farm outside. His accumulations are sufficient to warrant his retiring from the sterner activities of life and enjoying his well-earned competence.

Mr. Lockwood's record and achievements are such that in contemplating them, the sense of just pride may well be his to enjoy.

JAMES N. LEASIA.

James N. Leasia was born in the village of Williamston in 1859. He was the son of Dr. James A. and Martha (Shaft) Leasia, the father, a Canadian by birth, and when twelve or fourteen years of age crossed the river and located in Detroit. He followed various avocations for a time, attended school and engaged in teaching for a number of years. The practice of medicine having for him an attraction, he began its study with Dr. Shepherd of Grand Rapids and later graduated with honors from the Oberlin medical college, after which he located at Williamston about the year 1840 and began the practice of his profession. He was the first regular physician to locate here. He built up a large and lucrative practice and won more than average success in his chosen profession. He accumulated a comfortable fortune, erecting one of the finest residences in the town. He also invested in lands and at the time of his death in October of 1888, he was one of the well to do citizens of the town.

Dr. and Mrs. Leasia had born to them four

children, two of whom are living, our subject, James N., and his sister, Mrs. W. T. Webb of Williamston.

James Leasia acquired his early education in the Williamston high school and at the age of fifteen entered his father's drug store as a clerk and has been continuously engaged in the drug business since. In 1897 Mr. Leasia erected a fine brick store, which he now occupies and in 1901 formed a partnership, the firm name being "Leasia & Headly."

The important event of his life was his marriage in 1892 to Miss Jennie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Davis of Leslie. In politics Mr. Leasia lines up with the Democrats. The firm of "Leasia & Headly" handle a fine line of drugs, paints, oils and wall paper. Mr. Leasia being on the sunny side of life and well established in business, the outlook for a successful future is first-class and must indeed be gratifying to him.

A. B. ARMSTRONG.

LANSING.

A. B. Armstrong, one of the organizers and present manager of the Central Implement Co., Ltd., was born in Genesee county, Michigan, in 1853, being the son of Addison and Mary Armstrong. His father is a native of Pennsylvania. In 1844 he located in Grand Blanc, Michigan, and as an agriculturist commenced life in the Wolverine State. Later he was married, his father-in-law, Edmund Peiry, having located in Genesee county in 1821. During the last thirty years of his active life he was a merchant at Grand Blanc, and now lives a retired life at Coleman. He was the father of five children, four of whom are living.

Our subject's early days were passed in Grand Blanc, his schooling being continued

at Flint, Michigan, and concluding at the University of Michigan (class of '75). For the succeeding eleven years he conducted a general store at Grand Blanc. Later he represented D. S. Morgan & Company at Columbus, Ohio, and at Lansing, Michigan. He then spent a time in Chicago, and on October 1, 1897, became associated with R. U. Tenny in the organization of the Central Implement Company. Each had started an independent business, but after an experience of about thirty days sensibly joined their forces.

The company are wholesale dealers and manufacturers of farming implements, the factory at Standish employing eighty men. The business covers Michigan, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York and a portion of Indiana. R. U. Tenney is chairman and J. P. Thoman is secretary of the company, which was organized as a stock concern in 1899 and reorganized in 1901. The business has increased fully six-fold since its establishment in 1897.

Mr. Armstrong is a leader in the Prohibition movement, being at present county chairman of the party. Both he and Mrs. Armstrong are identified with the Plymouth Congregational church. His wife was formerly Miss Emma C. Embury of Grand Blanc, and to her he was married twenty-six years ago. Their children are Clara B., teacher of mathematics at Olivet preparatory department, and Alice, who is living at home.

JUDGE MASON D. CHATTERTON (DECEASED).

One of the ablest and most beloved citizens of Michigan passed away at the death of Mason D. Chatterton, for many years a Circuit Court Commissioner and Judge of Probate Court of Ingham county. He died on the 28th of October, 1903, at his home

in Lansing, where he had been an honorable, prominent and honored citizen for nearly twenty years. Had he been ambitious politically he might have been a leader of national influence, but chose to decline the larger honors which were offered him that he might live a more retired life in the midst of those with whom he had intimately cast his lot. Although a man of great natural ability, which was strengthened and meliorated by a thorough and broad education, he was intensely human, as well as humane, and loved to be in close association with his fellow creatures. He was warm, whole-souled and genuine, and could never have adapted himself to the ways of the average successful politician.

The strong elements of Judge Chatterton's character are well described by that well known Lansing pioneer, Samuel H. Row, in the following words: "I looked upon him somewhat as I did on the large, wide-spreading, sturdy tree that graces the lawn in front of his late home in Lansing. He had but the one shade tree—needed but the one to cast its grateful shade over the whole house and lot. I believe it was in some sense typical of himself; firmly rooted, strong, independent, and self-confident in his own truth and modest merit. Like this strong tree, too, there seemed to me to be a restful place beneath the shade of his presence and personality, when the fierce sun of affliction scorched too hot on the heads of those he compassionated and loved."

The deceased had an exhaustless fund of sympathy for the struggling and the suffering, for he himself had passed through that rigid training in economy, which early conditions in the New England states have left as a legacy to the people of that region. His parents, although they economized as all eastern people did, had an abundance of everything. Kept a dairy, made butter and

cheese and two or three thousand pounds of maple sugar every spring.

The birthplace of our subject was Mount Holy, Rutland county, Vt., and the date, August 3, 1838. At the time of his death he was therefore but little more than sixty-five years of age; but as his taking-off was the result of an acute disorder (pneumonia) his general constitution was still sound and vigorous.

Judge Chatterton's parents were Daniel and Betsy (Jewett) Chatterton. After the death of his father, David, the former purchased the old homestead from the other heirs, and here he lived with his wife and increasing family until June, 1851. The family which then started for Michigan consisted of our subject, his parents, two brothers and a sister. While the father was prospecting for a home, the other members of the family remained with Mr. Wolcott at North Farmington, Oakland county. In three weeks from the day (June 2) he reached Michigan he purchased a farm of Horace Havens, two miles west of Okemos, Meridian township. On the 7th of July, 1851, the Chatterton family established themselves in their new home, and became permanent residents of the Wolverine State.

For a number of years the home of the newcomers was in a rough log house surrounded by heavy timber. It was a picturesque spot, indeed, in which Daniel Chatterton, with his good wife and sturdy family, commenced life anew in what was then a frontier western state. They were devout Baptists, and as the years passed the worthy couple earned the esteem and love of the entire community for their true Christian spirit and deeds. Mr. Chatterton died at the old homestead, April 9, 1866; his wife survived him by eleven years; but they are buried together at Meridian cemetery.

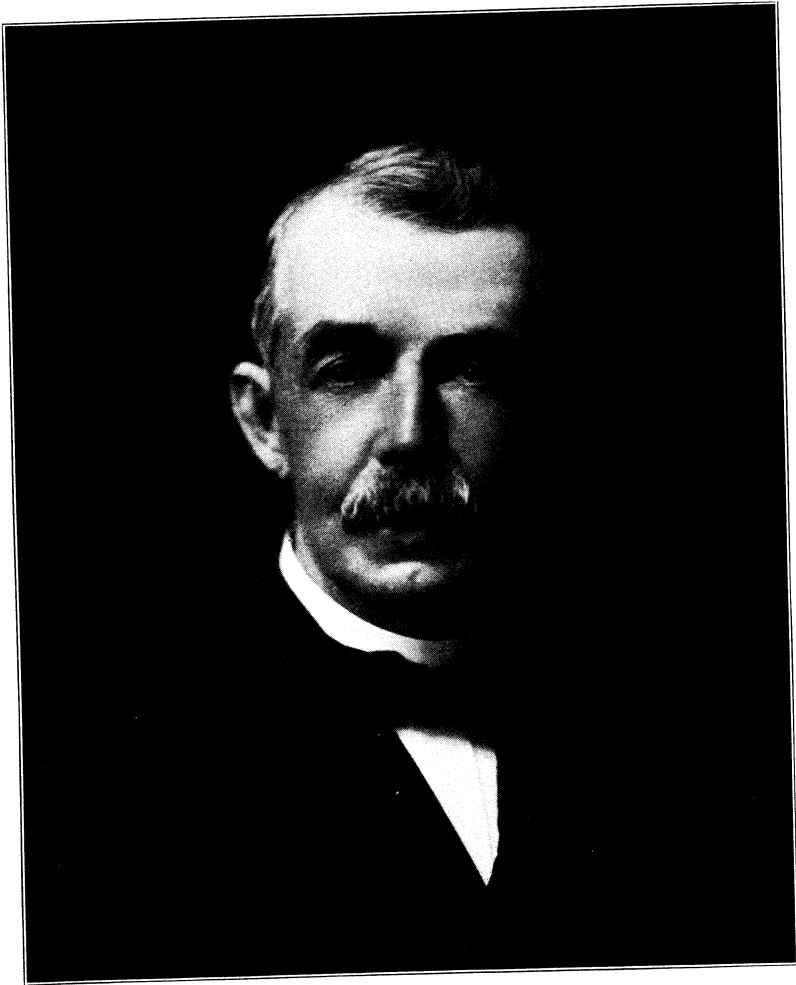
Besides Mason D., the members of the

family were George A. Chatterton of Mount Pleasant; Sarah E., who married Augustus L. Sturges of Okemos, and Jewett E., also a resident of Mount Pleasant.

When Mr. Chatterton founded the Okemos homestead our subject was thirteen years of age. He assisted his father in all the wearing labors attendant on the life of a farmer in a virgin country, he devoted every moment which he could steal from necessary labor to the equally difficult task of cultivating a mind already weary with intense physical strain. In the winter he attended the district schools of the neighborhood, after which he entered the Agricultural College as its first regular student.

Judge Chatterton spent three years in the institution named, subsequently receiving the degree of Master of Science. After finishing his course in the Agricultural College he was a student for one year in the State Normal School. He graduated from the law department of the Michigan University, May 21, 1861, with the degree L. B. Two days later he was admitted to the bar of the State of Michigan, and in September, 1874, to the United States courts. In his preparatory studies, as well as in the practice of his profession, the predominating traits of his character were untiring energy, determination and faithfulness; in his dictionary there was no such word as shirk.

In 1862-63, the rising young lawyer served as Town Clerk of Meridian, and as Circuit Court Commissioner of Ingham county, from 1864 to 1869. In the last year of the civil war he was drafted into the military service and ordered to report for duty at Jackson, Mich. Upon the day specified, he reported to the Provost Marshal, but, as the rebellion was then nearly at an end, he was given an indefinite furlough. Although not called upon, he was never regularly discharged, and technically was sub-



ASA I. BARBER

ject to service up to the day of his death.

At this period of his life the judge removed to Mason, residing there from 1865 to 1886. He was President of the village board in 1872, and on the 1st of January, of the following year, commenced his eight years' term of service as Probate Judge of Ingham county.

This portion of his professional career cannot better be described than by presenting an extract from the memorial submitted by the committee representing the bar of Ingham: "His services as Judge of Probate demand more than passing mention; he found the records and files of that court in utter confusion, and it was his work and untiring diligence that brought order out of confusion and placed such records in good condition.

"Since retiring from active practice he has written an excellent work on probate law, and has thought and written profoundly on the problems of life and death; and in passing from our mortal vision he has gone as a shock of grain, fully ripe, to the garner-house of his God.

"Judge Chatterton was a man of the most exemplary character. His word was a bond of honor. He was kind and courteous in his intercourses with fellow-members of the bar. His friendships were deep and abiding. In every walk of life he bore a manly part, and met the night of death as tranquilly as the stars of heaven meet the morning."

In 1884, while yet a resident of Mason, Judge Chatterton represented the Sixth Congressional district in the National Republican convention which nominated James G. Blaine to the presidency. During the same year he declined the honor of the U. S. Consulate to Auckland, New Zealand. He removed to Lansing in 1886, and continued to reside there up to the time of his death,

being for most of that period engaged in general practice.

While living in Mason, Judge Chatterton was elected President of the Farmers' Bank. This institution was organized June 7, 1886, and he did not remove to Lansing until the following December. When he died he was still at its head. He was also a stockholder in two Lansing banks and in one bank at Leslie. In Masonry he was a Knight Templar.

In 1888 he began the preparation of the work on "Law and Practice in Probate Courts," already referred to in the extract from the memorial of the Ingham county bar. Many of his most precious hours during the latter years of his life were devoted to the writing of a book on "Immortality from the Standpoint of Reason." Since his death it has been published by his widow, and has made a deep impression among the thoughtful who can now more fully appreciate the fine traits of the author's mind and soul.

The deceased left a widow and one child—Floyd M. Chatterton, the son having full charge of all the business affairs which heretofore devolved upon his father. Mrs. Chatterton was formerly Miss Mary A. Morrison of Okemos, and her marriage to Judge Chatterton occurred June 2, 1864. She is the daughter of Norris and Jane Morrison, Pittsburgh, Pa., who came to the county at an early day and settled on a farm south of that place. She is a native of Ohio, born February 29, 1839.

A. I. BARBER.

The subject of this sketch is unquestionably one of the best known farmers and stock breeders in Ingham county, having been a resident here since 1864 and much of the time in public life. Mr. Barber was

the son of Orson and Mary Ann Barber and was born in Washington county, New York, January 20, 1839. Two years later the elder Barber with his family emigrated to Michigan and settled in the County of Calhoun upon a farm and remained there until the year 1864, when he sold out and came with our subject who had bought a farm in the township of Leslie.

December 25, 1860, Mr. Barber married Miss Martha, daughter of Henry Weldon of Calhoun county. To them have been born four children. The first Ella, died at the age of two years; Ada Adella, born in Calhoun county, is the wife of W. L. Clark, editor and publisher of the Ingham County Democrat; Maud, born in Ingham county, is a successful teacher, she having been employed as principal for several years in the Townsend Street school in the City of Lansing; Mabel, is the wife of F. H. Glass, who resides in Alma, Michigan.

Mr. Barber's school advantages were those common to young men of his time, supplemented by a few terms at Olivet College. At the age of nineteen years he went out from the paternal home to grapple with the affairs of life and win for himself a name and place. Entering a general store in the village of Springport, he remained three years, receiving a salary of eighteen dollars per month. This he saved and later invested it in land, which proved to be the nucleus to a comfortable competence in later years. Having an eye to the "main chance" and a tact for business, sharpened somewhat by his experience in trade, he bought and sold, traded and dealt until a few years later he found himself the happy possessor of the well-known Barber home, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres of choice tillable land, beautifully located within the corporate limits of the City of Mason.

Independent of his farming operations,

Mr. Barber has figured conspicuously as a dealer and feeder of live stock and particularly of sheep, a department in which he has met with profitable and gratifying success, as he has been one of the largest dealers in this locality for a number of years, making a specialty in the feeding of lambs for Eastern markets.

Being a natural lover of blooded stock, his successful farming operations, in which he has acquired a goodly competence has enabled him to devote considerable time to the breeding and raising of thoroughbred horses an enterprise which has not only been profitable, but which has given to Ingham county a reputation in this particular line which is almost national. In 1884 Mr. Barber purchased in Kentucky the trotting thoroughbred stallion, Greenbacks, then two years old. This horse later made a record of 2:23 $\frac{1}{4}$ and has proven to be one of the most successful sires of racing, speed and high-grade driving horses ever owned in the State. His produce has gone at high prices to nearly every state in the Union, while others have gone to England, Germany and Austria. The quality of this horse has produced a marked effect on the stock interests of this section, making for the City of Mason a name and fame for good horses enjoyed by few cities. The result has been that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been turned into the coffers of the local horse breeders. Mr. Barber developed Greenceps, 2:15 $\frac{1}{4}$. He also raised Colored Girl, 2:25 $\frac{1}{4}$; Mary Orr, 2:09 $\frac{1}{4}$ and Sarah Green, 2:19 $\frac{1}{4}$, for all of which he realized good figures.

Mr. Barber has held many positions of trust and responsibility and always to the entire satisfaction of his friends. In politics he is a conservative Democrat, and has the distinguished record of having served his ward as Supervisor almost continuously for

the past twenty-two years, and as chairman of the Board of Supervisors in 1902 and 1903, a compliment few men have to their credit in the county.

He is at present and has been for several years past, President and Treasurer of the Ingham County Mutual Fire Insurance Co., one of the most successful organizations of its kind in the State.

He is also Treasurer of the State Association of Supervisors, and as the Chairman of the Building Committee of the new court house, he has performed the arduous and perplexing duties of that position to the utmost satisfaction of all parties concerned. Indeed more than to any other man the public is indebted to A. I. Barber for putting into operation the influences that have resulted (against seemingly overwhelming odds) in the erection of the beautiful new court house at Mason, the pride of the taxpayers and a monument to their thrift and enterprise.

Mr. Barber enjoys the distinction of being one of a few men who have left upon the community the impress of their individuality and unto such men Ingham county owes its prosperity.

E. F. COOLEY.

LANSING.

E. F. Cooley is proprietor of the Michigan Supply Co., and president of the Maud S Wind-mill and Pump Co. and holds important interests in the Olds Motor Works, the Olds Gasoline Engine Works and the Lansing Wagon Works. He was also one of the organizers of the City National Bank and has been its vice president since it was founded.

Mr. Cooley was born in Adrian, Mich., in the year 1849, his parents being Judge Thomas M. and Mary E. Cooley. Our subject passed his earlier years and obtained his

education at his birthplace and Ann Arbor, Mich. In time he attended the University of Michigan, graduating in the class of 1870 with the degree of B. A.

After leaving college he assisted in erecting the gas works at Port Huron, Mich., and was engaged in the gas business at that city for a year, when he came to Lansing, built the gas works there and managed them for a period of twenty years.

In 1890 Mr. Cooley organized the Michigan Supply Company, purchasing the mill supply department of the Lansing Iron Works and consolidating it with the business in that line which he had already established. At this time he erected the commodious building on the corner of Grand and Ottawa streets, from which are handled all kinds of mill supplies, plumbers' and steam fitters' supplies, tubular well goods, etc. He is the sole proprietor of this business, which is of a wholesale character and extends all over Michigan. He was one of the founders of the Lansing Wagon Works, and has held the office of secretary and treasurer from the beginning. He also organized the Maud S Windmill and Pump Company and is its president. He was instrumental in establishing the Olds Motor Works and is a director of that company. His prominent connection with the Olds Gasoline Engine Works and the City National Bank has already been mentioned. He also owns large shares of stock in other companies in Lansing, making him a power in the industries and finances of the community.

In 1871 Mr. Cooley was married to Miss Kate Taylor of Ann Arbor. The fruits of this union have been eight children: Edith A., now Mrs. A. D. Baker, of Lansing; Fanny, Mrs. George M. Chandler, Chicago; Edgar L., in business with his father; Elizabeth; Frank E., with the Maud S Pump Company, of Lansing; Eva, Adaline, and

David. Mrs. Cooley is a member of the Congregational church. Mr. Cooley, it may be added, is a Mason, an Oddfellow and a republican, although the manifold activities of his business life have left him no time to meddle with politics.

HON. JOB T. CAMPBELL (DECEASED).

Job T. Campbell was born in Onondaga township, Ingham county, July 9, 1855, and died at Mason, Michigan, April 13, 1899. His parents, Marshall and Maria Campbell, came to Michigan from Buffalo, N. Y., and located in the Township of Onondaga in the year 1850. His father was a native of Berks Co., Pa., where he was born Oct. 13, 1808. He was for many years a prominent citizen of the Township of Onondaga, holding the office of Justice of Peace for a number of terms, and he was generally spoken of as "Squire Campbell." The mother died when Job was but seven years of age, leaving a family of twelve children, which soon became scattered.

At the age of twelve years Job found employment with a farmer, for whom he worked as a farm hand during the summer months, attending district school through the winter. His first six months' service netted him forty-two dollars. This practice was maintained until he had secured an education sufficient to enable him to teach, an occupation he followed for several winters. Later he attended the Leslie High School, from which he graduated with honor in 1879. He soon after received the appointment of Deputy County Clerk of Ingham county, a position he held for the term of three years, being for two years in full charge of the affairs of the office. In the year 1883 he became editor and proprietor of the Leslie Local, which he conducted successfully for four years, when he sold out,

making a handsome margin on his investment. Soon after he purchased the Pinckney Dispatch of Livingston county, which he greatly improved, conducting the same until Jan., 1888, when he sold the plant, having decided to enter the law department of the Michigan University. Here he spent an industrious five months, when he returned to Mason and was admitted to the bar by Judge Erastus Peck, June 19, the same year. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, meeting with flattering success. However, the newspaper work seemed to have a fascination for him, and the year following he purchased the Ingham County News, which he edited and published during the remainder of his life.

Mr. Campbell was united in marriage, June 10, 1884, to Miss Eva M., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Collins D. Huntington of this city. Mrs. Campbell was born Oct. 21, 1859, at Mason, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have one son, Prescott (adopted), born July 25, 1888. He is a nephew of his foster mother, and to whom Mr. Campbell was more than most fathers.

Mr. Campbell, at the time of his death, was easily the most popular orator in Ingham county. The versatility of his mental range was remarkable, whether Sunday school convention, political gathering, memorial address, educational topics, reunions or otherwise, he was always equal to the occasion.

The following extract from Mr. Campbell's address before the Legislative Convention, at whose hands he had received for the second time the unanimous nomination, as the Republican candidate for the State Legislature, clearly indicate the candor and appreciation of the man. He said: "Mr. Chairman and members of the convention: I wish each of you might feel at this time just as I do, then you might pardon my

shortcomings. I should be dull, indeed, if I did not heartily thank you for the honor. I am pleased at the decorations of the hall, they are after my own heart; you know who did it, I do not, but they are such as I like. I yield to no one in admiration of flowers with their fragrance, but above them we honor the flags which decorate the room. They are the flowers of liberty. What a speech might be gathered and what an inspiration from the fact that the flag of Washington is the flower of liberty! Oliver Wendell Holmes in alluding to the old flag that has been dipped in the blood of heroes says:

'Thy sacred leaves, fair freedom's flower,
Shall ever float on dome and tower,
To all their heavenly colors true,
In blackening frost and crimson dew,
And God love us as we love thee,
Thrice holy Flower of Liberty!
Then hail the banner of the free,
The starry Flower of Liberty.'

I want to say that to be here takes me back to other days. Right here in this hall I received the diploma and honors from one of the best graded schools of the State. Here in Leslie I earned my first dollar in a business way and it all comes back to me now. Here is where I owned my first real estate; here is where I began life after marriage and now comes the additional honor and I accept it to do the best I can."

The following is an extract from the Michigan Presbyterian of April 20, 1899: "The little City of Mason is mourning for one of her most loved and honored citizens and Ingham county has lost one of her ablest sons in the death of Hon. Job T. Campbell, which occurred April 13th, after an illness of only four days. Mr. Campbell was stricken with appendicitis in the midst of a very active and useful career. He sub-

mitted to an operation from which he rallied, but shortly afterwards began to lose strength and death came soon to his release. A memorial service was held at the opera house Sunday afternoon and was thronged with people who wished to pay the last sad honors to their dead friend. A special train from Lansing brought delegations from the Knights Templars, Ingham County Bar, the Legislature and other organizations of which he had been a member. * * * Mason feels that her best friend is gone; one who stood not alone for political and material advancement, but for the highest Christian ideals of progress. * * * Believing that the Christian should enter heartily into politics, he proved that the efficient editor of a county paper and a strong political partisan, could also be an active Christian gentleman. As member of the County Board of Supervisors, he did a work for the city, which deserves to long be remembered; as Director of the Board of Education, he was indefatigable in his labors for the good of the public schools, and scarcely a week passed when he did not visit them.

"He was a very busy man, but he was never too busy to take a personal interest in the children and young people, who daily passed his office on the way to school, and they are among his sincerest mourners. * * If true greatness consists in a supreme but unostentatious devotion to duty, of a spirit of helpfulness, which goes out to all with whom one comes in contact, then this man was great."

His experience, as a progressive newspaper man and a legislator, coupled with his fine mental equipment had fitted him for any position within the gift of the people of this commonwealth. From early manhood he had taken a deep interest in public affairs. His supreme confidence in his country and her destiny, and her future possible great-

ness, was both inspiring and sublime. The conscientious ability with which he discharged every trust, public and private, made advancement for him easy and natural. As a legislator he quickly established an enviable reputation, as a faithful public servant, a man whose integrity or honesty was never questioned. He became a factor in the politics of the State. He was growing fast and the widening scope of his political arena of action was making new and continued demands upon him. Nature was indeed kind in the gift of Job T. Campbell to the world, and now that he is gone before reaching the zenith of his fame, and from a human standpoint, when he could illy be spared, the community in which he lived and the State at large has lost one of its most promising sons.

In public or private life he was alike, incorruptible. His career as editor or statesman was successful from the outset, retaining the confidence and growing in the esteem of his fellow citizens. Many of his friends had predicted for him great achievements in the political field.

He was never extreme or erratic, always courteous and manly. His sense of honor and convictions were of the highest order. He accepted responsibilities with a certain reserve of modesty that emphasized the weight and dignity of his opinions.

The play of fine fancy oftentimes fringed his earnest addresses, but never an unseemly word or misplaced levity marred or belittled his utterances. It has been said, "The fame and honor of no man is safe this side of the grave." The name and fame of this just man is secure. His honor will remain forever unsullied and his memory will linger as a sweet perfume.

A half score of men, the counterpart of Job T. Campbell, would have made Mason the most renowned city in this great com-

monwealth. He had respect for the honest opinions of others, but was bound by none. Nature endowed him with a clear intellect and good judgment. He possessed a kindly heart and gentle disposition; these coupled with energy, industry and a lofty purpose made him the pure, noble, manly man the people loved and delighted to honor.

His sudden demise at an age in life when his capabilities and faculties were at their best; his taking off at such a time is one of the mysterious workings of Providence, that must forever remain one of the unanswered "whys" of life. The community mourns his untimely death and points to his useful and upright life with feelings of pride mingled with sorrow.

Human life should not be measured by the years it has spanned, but rather by its accomplishments. Judged by such a standard, Job T. Campbell had exceeded the average limit of life. He is gone, but the rich heritage of his noble example will remain to bless the world, and his love for the devotion to the right, be an inspiration to truer manhood.

"I knew Job T. Campbell during the last few years of his life. With the intimacy born of true friendship, came also respect, admiration, love. I shall never forget the dark cloud of sorrow that spread over the City of Mason during his last hours. I well remember the occasion of reading the bulletin which announced the sad news that our loved and loving citizen and friend was passing away.

"In all public movements he had been our recognized leader. His clear conception had oftentimes settled for us many questions of public and private concern. Like many others, I had learned to lean upon him, to seek his advice upon the many perplexing questions of life. How many times did we hear it asked: 'Who will take his place?'

“The true grandeur and nobility of his life cannot be expressed in words. It can only be understood by a personal knowledge of his pure life and magnetic presence. It is hard to overestimate the debt we owe to this, our universally beloved citizen. His many good deeds have become so impressed upon the public and private life of those around him that every day in some way yet recalls the value of his living, the mystery of his untimely death. Had he lived he doubtless would have been the modest recipient of still greater honors than those which he had achieved. He had not yet reached that place on life’s highway that marked his greatest usefulness; he had, however, traveled far enough to have met hosts of friends, who yet continue to gather inspiration from his noble manhood and true Christian character.”—L. B. McArthur.

“Job Campbell was certainly a Christian and gave to his fellowmen in his daily intercourse with them, the benefit of his conscientious example. He was an honest man; one actuated by the principle of right and possessed of sufficient strength of character to dare to do right. As editor and law maker, and as citizen he gave his very best efforts for the welfare of his fellows. He loved his fellowmen and was loved by them. The Angel of Death appeared and Job T. Campbell passed beyond this life, yet the memory of his noble life lives on, to guide others to noble purposes and conscientious action.”—Howard Wiest.

“To tell of Job T. Campbell, as a Christian man, would take a large space. I will not attempt it in these few lines. Broad-minded and sympathetic, he put the best interpretation on every man’s conduct. His rebuke was like sunlight turned into a dark corner—it simply revealed the sinner to himself. With young people he was an inspiration. More than one young man kept

his eye on the Prize because of the faith of that strong, dignified friend, who believed in him and expected him to be something and to do something.

“Amongst men he mingled freely with all the classes, but I never heard it even hinted that he had ever in political life, or fraternity life, or club life, or social life, or business life, denied his Lord or compromised his cause. He was the Barnabas between Peter and Paul, the link between the extremes of the church. Naturally the Lord had given him more sense than he gives to the average man, and Job had added to his natural fund, wisdom and tact.

“I want to add just one illustration of his genius to do the right thing at the right time: He was superintendent of the Sabbath school, and one day he said to me: ‘Well, pastor, does everything suit you in the church?’ I said: ‘No, there are too many independent ends aimed at. Every department of the church, the Sabbath school, the missionary society, the young peoples’ societies and all social life ought to work towards the pulpit, and they do not do so. The most of them seem to be ends in themselves. All the energies of the church should converge into the pulpit and in the pastor.’ A couple of weeks later, as I was about to go away on a long journey, at the close of the Sabbath school, he called the singers up to the front, then he asked me to sit in the middle of the Sabbath school, and he asked the school to sing ‘No. 304.’ A hundred voices sang, ‘God be With You ’Til We Meet Again.’ At the close of the song, there stood the superintendent, tears in his eyes, his face livid with emotion, his body trembling with feeling, then with a mighty effort at self-control he said, ‘Pastor Zimmerman, your Sabbath school, surrounding you, wish you Godspeed on, and a safe return from, your journey.’—Andrew

S. Zimmerman, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Mason, Michigan, from Sept. 6, 1897, to Nov. 6, 1902.

HORATIO J. BOND.

No history of the County of Ingham during the last half of the nineteenth century would be complete without a record of the activities of the noble men and women, who during those eventful years, wrought with energy and perseverance to bring about the wonderful changes that have been affected along the line of the physical development of this county. The first settlers, the original pioneers, have passed away, but in their places have come their worthy sons and daughters, to build upon the foundations of their sturdy ancestors. Progress is the law of the race, and with improved physical conditions of the county, have come a better and higher civilization. All honor to those God-fearing men and women, who braved the hardships and endured the privations, incident to the settlement of a new country. Long may their deeds of valor, their trials and triumphs be told in story and song, to the generations that shall come after them.

The subject of this sketch is but a generation removed from the old first settler. Horatio J. Bond is a product of the Wolverine State, having been born in Rome, Lenawee county, May 1, 1842. His parents were natives of the Empire State and came to Michigan in the year 1838 and settled in Lenawee county. His father was a carpenter and followed his trade through life. H. J. was an only child, and he had the misfortune of having been bereft of his mother when but a babe of one year—an irreparable loss. His early education was acquired in the district schools of his native town. While yet in his teens, a mere boy, the telegraph flashed the news across the country

that Fort Sumter had been fired upon, and that civil war had been declared. This portentous news, although apprehended by many, created the most intense excitement; business was nearly suspended. President Lincoln issued a call for seventy-five thousand volunteers for three months. Michigan's quota was one regiment only, which within a few days, under the leadership of the gallant Col. O. B. Wilcox, was on its way to the seat of war. Everywhere throughout the north, preparations were being made to loyally support the administration and the cause of the union. The ninety days for which the first troops were enlisted, were drawing to a close, only one great battle had been fought, that of the first Bull Run, in which the enemy were victorious, hurling the union forces back within the defenses of Washington in a confused mass. Then came the call for three hundred thousand men for three years, or during the war. It was under this call that Gov. Blair was authorized to recruit the third Michigan cavalry, and it was this call that appealed to the loyal pride of young Bond, and he pushed aside all the ambitions of life and enrolled himself as a private soldier in the ranks of Co. E of the Third Michigan Cavalry. This regiment was rendezvoused at Grand Rapids and was mustered into service November 1, 1861, having upon its rolls one thousand one hundred and sixty-three officers and men, and on the twenty-eighth of the same month, commanded by Lieut. Col. R. H. G. Minty of Detroit, left the State under orders for St. Louis, Mo. Its first engagement was New Madrid, March 13, following.

It is a matter of record that in the first engagement, the third cavalry "gave the traitors a lively idea of what Michigan cavalry were composed of, and what they might expect of them in the future." The siege

of Island No. Ten followed and was maintained until April 30 when it surrendered. The regiment having been assigned to the command of Gen. Pope, marched to Corinth, Miss., serving there until its evacuation by the enemy. It was engaged in the Battle of Farmington, May 5.

Following the retreat of the rebels from Corinth, it entered upon the campaign of Gen. Grant in Mississippi, and served under Gen. Rosencranz, encountering the enemy at Spangles Mills, July 26, 1862; Bay Springs, September 10, and at Iuka, September 19. In this engagement, which was quite spirited, the regiment captured a stand of colors, belonging to the Third Louisiana Infantry. Gen. Rosencranz, in his report, speaking of the third cavalry, said: "For courage, efficiency and for incessant and successful combats, I do not believe they have any superiors." Following the engagement of Iuka, in quick succession, came Corinth, October 3-4; Hatchie, October 6; Hudsonville, November 14; Holly Springs, November 19; Lampkins Mills, November 30; Oxford, December 2, and Coffee Mills, December 5. At the close of the first year's service, the regiment had to its credit, in prisoners taken, three lieutenant colonels, two majors, thirteen captains, nineteen lieutenants and twelve hundred and forty-nine privates. Its losses from all causes were two hundred and fifteen.

January 14, 1863, the regiment met the rebels at Brownsville, Miss., and at Clifton on the twentieth. In July, the brigade under command of Col. Hatch, proceeded to Jackson, Tenn., where the third cavalry participated in a heavy engagement on the 13th of July and again on the twentieth, skirmished with the enemy at Panola. August 14, at Granada, Bayhalia; October 12, Wyatts Ford and at Tallahatchie river October 13. At Granada the third was in

advance and assisted in destroying a large amount of rolling stock, after driving the enemy from the town. Over sixty locomotives and over three hundred cars were destroyed, besides large quantities of commissary and quartermaster stores. During November and December, 1863, the regiment was almost constantly engaged in scouting in various expeditions through northern Mississippi and western Tennessee. It had frequent encounters with the rebels under Generals Forest and Chalmers.

Engagements and skirmishes in which the regiment participated occurred at Ripley, Miss., November 29, Orizaba, Miss., November 30, Ellistown, December 3, Purdy, Tenn., December 22; Jacks Creek, Tenn., December 24, 1863. January 1, 1864, the regiment arrived at LaGrange, Tenn., and went into winter quarters. This term of service having nearly expired, opportunity was given for reenlistment, and within a few days five hundred and ninety-two of the command veteranized and a furlough of thirty days was given. Rendezvous was established at Kalamazoo, Michigan, and a large number of recruits were added to the reorganized third cavalry, early in March, 1864, when under command of Col. John K. Mizner of Detroit, the regiment left the State under orders for St. Louis, Mo., same point of destination as when first leaving. Here it remained for two months, awaiting horses, arms and equipments. In the meantime it performed provost duty in the city. Although, still dismounted, on the 18th day of May, the command proceeded to Little Rock, Ark., where it arrived on the 24th, reported to Maj. Gen. Steele, and soon after, was mounted and for some time was engaged in dispersing roving bands of guerillas, under the Rebel Gen. Shelby, driving them across the Arkansas river, capturing about eight hundred head of cattle.

From Nov. 1864, to February, 1865, the regiment constituted a garrison at Brownsville station on the Memphis and Little Rock R. R. Scouting parties from the regiment were sent out over the country and were enabled to secure cattle in sufficient numbers to supply the department with fresh beef. Owing to the neatness of the quarters of the regiment, the name of the camp was changed from that of Brownsville Station to Michigan City. In the spring of 1895 the first regiment was assigned to the brigade, first division, 7th army corps, and moved to Brownsville, and in March was transferred to the military division of West Mississippi, joining the forces under Maj. Gen. Canby. Following the fall of Mobile, it was employed in outpost duty until the surrender of the rebel forces, east of the Mississippi river. Leaving Mobile, May 8, it marched across the country to Baton Rouge, La., where it arrived on the 22d. About this time, Maj. Gen. Phil Sheridan assumed command of the forces of the department and the regiment was selected to join an expedition into Texas. Leaving Baton Rouge, June 10, they marched to Shreveport, and July 10 started for San Antonio, where they arrived August 2. Here it remained performing garrison duty, and scouting the frontier, as far south as the Rio Grande on the Mexican border. February 15, 1866, it was dismounted and mustered out of service and proceeded via Victoria to Indianola on foot, where it took shipping for New Orleans and Cairo, from thence by rail to Jackson, Michigan, where it arrived March 10, and was paid off on the 15th, and disbanded.

This brief outline of the arduous service of this gallant command is sufficient to impress the reader with the fact that active soldiering in a Michigan cavalry regiment during the Civil war was indeed a strenuous

life. To add that the history of the regiment is but the history of Horatio J. Bond, is glory sufficient to gratify the ambitions of any man. To have endured the privations and hardships of the long weary marches for days, lengthening into weeks, in an almost tropical climate, with short rations and scant water, must have tested the powers of endurance to the limit. Mr. Bond was promoted several times for faithful and efficient service, and at the time he was mustered out was orderly sergeant of his company. Four and a half years' service in the field, with a Michigan cavalry regiment, fighting in defense of a nation's flag and honor, is a record seldom duplicated. The total loss of the command, including officers and men, was four hundred and fourteen.

"On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards with solemn sound
The bivouac of the dead."

Returning to civil life, Mr. Bond was engaged with his father in the carpenter trade, which he continued to follow during his father's life time. In the meantime he had located in Holt, and on April 22, 1869, was united in marriage to Miss Julia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Ferguson, who were among the first settlers of the place, having located here in 1837. Mr. Ferguson held a government claim for eighty acres of land, which he located on section 13, January, 1841. The Township of Delhi was organized, as such, February 15, 1842, and at the first town meeting held April 4, following, twenty votes were cast. Mr. Ferguson was elected one of the Commissioners of Highways, and the year following was elected Town Treasurer, and in later years served the township as Supervisor for twelve years, and held other township offices. He was closely identified with its growth and de-

velopment for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson reared a family of eight children, five of whom are still living. Data referring to them is given as follows: Amelia, married Alpha Douglas, now deceased; Mary, wife of H. J. Aldrich; Julia, born November 7, 1843; Adelpha, deceased wife of S. H. Phillips; Dr. Augustus F. Ferguson, a practicing physician of Lansing; Dr. J. W. Ferguson of Okemos; Emma, wife of A. F. Gunn. The elder Ferguson died February 28, 1898, at the age of eighty-two years and his devoted wife October 27, 1894, at the age of seventy-six years. Both were laid at rest in the Holt cemetery. In life they were active members of the M. E. church.

Mr. and Mrs. Bond have had born to them one son, Harry J., September 9, 1874, who finished his education at the Lansing high school. He is at present assistant cashier in the First State and Savings Bank at Mason. Harry enlisted as a musician in Co. F, 31st Michigan Volunteers, May 9, 1898, and went with his regiment to Cuba. He was mustered out and honorably discharged May 17, 1899. He was united in marriage December 10, 1902, to Miss Iva, the accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. J. Rayner of Mason.

Horatio J. Bond, though never a seeker for place, has often been chosen by his fellowmen to serve in various official capacities. He has served as Township Clerk, also as Township Treasurer. He has always taken an active interest in local affairs and contributed generously of both time and means to any enterprise looking to the betterment of society at large. He was elected to the responsible position of County Treasurer in the year 1892 and reelected in 1894, serving four years, retiring in the fullest confidence and respect of the public.

Mr. Bond is a Republican of the pro-

nounced sort and is in full sympathy with the avowed principles of the party. Mr. Bond was for several years engaged in the mercantile business at Holt, carrying a general stock. The firm name was "Baker and Bond." By frugality and attention to business, he has been enabled to lay by a competence sufficient to meet his necessities, having valuable holdings, both personal and real.

Mr. and Mrs. Bond are living in comparative retirement, surrounded by friends, who wish for them many years of happiness and contentment.

GEORGE M. CARR.

George M. Carr, one of the active and enterprising business men of Williamston, was born in that township, June 26, 1850, he being the only child. His parents were William M. and Matilda (Moore) Carr, and were natives of Canada. The father was born March 3, 1826, in the Province of Quebec, Canada, and died May 30, 1899. The mother was born February 17, 1830, died July 22, 1850. They came to this locality when the country was practically in a primitive state and there resided until their death.

George Carr started out for himself on a tract of sixty acres of land adjacent to the farm of his father upon which at one time there were only five acres improved, but by perseverance and hard work he improved that place, erecting new buildings, carving out for himself and family a comfortable home upon which they resided for a space of thirty-two years.

Our subject was united in marriage June 24, 1869, to Miss Ulissa, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Watson of Wheatfield township. The Watsons were natives of New York and came to Michigan when Mrs. Carr was but two years old. In the Watson fam-

ily there were seven children, as follows: Ulissa O., born March 6, 1853; Nancy J., born October 23, 1854, died February 10, 1861; Eliza A., born September 1, 1856; J. W., born May 27, 1863; Elbert, born June 21, 1865, died December 19, 1865; Andrew J., born June 13, 1867; Belle, born April 20, 1871, died April 27, 1872.

Mr. Watson purchased a farm in Wheatfield which was their home for many years, or until the death of the mother, which occurred January 2, 1875. She bore the maiden name of Temperance Welch, and was born in Arcada, Wayne county, N. Y., November 21, 1833. Mr. Watson was born in the town of Lyons, N. Y. Mr. Watson at the advanced age of seventy-six is now a resident of Bath. He has been a teacher of music since twenty years of age, and taught altogether for fifty years.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Carr was born one son, Ellsworth M. He was born June 3, 1870, in Williamston township, this county, upon the farm where he now resides. He is a member of the Masonic order, lodge No. 153, and he and his wife are also members of the Eastern Star No. 29 of Williamston. His politics is Republican.

Ellsworth Carr was married on the 4th day of November, 1895, to Miss Jennie Merritt, and unto them have been born four children, as follows: Marian, born January 28, 1897; Meriel, born April 2, 1898; Willis, born January 1, 1900, while the last named is Forrest, born August 14, 1901.

Mr. and Mrs. George Carr retired from the activities of farm life about a year ago, purchasing a fine residence in the village of Williamston, where they have since resided.

Mr. Carr, though a Republican, usually votes for the man he deem best qualified for the office. He is a man of good, social qualities. While he has never been an office seeker, he has been for three terms Com-

missioner of Highways for Williamston township. Since moving to the village has been engaged in handling monuments for the Lansing Granite Co., a business to which he seems eminently adapted. He still has a general oversight of the farm upon which his son resides.

Mr. Carr is a member of Williamston Lodge No. 153 F. & A. M., Chapter No. 117 R. A. M., Council No. 64 R. & S. M., and both are members of the Eastern Star, Williamston, No. 29.

Mr. Carr's father married for his second wife, Sarah Bethiah Simons. This ceremony was performed August 17, 1851, and since the death of his father, Mr. Carr has kindly given her a home in his family. This estimable lady was born March 25, 1833.

WILLIAM H. COLLINS.

A general farmer on section 26, Mr. Collins has learned the secrets of nature and science so thoroughly as to insure success in his dealings with these fickle deities. His farm comprises one hundred and seven acres of good, arable land. Our subject was born Aug. 8, 1841, and is the son of Selah B. and Permelia (Green) Collins, natives of New York. The father was born Nov. 12, 1812, and the mother, Sept. 18, 1817, and their marriage day was Dec. 24, 1834.

Selah Baxter Collins engaged in farming after coming to Michigan in 1824 with his parents. His father first located at Pittsfield township, Washtenaw county, where he remained several years, his name was Alpheus Collins.

When Selah Collins started for himself, he located on fourteen hundred acres of wild land in Lyndon township, Washtenaw county, and first built a shack by the lake, where he lived for one year, or until a house was built. He lost this property through specu-

lation, and his father sold out at Pittsfield and bought four hundred acres of this, replacing the frame house with one of brick, which still stands on the place. Alpheus Collins resided on this place until his death in 1860.

Selah B. Collins was early a Whig, and later a Republican. He was a member of the M. E. church and had four brothers who were Methodist ministers. His brother, Judson, was one of the first seven missionaries to China. Selah B. Collins was the first of nine children, eight boys and one girl: Selah B., Josiah, Wellington H., Isaac, Walter, William W., Judson, Sidney A. and Esther. All lived to an old age.

William H. Collins was the fourth of ten children: Edwin O., Dec. 11, 1837, died in 1903; Addison C., July 25, 1838; Marian S., May 24, 1839, died in 1852; William H., our subject; Esther A., Sept. 6, 1843; Cynthia, April 11, 1846; Lucinda, Feb. 28, 1849, died the same year; Josephine, Oct. 22, 1851, died in 1852; Albert, Aug. 12, 1853, died Aug. 26, 1862, and Betsey, born April 15, 1857.

Our subject was educated in the district schools of Washtenaw county and started for himself in 1862, when he enlisted in 1st Mich. Vol. Infantry, and joined the regiment at Antietam. He was in every engagement of the regiment, including Laurel Hill fight, where he was wounded in the shoulder by a minnie ball, which went in at the right shoulder and came out at the point of the left shoulder blade. After being wounded he came home on leave of absence for thirty days, and at the end of that time was transferred to St. Mary's hospital at Detroit and there put on duty where he acted as hospital steward until the close of the war. He was at one time first sergeant of his company.

In the early seventies Mr. Collins settled in Lyndon township on eighty acres of im-

proved land, where he lived until 1886, when he moved to Stockbridge village and engaged in the agricultural implement business for eight years and then moved onto his present place, which he had purchased three years previous to this time.

Nov. 27, 1868, Mr. Collins was united in marriage to Margaret McCall, who was born July 17, 1844, and is the daughter of Alexander and Margaret (McIntyre) McCall of Waterloo township, Jackson county. The father was born June 17, 1800, and the mother, July 3, 1804. Mrs. Collins' father located in Waterloo township, Jackson county, in 1835, on four hundred acres of wild land, all of which he cleared excepting eighty acres. He was in possession of this property at the time of his death, Feb. 21, 18... The mother is also deceased.

Mrs. Collins was the sixth of seven children: Hugh, born May 11, 1833, died in 1836; Donald, March 13, 1835, died in 1836; Alexy, A., Nov. 5, 1837, died March 20, 1901; Jane, April 1, 1839, died March 11, 1904; Hugh A., second, born Nov. 13, 1842; Margaret, July 17, 1844, and Donald, second, Dec. 18, 1846. Mrs. Collins' father was a Whig, and later a Republican. He was a member of the Methodist church while his wife was a Presbyterian.

William Collins and wife are the parents of two children: the first child born May 3, 1876, died in infancy; Arthur W., born April 29, 1877, married Annie Grimes, Nov. 25, 1903, to whom one son has been born, Rodney A., Nov. 14, 1904. They reside on a farm across the road from the parents.

Our subject held the office of Highway Commissioner for three terms, being elected by the Republican party. Fraternally he is a member of the G. A. R., Masons and Eastern Star.

Mr. Collins is one of the representative citizens of Stockbridge township, and al-

though his residence here has not been as long as that of many, he is as loyally attached to the district as though he were a native. He has the respect of all who know him, and in business matters his word is as good as his bond.

ARCHIBALD CLARK.

Archibald Clark, the prominent events of whose life this brief biography records, was born at Penn Yan, in the state of New York, August 13, 1841. His parents, Samuel and Charlotte (Hewson) Clark, were natives of the Empire State, where the father was born in Yates county, July 4, 1813, and the mother, March 16, 1807. In the year 1835 they were united in marriage and for about 19 years continued to reside in their native state. In the year 1854 they packed their goods and turned their faces westward, following the star of empire. Locke township, Ingham county, was the objective point. Landing in this new and but partially settled country, they purchased a tract of 40 acres, but located upon what is known in that section as the "Gamby Lands," from whom Mr. Clark took a contract to improve a certain number of acres of land for which he was to receive a deed to a certain 40 acres. He was stricken down and died October 9, 1856, before fulfilling his contract, leaving the family in moderate circumstances. The mother survived him about 20 years, passing away June 14, 1874.

To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Clark were born six children, as follows: Jane A., born June 7, 1839; Archibald, born August 13, 1841; Millicent, born February 7, 1844; Charlotte, born December 22, 1848; John H., died July 27, 1846; Alida, died June 7, 1850.

Archibald remained at home until 19 years of age when he lived out as a month hand, at which occupation he continued until

February 24, 1864. He answered his country's call for men to fight her battles and enlisted as a volunteer and was assigned to Co. H, of the 26th Michigan Infantry. He, with others, joined his regiment at Brandy Station, Va., where it had spent the winter of 1863-64 in comfortable quarters. Young Clark had scarcely become accustomed to soldier fare or life in camp before Grant began his great flanking movement to the left—the line upon which he proposed to fight it out if it took all summer, which it did and well into the following spring. May 4th saw the Army of the Potomac on the move—the mighty army under the leadership of the silent Grant and the venerable George G. Mead. The second corps, led by the gallant Hancock, to which the 26th Michigan was attached, crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford and marched out to the old battle ground of Chancellorsville, where the loss to the Union forces the year before footed up seventeen thousand. Here they camped for the night. Three days later the awful battle of the Wilderness had been fought. The loss is given as fifteen thousand on a side. There followed in close order Corbin's ridge, Ny River, Hoe River, Spottsylvania, May 12th, where the 26th Michigan lost nearly one half of the number engaged, and seven out of the nine color guards either killed or wounded. In this engagement private Clark was wounded and sent to the hospital, Annapolis Junction, where he remained until the middle of August, when he rejoined his regiment with which he served until the close of the war. The losses in this battle footed up about ten thousand on a side. North Anna, May 24, here fell the brave young captain of Co. H, Henry V. Steele; following come Cold Harbor, and the siege of Petersburg, each and all have their sad memories.

While the main body of the army lay in

siege before Petersburg, the 26th, with others, were engaged in several skirmishes and battles at various points. Deep Bottom, Welden Railroad, Strawberry Plains, White Oak, Reames Station, all in 1864. April 13, 1865, the army cut loose for the final struggle. The 26th under command of Major L. N. Traver, met the enemy at Sutherland Station, April 4th; Amelia Springs, April 5th; Deatonville and Sailor's Creek, April 6th; High Ridge, April 7th; Farnville, April 7th; Appomattox Court House, April 9th.

It was through the lines of this regiment Grant operated with his flags of truce, capitulating terms of surrender with General Robert E. Lee. Three days after the final surrender the 26th captured unaided a portion of General Lee's wagons containing baggage, provisions and ammunition. Many a soldier of that command carried away with him valuable souvenirs of the event. Following the surrender of Lee's army the regiment with other troops, was detailed to remain at Appomattox while the arms, ammunition and stores of the Confederacy were being invoiced to the Government.

Returning to Washington, the regiment, still under the command of General Grant, participated in the grand review of the Army of the Potomac by President Johnson, Generals Grant, Meade, and hundreds of other dignitaries, including United States Senators, Governors of states and others. It was a day never to be forgotten by those who participated. Archibald Clark was with his regiment during all these events that have now passed into history. The regiment returned to Jackson and was paid off and disbanded June 16, since which time soldiering has been to the veterans of '61-'65 a living memory.

August 23, 1868, Archibald Clark was united in marriage to Miss Mary Roberts, whose parents, William and Elizabeth (Cas-

sady) Roberts, were early settlers in the township of Osceola, Livingston county. They were both natives of the Empire State, where the father was born April 28, 1821, the mother May 8, 1826.

In 1852 Mr. Roberts made the overland trip to California, where he spent three years. Returning, he located with his family in Shiawassee county upon a tract of sixty acres. Later he added eighty acres, and made many improvements upon the place, and remained there for fifteen years, when he disposed of his farm and moved to Fowlerville, which was ever after his residence. He died January 8, 1880. Mrs. Roberts passed away December 1, 1868. Mrs. Roberts was an exemplary member of the Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts were the parents of six children, two only still living.

Mrs. Clark was the second born, her birth occurring 1849; Albert, born February 5, 1856; Thaddeus, born August 7, 1846, died September 2, 1873; Ira, born July 5, 1858, died November 24, 1867; Edwin, born February 13, 1864, died December 14, 1884; Willie, born November 17, 1861, died November 11, 1862.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Clark: Ira, born April 27, 1872, died June 16, 1873; Delbert, born May 9, 1874, died April 21, 1876; La Verne, born March 31, 1878. August 27, 1902, he was united in marriage to Miss Bessie Hammond. Their little son, Hollis, was born January 22, 1904.

Politically, Mr. Clark votes with the Republican party, and has the utmost confidence in its leaders to guide the ship of state to safe moorings.

He has twice represented his township on the board of supervisors and is a member at the present time. He is also a Grand Army man and loyal to the principles of the order—fraternity, charity, and loyalty. Mr.

Clark is recognized as one of the reliable and trustworthy citizens of his township. His home surroundings indicate thrift and prosperity. He is justly entitled to as he is receiving the confidence of his fellow townsmen.

JOHN M. BROWN (DECEASED).

John M. Brown was born in Seneca county, N. Y., May 2, 1825, and lived with his parents and attended school in his native town. At the age of eighteen years he struck out for himself, came West and for seven years engaged in stage driving between Milan and Toledo, Ohio. At this early day the stage coach was the most convenient mode of travel, as railroads were few and extended only between the larger cities and towns. He came with his parents to Branch county, Michigan, and for several years conducted farm operations for his father.

Before leaving Ohio he was married to Miss Blooma Bemus. In 1866 he came with his family to Michigan, and bought eighty acres of land upon section 13 of the Township of Vevay. The same year his wife died, leaving him with a family of five small children, three sons and two daughters, their names are: Chas. W., Mary L., Frank A., George L. and Nettie E.

October 16, 1886, he married Nancy Jane Kent, daughter of Moses and Minerva Jacobs, natives of Ohio. Mrs. Brown was born May 29, 1841, in Trumbull county, O. Two children have been born to them: Vernor J., March 20, 1874, now married and the father of four bright little people, resides in Vevay township, and Jessie M., born June 26, 1880, died at the age of six years.

At the time of purchase the land was in its primitive state, wild and heavily timbered. By hard work and economy the forests were cleared away, the debt on the lands paid off

and good substantial farm buildings erected. Mr. Brown was a man of the strictest integrity, modest and unassuming and a good neighbor. His word was as good as a bond. He enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him. He died May 22, 1904, and his remains were laid at rest in the Hawley cemetery.

His memory will be honored and revered by those who knew him to the close of his life. Mrs. Brown still lives in the farm home, which she by frugality helped to attain.

M. R. CARRIER.

M. R. Carrier was born in Calhoun county, Mich., in 1866. His parents, Edwin and Cornelia, were natives of New York state. His father settled in Calhoun county, Michigan, in 1837.

Mr. M. R. Carrier moved to Lansing in 1881 with his parents, where he attended the Lansing high school and the Lansing Business University, after which he attended Albion college for three years. He is secretary-treasurer of Northrop, Robertson & Carrier Co., manufacturing pharmacists and dealers in druggists' and grocers' specialties, also vice president of the Cuban Fruit and Sugar Co.

Mr. Carrier is prominently identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, the great fraternal society, and is at present chairman of the board of auditors of that organization, and is also a member of the Elks and the K. P. lodges. He is a Republican and prominent in local politics. He has served the fourth ward as Alderman a number of terms.

In 1887 he married Miss Jennie Cushman, daughter of Geo. C. Cushman of Bath, Mich. They have two children, Reno and Florence.



M. R. CARRIER

CHARLES COGSWELL.

The value of a book is not to be estimated by the style of binding or the size of the folio, but rather by the subject matter within. A brief biographical or historical sketch of an individual or family often becomes a valued treasure in the hands of the generations that follow. This short biography doubtless places in form for permanent preservation the names of individuals that are no where else to be found in printed pages. In work of this character the living meet the obligations they owe the dead.

Charles, son of John and Eunice (Buck) Cogswell, was born September 27, 1827, in New York State. His parents were natives of the East. They came to Michigan in the early days of its settlement and located upon a farm in Jackson county, while Charles was yet a small boy. Here the parents lived for many years. The elder Cogswell died at the age of seventy years, highly respected and beloved. His companion died at an advanced age and they sleep side by side in the little cemetery at Spring Arbor.

Charles Cogswell was united in marriage to Miss Sarah U., daughter of Peter and Elsie (Pitts) Earl, May 8, 1861. Mrs. Cogswell was born November 10, 1827, in Onondaga county, N. Y., of which her parents were natives. Peter Earl settled upon the farm situated on section 9 of the Township of Onondaga, this county, in 1839, where Mrs. Cogswell now resides.

Mrs. Cogswell was the sixth of a family of ten children, nine of whom lived to manhood and womanhood: Hannah M. was born December 4, 1816, was the wife of Dr. L. A. Ward and the mother of five children, she died December 3, 1890, at Hornellsville, N. Y.; David E., February 27, 1819, was a farmer and died at the age of seventy-one years; Levi P., February 24,

1821, resided in Michigan and was the father of one son and died at the age of thirty-nine years; Alsy A., born May 31, 1823, was the wife of Ephriam Haynes of Onondaga township and died at the advanced age of seventy-seven years; Samuel W., born August 15, 1825, resides in Jackson county, Michigan, died at the age of sixty-eight years. He was the father of two children, Edward H., born November 21, 1829, resided at Washington, was a farmer by occupation and died at the age of seventy-three years. Peter, named for his father, born February 15, 1838, lived at Leslie, where he died in 1900.

To John and Eunice Cogswell, seven children were born as follows: George, a resident of Jackson county; Marcella Ann, the wife of Charles Hubbard; Albert, enlisted in the defense of his country and died from wounds received while in service; Maria, the wife of Martin Hockenberry of Charlotte, Eaton county, Michigan; Mariette, wife of Leicester Francis; John, husband of Maria French.

Two lovely daughters came to bless the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cogswell—the first born, Carrie, February 3, 1862, became the wife of Fred Burke. They lived on the home farm of her parents and had three children as follows: Fred. E., born December 15, 1883, lives with his grandmother on the Cogswell homestead; Charles C., October 9, 1886, at home, and Carrie, named for her sainted mother, born February 25, 1889, passed to the better land March 2, 1889, only a few days after her birth. Anna M., born March 23, 1868, the light and joy of the home, died at the age of fourteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Cogswell were for many years active members of the Baptist Society at Onondaga and by the influence of their lives helped to mould society to the better way of living.

Mr. Cogswell is remembered as a man of sterling worth, always on the right side of all questions of morality and religion. After the death of his parents in Jackson county, Mr. Cogswell bought out the heirs of his father-in-law, Peter Earl's estate, where he lived the remainder of his life and where Mrs. Cogswell still resides.

From the date of the organization of the republican party "Under the Oaks" at Jackson, Michigan, 1854, Mr. Cogswell was in full sympathy with the principles promulgated. Though in no sense an office seeker he at various times served his township in an official capacity. He was Justice of the Peace for a number of years, also Commissioner of Highways. Always discharging the duties imposed with conscientious fidelity—he was warm-hearted, kindly disposed, genial and friendly. To imitate him is to live the life of a good citizen.

CLARENCE E. BEMENT,
LANSING.

Clarence E. Bement, of the old and widely known firm of E. Bement's Sons, was born in Fostoria, O., in 1856, being the son of Edwin and Louisa Bement. His father, the founder of the business, was a native of Westfield, Mass., living there until he was eight years of age. With the family he then moved to Ohio, and, until he was twenty-two years of age followed the profession of a school teacher. Subsequently he was a millwright and a foundryman, embarking in the latter business at Fostoria, in 1845. He was thus employed until he came to Lansing, in 1869, with his son, A. O. Bement, to found the business which still bears his name.

At that time our subject was thirteen years of age. He graduated from the Lansing High School, from the scientific course, in '74, and from the classical course, in '76, and

attended the University of Michigan (class of '80), but left before completing his course to go into business. At that time he became a partner in the business, being the third son to be received into the firm. The founder of the industry died in 1880, but the style of the firm was not changed until 1897, when it was incorporated as E. Bement's Sons. The annual output of the manufactory amounts to \$1,000,000, of which \$400,000 represents cooking and heating stoves and steel ranges, and \$600,000 plows and riding cultivators, spring tooth and disc harrows, corn and cotton tools and bob sleds. The factory employs seven hundred men, and the goods are sold in every state and territory of the United States and exported to France, Russia, Africa, British India and South America. The initial plant employed about half a dozen men, most of the work being done by the proprietors themselves. It is the oldest establishment of the kind in Michigan, and certainly none is more widely or favorably known. Of this large and constantly expanding industry Clarence E. Bement has been superintendent since 1880, having had sole charge of the mechanical branch of the business and being made vice-president and general superintendent on the death of G. W. Bement, in 1903.

Mr. Bement is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and of the Michigan Engineers' Society. His identification with secret societies is confined to his connection with the Modern Woodmen. In politics he is a Republican. Locally, he is prominent for the part he has taken in matters of public education and enlightenment. He is serving his third term as a member of the Board of Education, of which he has also been President. He has been connected with the public library ever since he has been a member of the Board of Education, having, as a member of the Carnegie Library Build-



CHARLES COGSWELL (Deceased)



MRS. SARAH COGSWELL

ing Committee, virtually superintended the erection of the structure.

Married, in 1880, to Miss Carrie Roberts of Lansing, Mr. Bement is the father of three children: Constance, Helen and Robert S. Both he and his wife are members of the Episcopal church.

CHARLES W. BROWNE.

Charles W. Browne was born on a farm in the township of Quincy, Branch county, Michigan, August 25, 1855, and with his parents removed to Ingham county in 1866. His father was a farmer, and Charles followed that avocation until he attained manhood. He enjoyed the somewhat uncertain advantages of the district school until sixteen years of age, when he began life for himself. He has had a varied business career, having been for some years a traveling salesman, and for eight years previous to 1891 being continuously in the employ of the Singer Mfg. Co., of New York, filling several positions of trust with that company in Michigan, Nebraska and Utah. June 22, 1887, Mr. Browne was married to Miss Effie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Williams of Ingham Twp. Miss Williams was an accomplished teacher in music, and a lady of culture. Two children have been born to them, both boys: Paul W., December 5, 1893, and Charles W., October 12, 1896. Both are pupils in the Mason high school. It was in the year 1891 that Mr. Browne with his wife took up permanent residence in Mason, and for nearly seven years successfully conducted a retail wall paper, book and stationery business.

In February, 1898, Mr. Browne was commissioned by President McKinley Postmaster at Mason, a position which he still retains, having been reappointed at the expiration of his first term. His administra-

tion of the affairs of his office have met with the general approval of its patrons. Several changes for better service have been inaugurated during his occupancy of the office, the most important is the R. F. D. system. No less than ten routes have been established with headquarters at the Mason office.

In 1902 Mr. Browne purchased the building where the postoffice is now located, on west Ash street, and fitted it with entire new fixtures, making it one of the best equipped offices of its class in the State.

Mr. Browne's is one of the many pleasant homes of Mason, and being yet in the prime and vigor of manhood, with his little family about him, ought to be reasonably satisfied with the success he has attained in life and with the pleasures it affords him.

ORANGE BINKLEY.

Prominent among the younger generation of farmers of Ingham county is the name of Orange Binkley. Mr. Binkley has been a resident of this State since 1883, as he came with his parents, Christian and Lovina (Kesler) Binkley, in that year. Christian Binkley was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in 1824, while the mother, who was also a native of the same state, was born in 1826. After their marriage Christian Binkley and wife emigrated to Ohio, and there settled upon a farm in Sandusky county. Here they remained until 1883, when they came to Michigan, and settled on a farm in Delhi township. Here they lived until the present time.

Our subject received his early education in the district schools of his native state, attending during the winter months, and assisting his father on the home farm during the summer. This experience gave him the opportunity to acquire practical knowledge of farm work, a knowledge that has been

diligently applied, and has made him a successful farmer.

On the 22nd day of February of 1892, there occurred the marriage of our subject to Miss Lottie Tilletson, daughter of Milton and Ella T. Tilletson, who were residents of Ohio. Her father is a farmer by occupation, and a native of Ohio, where the mother was also born.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Binkley have been born three children, namely: Harrold Dean, born March 10, 1894; Ralph Forclmond, born October 4, 1895, and Ella B., born September 1, 1897.

Mr. Binkley casts his vote for the Democracy, and takes an active interest in all that pertains to the good of his locality. In his farming operations, he is a painstaking and methodical man, and has successfully conducted the farm of Mr. George Dell. Though still a young man, he commands the respect of his associates and neighbors, and bids fair to become one of the successful farmers of his community.

LUCIUS BOWDISH.

The name Bowdish has been intimately associated with the Township of Stockbridge from its earliest settlement to the present time.

In the year of 1836, when the entire country was practically a dense forest, and the only thoroughfares across the country, Indian trails, Judge John R. Bowdish, a native of Vermont, born January, 1803, with his family located on 160 acres of wild land in Stockbridge. A log house was rolled up and the clearing away of the forest began.

One important event in the life of Judge Bowdish was his marriage to Miss Emeline Dewey in New York state in 1826. Mrs. Bowdish was a native of Massachusetts, born February, 1810. Of this union were

born nine children, of which our subject was the fourth in order of birth. Their order of birth and other data respecting them is given as follows: Maria, deceased; Ferdinand, enlisted as a soldier in the 27th Mich. Vol. Infantry, and was mustered into service April 10, 1863. He followed the fortunes of his regiment, participating in nearly a score of battles, including Knoxville, Tenn., Siege of Vicksburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Springs, Petersburg, and was captured at the Battle of Reames Station, August 19, 1864. He was confined in the prison pen at Belle Isle, Libby, Salisbury, and Andersonville. No definite date is at hand as to the length of confinement in these places of torment and horror. It is sufficient, however, to know that when exchanged as a prisoner of war, he was so broken in health, that he was mustered out of service because of disability. He lingered for two years and died a martyr to the cause of civil liberty; Phoebe J., deceased; Wellington W.; Carlton; Corydon, was a member of the 7th Mich. Infantry, enlisting January, 1864, and participated in all engagements of the regiment to the Battle of the Wilderness, where he was mortally wounded and died a few days later; and a girl who died in infancy, and Fernando.

Lucius Bowdish was born in the Empire State, March 21, 1835. His early education was such as afforded by the district schools of that time.

When a lad of seventeen he began for himself as a month hand on the farm and continued at this occupation for nine years or until the breaking out of the Civil War. He enlisted August 15, 1861, in Co. B, 7th Mich. Infantry, under command of Capt. Philip McKernan. He followed the fortunes of this gallant command at the battles of Ball's Bluff, Yorktown, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, Bull Run, South Mountain, An-

tietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Hay Market, Gettysburg, Falling Waters, Brist's Station, Robertson's Tavern, Mine Run and the Wilderness, which is glory enough for any man.

The Seventh was known as one of the best fighting regiments of the Army of the Potomac, and at the last named engagement, our subject, one of the bravest of the command, sealed his devotion to country, leaving his strong right arm on the field of battle. For over forty years an empty sleeve has been a constant reminder of that awful struggle. He was mustered out of service Aug. 30, 1864, by reason of disability.

Mr. Bowdish upon his return to civil life again resumed the occupation of farming. Nov. 24, 1864 was united in marriage to Mary J., daughter of William Presley, who was a highly respected citizen and pioneer of the township and came from England to the United States in 1835. Her mother, whose name was Martha Lowe, was born in Ulster Co., N. Y. They were united in marriage at Dexter, Washtenaw Co., in 1837. The father died in 1865; the mother lived to a ripe old age, passing away in 1898, aged ninety-three years.

In addition to carrying on his farm operations was a loyal Methodist preacher, and in the early days labored during the week, while his Sabbaths were devoted to preaching the gospel in the country school houses.

Mrs. Bowdish was third of five children born to her parents, named respectively: Jane, deceased; Richard was a member of the 9th Mich. Infantry, he died at West Point, Ky., Feb. 9, 1862; John, did valiant service for his country as a member of the 7th Mich. Infantry, enlisting Jan. 2, 1862. He participated in all engagements in which his regiment fought; the Battle of Wilderness being his first engagement, including the Siege of Petersburg, when he was strick-

en by disease and taken to the hospital in a tent under a tree near the James river, where he had the strange misfortune to be killed by a stroke of lightning, Aug. 17, 1864. Mrs. Bowdish's father was twice married, his first wife bore him three children, all of whom are deceased.

To our subject and wife have been born six children, data given respecting them is as follows: Emeline, born 1866, the wife of August Lisman, they reside in Livingston Co., Mich., and have one child, Truman; Clare, born in 1896; Martha A., born in 1869, wife of Geo. R. Cooper, resides in Ann Arbor, Mich.; Leonard C., born in 1871, was united in marriage to Anna Grosvenor in 1893. She died in 1898. For his second wife, Leonard C. married Bertha Galagher, they live in Kansas; Inez M., born in 1874, teaching; Mary G., born in 1876, teaching; Clara M., born 1882, died 1886.

In the year 1869 Mr. Bowdish settled on the farm where he now resides, about one mile south of the village of Stockbridge. His first purchase was forty acres, with but a small and no buildings. Mr. Bowdish, though handicapped by the loss of his arm, has by perseverance and energy cleared the land, erected the buildings and added to his possession until he owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres.

Politically he has always been an ardent supporter of the party that stood by the administration during the dark days of the rebellion, a Lincoln Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Bowdish have for many years been actively interested in every good work tending to the betterment of society. They affiliated with the M. E. church.

Mr. Bowdish's father received his title of "Judge" from his service at an early date, when two associates were chosen to occupy seats beside the Judge during court sessions. He was a man of strong character, good

judgment and highly respected by his neighbors.

Both the Bowdish and the Presley families were among those whose influence made the county what it is today.

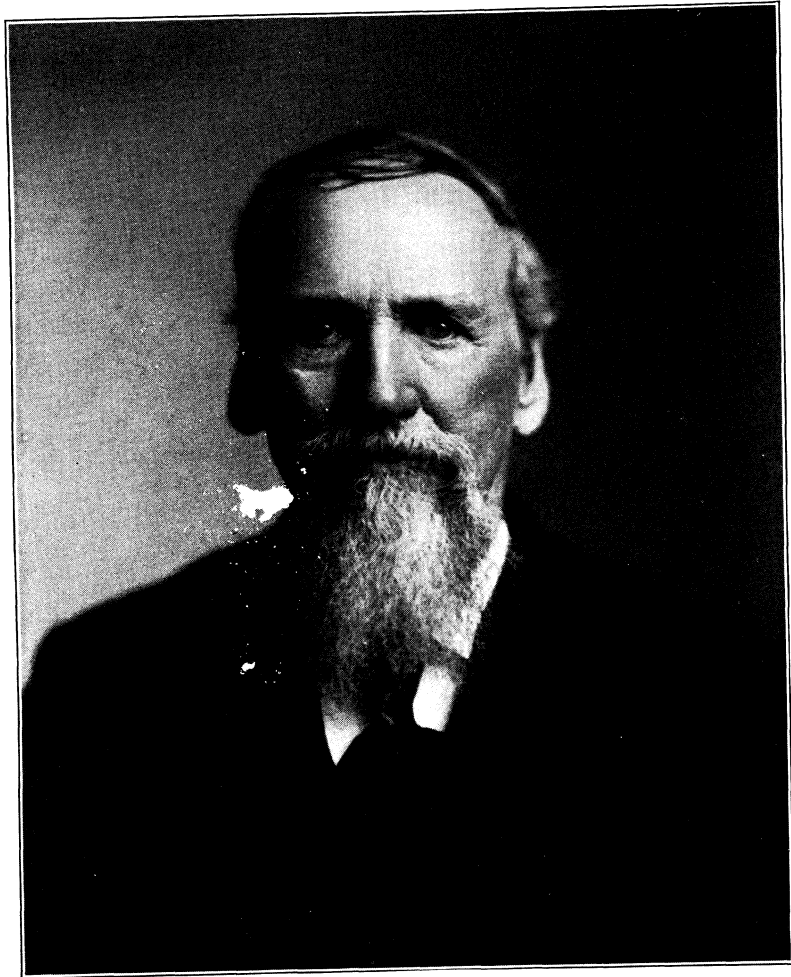
JOEL SMITH.

The subject of this review has resided continuously in Ingham county since 1848, excepting two years in California, and is therefore justly entitled to be classed as one of its pioneers. A native of New York, he was born on the 16th day of September of 1827, in Manchester township, Ontario county. His father, Asa Smith, was a native of the Green Mountain State and born in 1789. The mother, whose maiden name was Hannah Poor, was of Revolutionary stock, as a relative of her's took part and was killed in the Battle of Bunker Hill, while another was an officer in the Continental Army, who took part in Sullivan's raid through Central and Western New York. The father was a farmer by occupation and followed that pursuit throughout life and died at the age of seventy-nine years, while his wife and helpmate on life's journey long survived him, living to the advanced age of ninety years and both are buried in Manchester, Port Gibson cemetery. They became the parents of fourteen children, two daughters and twelve sons, all of whom lived to man and womanhood excepting one, an infant, and of whom seven are now living, the subject of this sketch being the seventh son.

Our subject's grandfather, Ezekiel Smith, was a native of Massachusetts. He moved from Stonington in 1788 to Lamoll county, Vt., where Asa Smith was born at the foot of Mansfield Mountain, April 3, 1789. Some years after the family moved to Malone, Franklin county, N. Y., where our sub-

ject's father and mother were married in 1811. The mother of our subject was born at Haverhill, New Hampshire, on the Merrimac river in 1795, her parents having moved to Haverhill, New Hampshire, from near Boston. In 1811 the father moved from Malone to the vicinity of Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y., having purchased from the government a tract of wild land in the town of Manchester, Ontario county. In 1813 he moved upon this tract and cleared a large farm and here he raised a large old fashioned family. The first squatter upon the place, upon which our subject now resides, was John Pierce, who came about 1840 and built a log house and moved in and did a small amount of chopping. He stayed on the place about three months and in the spring of 1848 Truman Rockwell procured a pre-emption and moved in and did some chopping and clearing.

Mr. Joel Smith visited Ingham county and Lansing in August of 1847, before the old capitol was erected, the cellar walls being all built and the frame nearly ready to raise. Men at that time were cutting the timber from the main streets. Mr. Smith went to the land office at Ionia and got a plot of the vacant lands of Delhi and hired one Frederick Luther to help him look over the lands. Not finding any that suited him, he returned to New York in about ten days. In 1848 he again visited the County of Ingham and bought off the above mentioned Truman Rockwell and went to Ionia and took up the land from the government. There were but a few acres cleared on this tract of one hundred and twelve acres. With characteristic energy Mr. Smith began clearing and developing this place and as he prospered in his undertakings, added to the original purchase eighty acres, until he now owns one hundred and ninety-two acres of well improved land. Most of the improve-



JOEL SMITH



MRS. JOEL SMITH

ments upon the place are of his own handiwork, and a good home and commodious barns now stand as an evidence of the thrift and progressiveness of the owner. The present structure of prepossessing appearance, was built in the year 1876 and took the place of the first primitive home, a log house of pioneer times, sixteen by twenty feet in dimensions, with an addition built in 1853. In this dwelling of pioneer times our subject and his good wife resided from 1853 to 1876.

December 20, 1853, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Mary Jane McCurdy, a native of Redstone, Fayette county, Pa. Her birth occurred April 29, 1833, and she died July 17, 1900. This union was blessed with eight children, namely, Hannah J., born September 27, 1854, died April 7, 1902; Elenore, born July 22, 1856; Harriet P., born April 21, 1858; Florence May, February 12, 1861; Catherine, April 3, 1864; Frederick C., December 21, 1866; Alta L., May 19, 1871, and Mary J., born August 1, 1873.

In the spring of 1850 there occurred an event in the life of Mr. Smith, well worthy of recounting in his individual history, as it not only identified him with the progressive spirit of the age, but showed him to be a man of pluck and energy. On the first day of April of the year mentioned, he joined three of his brothers at Adrian and proceeded by way of Council Bluffs and Salt Lake to California, arriving on the 21st day of August of the same year. This trip was made in the face of many hardships and trials, due to the unsettled condition of this country at that time. Here they engaged in mining and prospecting and were quite successful. Here they remained amid wild scenes and incidents until 1852, arriving home by way of the Isthmus of Panama on the 18th day of January. Returning home,

our subject resumed his farming operations and has here continuously resided since that time. Mrs. Smith was a devoted wife and mother. She was a Christian woman and died in the faith she so long exemplified.

For more than half a century, Mr. Smith has been a resident of Ingham county and has borne his part in the development. He has taken an active part in any and all measures that have assisted in the moral and educational development of his adopted county and is justly entitled to prominent mention in this history of its worthy pioneer citizens.

JOSEPH STOFFER.

Joseph Stoffer was born in Green township, Mahoning county, Ohio, August 31, 1836. He was the son of Jacob M. and Catherine (Meese) Stoffer. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, was born July 21, 1810, in Franklin county, and died November 14, 1885. His mother was a native of the state of Ohio. She was born January 20, 1816, in the Township of Salem, Columbus county, and died October 22, 1856. Both rest in the family plat in a little cemetery in Washingville, Mahoning county, Ohio. The father was twice married, the first time March 13, 1834, seven children being born of this marriage, of whom four are still living. Our subject was the second in the family. The elder Stoffer was a man of many virtues, always found upon the right side of questions of morality or religion. The parents were members of the M. E. church, to which they generously contributed of their means for its support. The father was a Republican in politics and had faith in his party to administer the affairs of the government in the interest of the people. Farming was his occupation, to which occupation he gave the years of his life.

Joseph, our subject, remained at home at-

tending the district schools during the winter, helping about the farm work during the summer season. At the age of eighteen years he started out for himself to learn the trade of carriage and wagon making. He worked for two years, receiving for his services the sum of sixty-five dollars. October 2, 1859, Mr. Stoffer was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Ann Calvin. To them two children have been born, Melinda Jane, born in Ohio, April, 1861, now the wife of Jesse Cole, a successful and prosperous farmer in Aurelius township; Emma Irene, born in Ohio, July 21, 1864, is the wife of James Cole, a twin brother of her sister's husband. The Cole brothers have for several years jointly managed the farm of Mr. Stoffer, his wife having died April 16, 1897, a woman of many good qualities of heart and mind. She was buried in Maple Grove cemetery in Mason.

Mr. Stoffer has been recognized as one of the trustworthy and reliable men of his township. His word is always considered as good as a government bond. Mr. Stoffer and wife have for many years been honored and respected members of the M. E. church and by the uprightness of their lives have won for themselves the confidence of all who know them. In politics Mr. Stoffer lines up with the Republican party. He came to Michigan in 1864, and lived for a time in the Township of Vevay, working land on shares. Later he invested his savings in land and has ever since been a freeholder. His farm, situated on section 23, Aurelius township, is one of the well improved farms of the township. The buildings are modern, commodious and attractive. The premises present to the public the appearance of thrift and enterprise.

After the marriage of their daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Stoffer retired from active farm life and for three years prior to her death,

they resided in the city of Mason. Mr. Stoffer is what may be properly termed, a self-made man, starting out in life his only equipment being a strong constitution and a determination to win out. The success that has attended his efforts along this line must be very gratifying indeed to him, having a sufficient competency for his declining years and living with his two dutiful daughters, the outlook for him is gratifying far beyond the average lot of mortals.

WILLIAM L. ROBSON.

Among the successful, well known business men of Williamston is W. L. Robson, the druggist, who was born at Farmington, Oakland county, Michigan, September 18, 1841, being the son of Thomas and Rachel Robson. His father was born in Yorkshire, England and emigrated to Michigan in 1837. At this time he was but twenty-two years of age. He had learned the trade of a tailor in his native country, which he followed for a time after coming here and later engaged in the mercantile business. He first located at Farmington, but about the year 1838 moved with his family to Lansing, where he worked at his trade until his death, which occurred in Lansing. The mother was born in New York state. Unto this couple were born seven children, of which our subject was next to the youngest. He lived in Farmington with the family until about ten years of age and moved about the State in various places until he came to Williamston in 1877 and went into the drug business. Since residing here he has served the government four years as postmaster, two years under President Harrison and two under Grover Cleveland.

Mr. Robson was married May 25, 1864 to Miss Esther, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Shaw of Jackson county. Mrs. Robson was born at Grass Lake. Mr. Shaw

died at Jackson, Michigan in 1850, after which Mrs. Shaw with her children moved to Lansing. At this time, Mr. Robson recalls the fact that Washington avenue was heavily timbered on both sides. Mrs. Shaw died at Okemos in 1895. She was the mother of three children: Willis Shaw of Lansing, Edwin of Ithaca, and Mrs. Robson.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Robson, only one of which is living, Dr. Thomas W. Robson, a practicing dentist at Whitehall, Muskegon county, Michigan.

William L. Robson enlisted in Co. F of the 17th Michigan Infantry August 13, 1862. The gallant charge made by this command on the stone walls behind which the enemy with its batteries were strongly posted, gave it the name of the Stone Wall Regiment by which it was known throughout the war and which has gone with it into history of the war. It is a matter of history that this regiment did most valiant service at the battle of South Mountain before ever having had a battalion drill. It had been from the State but two weeks. In his report of the conduct of this command for the first time under fire, General McClellan said: "General Wilcox praises very highly the conduct of the 17th Michigan, in this advance, a regiment which had been organized scarcely a month but which charged the enemy's flank in a manner worthy of veteran troops." A New York paper giving an account of the conduct of this regiment, said at the time: "The enemy as usual, sought every advantage, particularly that of stone fences, behind which they assailed our men fiercely, but the impetuous charges of some of our regiments, particularly that of the 17th Michigan, but two weeks from home, carried everything before it and the dead bodies of the enemy on that mountain crest lay thick enough for stepping stones. The greatest slaughter at this point was among General

Drayton's brigade, composed mainly of South Carolinians and some Georgians. Nearly the whole of this brigade was either killed, wounded or captured."

The loss of the gallant 17th in this battle was twenty-seven killed and one hundred and fourteen wounded out of less than five hundred men who were actively engaged. Captain Gabriel Campbell, a member of this command who participated in the fight, in a poem delivered class day before the class of 1865 in the department of science and literature of the U. of M., in describing the part taken by the 17th, among other patriotic things said:

"At length the voice of Withington
Makes every heart enlarge,
Up springing at the welcome word,
We rally for the "charge."
Sudden from right to left arose,
A wild unearthly yell
As on the foremost rebel line
Like maddened wolves we fell.

Back driven from their firm stockades,
They rushed with hideous groan,
And rally with redoubled strength
Behind a wall of stone,
On comes the line of Michigan,
With bristling bayonets all—
Three volleys and a charge! Great God!
It clearly scales the wall.

They rally yet—and yet again,
Fiendish 'mid wreaking blood—
Nor rebel steel—nor walls of stone
Can check the loyal flood;
But just as o'er that mountain top
Reflects the setting sun,
Our victors' shouts sent heavenward,
Proclaim the battle won."

It was amid the awful din and carnage of this struggle that William L. Robson fell

severely wounded on September 14th, 1862, at South Mountain, Maryland.

Having by reason of wounds become disabled for further service in the field, he was discharged July 22, 1863, at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

A soldier's sacrifice or service for his country is not to be measured by the time given but rather to the individual.

HIRAM RIX.

The life sketch of Hiram Rix is that of a man who has made his influence felt, not only during the quiet days of peace, but when the dark clouds of war hung over the land. At that time he joined hand in hand with his neighbors, and upon the battlefield stood shoulder to shoulder with his comrades in the defense of the old flag, and now he feels that the country for which fought is dearer to him than if he had remained at home in her hour of distress. This gentleman lives upon a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Leroy township, and was born in Washtenaw county in 1844. He is the son of Hiram and Emily (Osborne) Rix, the father having been born in Canada, December 16, 1811, and the mother in the Empire State, December 15, 1818.

The parents of our subject were married in 1836 in Genessee county, New York, and came to Michigan in 1837, where they engaged in farming first in Livingston county, where they lived for about three years on eighty acres of unimproved land. In 1842 they sold out and bought eighty acres on section 8 in Leroy township. This was raw land, with the exception of a small place where a log house was built. After this they moved to Washtenaw county and here lived until 1850 and they moved back to Leroy township where they lived until their death. Early in life the father of our subject was a

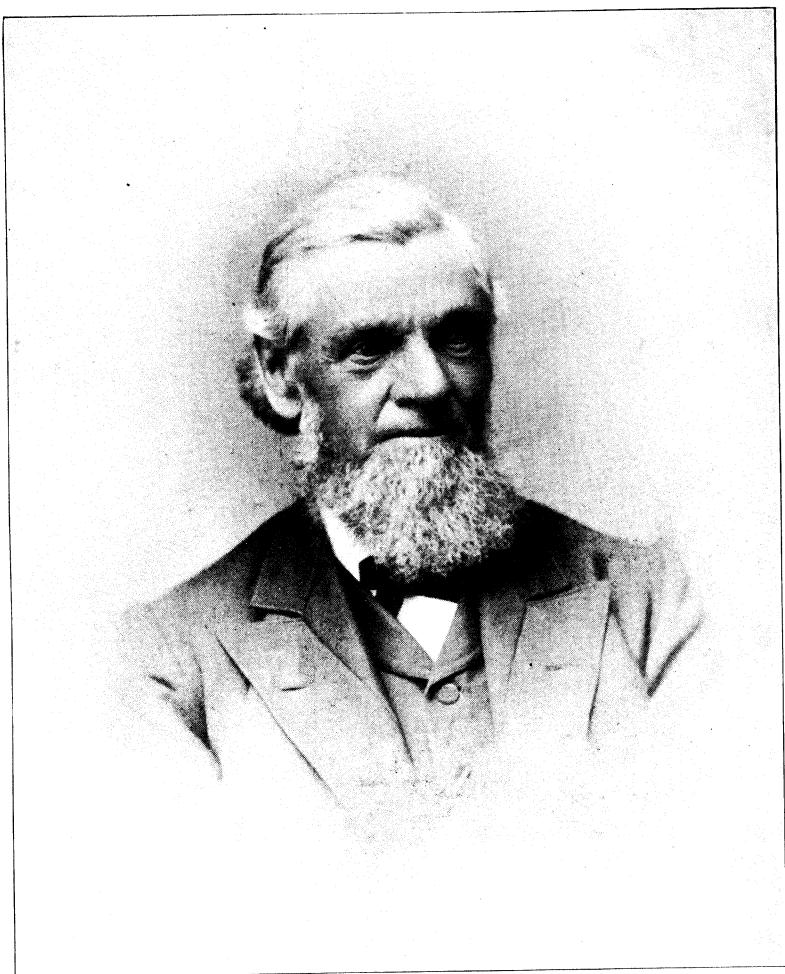
Democrat, but later affiliated with the Whig and finally with the Republican party. In religion, the Rix family are Spiritualists.

Our subject is one of ten children, being fourth in order of birth. He was educated in the district schools and this he supplemented by reading and observation. Mr. Rix worked with his father until twenty-seven years of age, when he settled on eighty acres of timber land and has increased his possessions from time to time until he is the owner of one hundred and sixty acres.

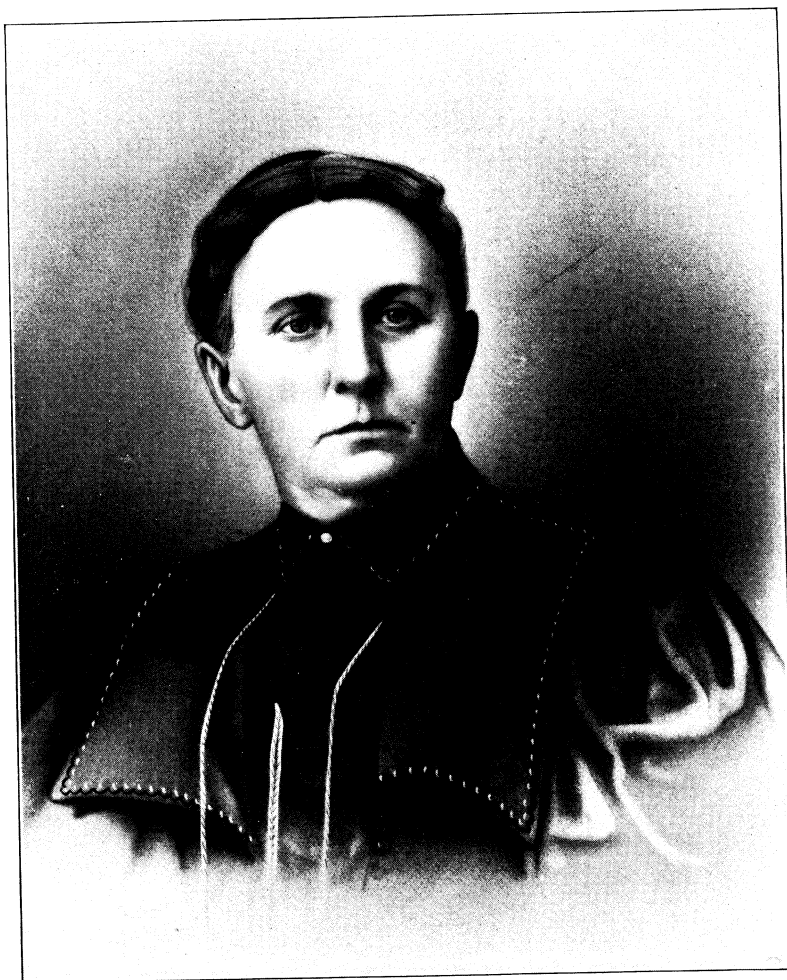
August 27, 1871, Hiram Rix was united in marriage to Betsy Ann, daughter of Rufus J. and Dorpha (Brownell) Neal, the father being a native of New York state and the mother of Vermont. Rufus Neal was born in 1826 and died in 1892, while the mother was born in 1826 and died in 1881. They came to Michigan and Ingham county in 1850 and settled in Leroy, first working land on shares until 1862, when the father served three years in the army and then bought a farm of eighty acres in Locke township, which he sold later and bought eighty acres in Leroy, which he owned at the time of his death. Mr. Neal was a Republican, while our subject, although a Republican in earlier years, is now an active follower of the Democracy. Our subject served as Township Clerk for two years and as Supervisor for six years. He is a member of the Grange and the G. A. R., in both of which he is much interested.

Mr. and Mrs. Rix are the parents of ten children, seven boys and three girls: Milton, George, Walter, Carl, Edith, Floyd, Clifford, Gertrude, Luther, and Mildred.

Hiram Rix enlisted in Co. D, 6th Michigan Cavalry, October 23, 1862, and the regiment was stationed at Grand Rapids. In December they went to Washington, arriving there at the same time as the 26th Michigan Infantry, and spent the time drilling



GEO. L. CARTER



MRS. GEO. L. CARTER

until spring when they were assigned to Custer's Brigade of Kilpatrick's Division of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, their first active service being at Gettysburg, where they lost every commissioned officer in the company to which he belonged. At Boonsboro, Maryland, July 8, 1863, our subject was taken prisoner and kept in Libby prison until September 30, 1863, when he was paroled and joined his regiment at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864, and from there went to Travilian Station, then was sent to the Shenandoah Valley with Sheridan, and was in all the battles of that valley. The next spring, in 1865, he crossed the country to Petersburg and joined Grant and fought in the battle of Five Forks, and from that time till the close of the war was in pursuit of the rebels with Grant, until the final surrender of Lee. Our subject was one of the faithful soldiers of his regiment. He well deserved the respect and confidence that his fellow townsmen accord him, having been all through life a self-sacrificing, loyal and patriotic citizen, than which Ingham county has few better.

GEORGE L. CARTER.

Among the old settlers now become the retired farmers of White Oak township, Ingham county, we find a number of men whose abilities and character have given them an exceptional standing in the community. Their migration to Michigan in the early days developed through hardship and struggle, all that is best in man, and by their perseverance and sturdy adherence to the principles which are essential to success have made Ingham county what it is today. Such a man is George L. Carter, who resides on section 28 in White Oak township.

George L. Carter was born August 17, 1818, in Genesee county of the State of New

York, and was the son of Brazilla and Polly (Crary) Carter, the father living to be eighty years old and the mother but a few years younger. The parents were natives of Connecticut and came to New York in 1811 locating in Genesee county on a farm, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Eight children came to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Brazilla Carter, our subject being the youngest and the only living one today. The brothers and sisters were Norman B., Joseph T., William H., Cinderella, born in Connecticut, Lorenzo, Russell, Mary and our subject, born in New York.

Our subject received his education in the district schools of his locality, this being of a meager sort. In 1839 Mr. Carter came to Michigan and cleared three acres of land near Lapeer, Michigan, but went back to New York, where he stayed until 1850, when he again came to Michigan and bought one hundred and sixty acres in White Oak, now owned by his son, Grant. Since that time he has bought more land, and today is the owner of several hundred acres of well improved farming property.

In 1851 Mr. Carter was united in marriage to Abigail Harris, born in Pontiac, September 17, 1831, and died May 3, 1882, when he was again married, November 29, 1887, to Emeline, daughter of James and Eliza (Tooker) Smith. Mrs. Carter was born May 16, 1842, and was one of eleven children, three of whom are living; Mrs. Jacob Estey, of Bath, Michigan, deceased; Stephen, of Bath; Mrs. Robert Rose, of Bath, Michigan, deceased; James, deceased; Mrs. A. P. Smith, of Bath, deceased; Hiram, of Bath; Mrs. George Van Netter, of Hazlett; Mrs. Nancy Pultz, married, in Missouri; Mrs. Caroline Parse, of Lansing, now deceased; Benzel S. Smith, deceased, and our subject's wife, a twin sister of Caroline.

To Mr. Carter and his first wife were

born two children: Ella Adelaide, born April 30, 1857, wife of Thomas J. Gillam, a farmer of White Oak, and they have one daughter, Beryl Abigail, born February 7, 1892; and Grant G., born February 28, 1864, living in Mason.

Our subject's parents were members of the Baptist church and his wife is an active member of the M. E. church.

George L. Carter is a staunch Republican as was also his father, though not an office seeker. Mr. Carter is a genial and whole-souled man and is well informed on the events of the day and has many friends in all classes of society.

Mrs. Carter was first married to William Hicok, and two children were born to this union, named Lillie and Steven.

HUGH LYONS.—MAYOR OF LANSING.

Our subject, the son of John Lyons, is a native of Canada, being born in the year 1847. His parents were both born in the Emerald Isle, coming to this country about 1820 and settling in the Dominion. There the father, who was a substantial farmer, lived and died, his death occurring in 1852.

Hugh lived in Canada until he was ten years of age, after which he spent four years in Western Illinois. Then, on account of an accident, he was forced to return to Canada, where he remained two years prior to his removal to New York. The Civil War was well under way when he thus became a permanent resident of the states, and, notwithstanding his youth, he promptly offered his services to the Government. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. E, 90th New Yory Infantry, participating in the battle of Cedar Creek, as well as in a number of minor engagements. He was mustered out of the service in 1865.

At the conclusion of the war Mr. Lyons settled at Howell, Mich., working at the

carpenter's trade for some four years, when (in 1870) he became a resident of Lansing. He obtained a position as Superintendent of the Mineral Wells Bath House and Bottle Works and later was a salesman and commercial traveler.

In 1890 our subject established the firm of Hugh Lyons & Company, manufacturers of nickel and brass display fixtures, mirrors, show cases and similar furnishings. Their present commodious headquarters consist of the buildings purchased of the Potter Manufacturing Company, with a considerable addition which they themselves erected. The establishment is a business feature of Lansing, and represents largely the ably directed energies of the founder, a typical, self-made man.

Mr. Lyons was elected to the Mayoralty of Lansing in April, 1904. He is a consistent Republican, and, as would naturally be inferred from his army record, a member of the G. A. R. His wife, to whom he was married in 1879, was formerly Miss Laura P. Brooks. She was born in Grand Rapids, but at the time of her marriage was living in Lansing. They have one child, Arthur, who is living at home.

LIEUT. STEPHEN P. LEIGHTON.

For more than half a century the name of Leighton has been prominently associated with the township and village of Williamston.

Nathan and Abigal (Carl) Leighton were natives of the Pine Tree State, but in early life emigrated to Huron, Wayne Co., N. Y., where the subject of this sketch, Stephen P. Leighton, was born in 1837. Nathan Leighton came to Michigan with his family in 1854 and settled upon a farm in Williamston township, which was his home until the death of his wife, which occurred March,



MRS. GEO. L. CARTER (Deceased)

1875, when he retired to the Village of Williamston, when he served as Justice of Peace for several years. He died in August of 1883. There were eleven children in the family, five of whom are now living. Stephen always remained at home with his father upon the farm, with the exception of three years in the service of his country in the war of the great rebellion. He enlisted on the 12th day of August, 1862, in Co. H., 26th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, Capt. John H. Sayers commanding, was mustered in as duty sergeant, promoted to first sergeant, Dec. 7, 1864, and near the close of his service was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant. He easily won his "straps" by meritorious service on several hotly contested fields of battle. Even before being commissioned, he was the ranking officer in his company and for several months its commander. The 26th Michigan Volunteers was recognized as the best drilled skirmish regiment in the old 2nd (Hancock's) Corps, and was consequently oftenest in front when the army was moving in the enemy's country. It was therefore often under fire when the rest of the command was not.

Gen. Francis C. Barlow, in whose division the regiment served in the campaign of 1864 and 1865, subsequently wrote among other very complimentary things: "I have the strongest regard and admiration for the 26th Michigan. It is a difficult thing to pick out one regiment from all those I served with, as the very best, but I can say this, that I never saw one superior in the whole army." Lieut. Leighton was every inch a soldier—for him to know duty was to do it. By his untiring efforts in looking after the interests and comforts of the men of his company he greatly endeared himself to all. After having followed the fortunes of his regiment for nearly two years, he received a severe gun shot wound through the foot on

May 12, 1864, on that awful field of carnage at Spottsylvania, Va. In this engagement alone his regiment lost in killed, wounded and missing, nearly one-half of the number engaged; seven out of the nine color guards were killed or wounded. It was directly in front of this regiment that a tree twenty-two inches in diameter was literally hewn down by bullets. A correspondent later passing over the field, wrote: "A grasshopper could not have lived through the pelting of that leaden storm and but for the fact that our troops were protected by breastworks, they would have been swept away, to a man." A few months in the hospital at Baltimore and Lieut. Leighton returned to his regiment and with it participated in the closing campaign of the war. Mr. Leighton takes special pride in the fact that it was through the lines of the 26th Michigan, that Grant operated with his flags of truce, dictating terms of surrender to the conquered leader of the Confederate forces at Appomattox, April 9, 1865. The regiment returned to the State under command of Col. L. H. Ives and went into camp at Jackson, from which city it had left the State for the seat of war. It was paid off and discharged June 16, 1865.

Lieut. Leighton is and has been for many years an enthusiastic member of the Grand Army of the Republic, his membership with Eli P. Alexander Post of Williamston, named in honor of Lieut. Alexander of his own company.

Returning from the war, Mr. Leighton took up the occupation he had temporarily abandoned and energetically set to work to secure for himself a home. December 30, 1866, he was united in marriage to Rosella, daughter of Nelson and Mary Loranger of Williamston.

Mr. Loranger came in an early day and for many years was engaged in buying fur

of the Indians, trading notions and such articles as the Indians fancied. Mr. Loranger later was engaged in business at Williamston and his was one of the very first places of business established in the village. Mrs. Leighton has in her possession the certificate made to her grandfather, J. B. Berard, by the government in 1832. He had settled upon the land and when he went for his deed to the land office, another man was going for the same tract and in the end it became simply a question of endurance and Mr. Berard won out and secured the prize. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Loranger were the parents of eleven children, five of whom are still living.

To Lieut. and Mrs. Leighton, seven children have been born, three only of whom are living: Rose L., now the wife of James A. Dana, residing on and owning the old Leighton homestead in Williamston township; Anna, a public school teacher, and Isidore R., at home.

Some years since, Mr. Leighton retired from the farm to the village and is enjoying the declining years of life in quiet. He fraternizes with the Masons. Mrs. Leighton is active in both the Eastern Star organization and the W. R. C.

Politically, Mr. Leighton has always been an uncompromising Democrat. His friends are numbered by his acquaintance. Everybody has a good word for "Steve."

CHARLES A. PENDLETON.

Perhaps no man in this locality bears a wider acquaintance than Charles A. Pendleton, the subject of this review. Born in 1840, on the 12th day of June, near Bangor, Maine, he is a son of Henry and Mary D. Pendleton, who were both natives of that locality and were of that good old New England stock who gave to the west those

sons and daughters who have been the principal factors in its remarkable growth and development.

William Henry Pendleton was a man of considerable business ability, being extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber and as a general contractor and builder, shipping the products of his mills to both the home and foreign markets. In 1844, however, he removed with his family to St. Johns, New Brunswick, where he followed the same business and there resided until his death, which occurred in 1851, at the age of fifty-one years. The mother long surviving her husband, departed this life in Chicago, while residing with their son, Charles, at the age of seventy-three years. In this family were twelve children, six sons and six daughters, of whom five are now living, namely: John, Israel, Amelia, Elmira and Charles, the subject of this review.

The early education of Charles A. Pendleton, which was extremely limited, was acquired in the schools of New Brunswick. The greater portion of his time, however, was given in assisting his father. He remained at home until 1860, when he shipped aboard a sailing vessel, as ship's carpenter for a two years' cruise, which in later years proved of inestimable value, as it enabled him to acquire an extensive experience in general commercial conditions of different parts of the world. Prior to this time, or in 1860, he spent eighteen months mining and prospecting in the gold fields of Nova Scotia. Returning home from an extensive cruise of almost two years, and being imbued with the patriotic spirit of the times, and believing his services were needed in behalf of his native land, he immediately embarked for Chicago and there enlisted and was detailed to active service in the engineering corps at Nashville. His natural ability in that direction soon placed him under the notice of his

superior officers, who recognized his mechanical ability, placed him in charge of a body of men, to engage in the construction of bridges and general engineering work.

With success which entitled him to the highest commendation of his superiors, he continued his service until 1865, when he was honorably discharged and returned to Chicago. Through capable management and frugality, he was enabled to save his salary, which means enabled him to engage in the general contracting and building business in Chicago, which he successfully followed for twenty-two consecutive years, and many old landmarks of that great and growing city still show an evidence of his handicraft.

Other interests in the meantime also claimed his attention, as he was engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds and builders' material and likewise efficiently served as the chief of Hyde Park Fire Department for seven years, being also engaged in the employ of Cook county for a number of years.

After twenty-one years of strenuous and energetic life in two of the busiest cities of the world, his health began to fail him and he decided to remove to a locality beyond the scenes of his activity. Consequently, twenty years ago, or in 1885, he bought eighty acres of farm land in Leslie township, this county, where he soon after moved his family. Upon this property he made many valuable improvements and has since built upon it a commodious dwelling, good barns and has extensively tiled his place until it is now one of the good properties of this locality. He has also added an additional tract of forty-five acres upon which he has also made many valuable improvements. While Mr. Pendleton moved to this county with the main object of living in retirement and for the purpose of recuperating his health, the habits of his lifetime industry were too strongly inter-

woven with his nature to permit him to live a life of idleness, consequently many enterprises of importance have felt the benefit of his coöperation and owe their success in a great measure to his individual efforts, as he now owns a third interest and is serving as Vice President of the Charlotte Brewing Co., an enterprise devoted to the brewing of ale and porter, beverages that have few equals in either purity or quality. He is also an extensive stockholder in the Leslie Electric Light plant and this enterprise probably owes its continued existence to Mr. Pendleton's moral and financial support. He is likewise a stockholder and has served as the President of the Leslie and Onondaga Telephone Co., and also owns valuable property in the City of Chicago.

On the 12th day of June of 1867 there occurred an important event in the life of Mr. Pendleton, as it was upon this date that he was united in marriage to Miss Mary D. Appleton, a daughter of Benjamin Appleton, and unto them have been born seven children, of whom five are now living: the eldest Thaddeus A., was born November 6th, 1869; the second, Theo. A., and third, Frank, are twins, the latter died at the age of seventeen; the fourth, Percy D., born, was a volunteer in the recent Spanish War, having enlisted in . . . company; the fifth is George, the sixth Myrtle, married Oscar Ohlinger, and resides upon the home farm, while the seventh, Charles A., died in infancy. In politics, our subject affiliates with the Republican party, believing that its men and principles are best adapted for good government, and while not a politician in the sense of office seeking, he has taken a citizen's part in the success of his party.

In 1875 Charles A. Pendleton became a member of the Masonic order and throughout the intervening years has lived in har-

mony with its beneficent teachings and he has the distinction of being a Knight Templar of the Jackson Commandry.

It is but just to say that the life history of Charles A. Pendleton is a review of one who has been the architect of his own fortunes. Beginning in life empty-handed, without any particular pecuniary advantages, he has arisen from the ranks of the many to a position of success and influence in his community. A genial, kindly man by nature, many have benefited by his generosity in their hour of need. A kind husband and loving father, he is devoted to the welfare of his family, and there is no one man in this community that stands higher in the estimation of his acquaintances than Charles A. Pendleton.

SOLON D. NEELEY.

Solon D. Neeley was the only son of J. H. Neeley, was born at Naples, Ontario county, N. Y., November 18, 1839. His father, born in 1826, died at the advanced age of eighty-two years. His mother passed away at the age of forty-seven. He had one sister only, who at the tender age of seven years, died, and was buried in Belfast, Alleghany county, N. Y. In the year 1844 J. H. Neeley moved from Naples to Belfast, Alleghany county, N. Y., where he lived until the time of his death.

In 1852 Solon D. Neeley came to Grass Lake, Michigan, where he received his early education, but while yet a mere lad of fifteen years he found employment with the Michigan Central R. R. Co., handling freight. He was afterwards employed as brakeman and fireman, and also worked in the roundhouse in Detroit. In the year 1858 he came to Ingham county, purchased eighty acres of land in the Township of Alaiedon. After clearing up about fifty acres and making

other improvements, he sold the place, and moved to Mason, which has been his home for the past thirty-nine years. Any man who in the time of his country's need shouldered his musket and went forth to fight her battles, enduring the hardship and privations incident to life in the army, is certainly entitled to a place in history. Our subject was one of the the "brave boys in blue" who pushed aside the activities of civil life, to do and dare that the nation might live. His was one of the best known regiments in the service of the State of Michigan, and did valiant service on many hotly contested fields of battle. August 2, 1862, Solon D. Neeley enlisted for "three years, or during the war," and was assigned to Company A, 20th Michigan Infantry, commanded by Captain Huntington W. Smith, later Lieutenant Colonel, who was killed in action at Campbell Station, Tenn., November 16, 1863. Mr. Neeley participated in some of the hardest fought battles of the war, notably the Wilderness, May 5, 7, 1864, and Spottsylvania, May 12, the same year. During the latter battle while actively engaged with his comrades, he received a severe gun shot through the thigh and groin. He was taken to Fredericksburg, placed in a temporary hospital, and later sent to Washington, D. C., and after a time removed to Chestnut Hill Hospital at Philadelphia, where sufficiently recovered to travel, he was given a furlough and returned to his home in time to cast his ballot for Lincoln as president.

At the expiration of his furlough he was ordered to Detroit, and entered Harper Hospital, where he remained until mustered out of service, April 7, 1865, being incapacitated by reason of his wounds from further service in the field. Mr. Neeley was taken prisoner several times, but managed to escape each time. At the time of receiving his wound he was carried from the field by comrade

Emery Hawn of Leslie, to a place of safety, an act of comradeship he has never forgotten.

December, 1859, Mr. Neeley was married to Mary E. Templer of Alaiedon. To them five children have been born, as follows: Elbert, the eldest, died at the age of six years, while his parents were upon a visit to Ohio, and was buried there. Lee, the third son, died in infancy; Cora, the eldest daughter, lives with her parents, and is at present engaged as head trimmer in a millinery establishment in the city. James, the second son, aged thirty-three years, was married to Cora Hunter, to them was born one son, Donald. James was second mate for Captain Sayers on the "Andasta." He fell from this boat and was drowned November 17, 1904. Clair, the youngest son, is twenty-one years of age, unmarried, lives at home. He is a member of Co. F, M. N. G., Captain Frank C. Ives, commanding. He has the position of bugler.

In politics Mr. Neeley is a Republican, and has held several positions of trust and responsibility at the hands of his fellow townsmen. For fifteen years he served as Constable, and for twelve years Deputy Sheriff, was also City Marshal for one year. Mr. Neeley is an active Grand Army man, being a member of Steel Bros. Post, and at the present time Treasurer of that organization. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and holds the office of Chaplain.

Mr. and Mrs. Neeley are members of the M. E. church, Mrs. Neeley having been very active in Sunday School work as a teacher almost continuously for the past quarter of a century. She is a most estimable lady, and has exerted a helpful influence over the young people who have been under her instruction. For several years she served the church officially as steward, always faithful in the discharge of every duty imposed.

This is indeed but a brief outline of the activities of these lives. Much that is left unwritten must be read between the lines.

JUDGE EDWARD CAHILL.

Judge Edward Cahill is one of the prominent and foremost members of Michigan's bar. His life has been devoted to labors wherein wealth and influence avail little, the measure of success depending upon mentality, ability, both natural and acquired and the broad culture of the individual. Possessing the requisite qualities of the able lawyer, Judge Cahill has advanced to a position of prominence and his reputation has not been limited by the confines of this locality, as he ranks with the ablest lawyers and jurists of the State. He was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the 3rd day of August, 1843, and is the son of Abraham and Frances Maria Cahill.

The early education of Judge Cahill was acquired in the common schools of his native city, which was later supplemented by a partial collegiate course in the Kalamazoo College. At the youthful age of thirteen, he practically started out in life for himself, becoming a page or messenger boy in the State legislature during the sessions of 1857, '58 and '59. The intervening vacations found him employed in various occupations. In 1860 he went into the office of the "Kalamazoo Gazette," where he spent the following two years, learning the trade of a printer.

In 1862, shortly after the breaking out of the Civil War, he enlisted in Co. A, 89th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but served only about six months. He was discharged for disability early in 1863. In the fall of the same year he reentered the service as First Lieutenant in the 102nd U. S. Colored troops, Co. C, and became Captain of Co. D. He saw considerable active service and

made and sustained a reputation as a brave and efficient officer. After the close of the war he received an honorable discharge after a service of more than two years in this regiment. He returned to St. Johns, Michigan, which was then the home of his mother, and was there admitted to the bar in 1866. In the fall of 1866 he removed to Hubbardston, in Ionia county, where he remained for four years, but believing that greater possibilities were existing in the rapidly growing city of Chicago, he removed to that city in June, 1871. Here he engaged in practice, which was seriously interrupted by the disastrous Chicago fire, occurring October 9, 1871, in which he lost his entire library. He remained in Chicago until August, 1873, when he removed to Lansing. He formed a partnership with Judge Albert E. Cowles in 1875, which was pleasantly and profitably continued until 1881, when our subject practiced alone for the following three years, or until January 1, 1884, when a partnership was formed with Russell C. Ostrander and J. J. Baird. Mr. Baird, however, retired from the firm after a brief period. The association of Cahill and Ostrander was continued until 1898, when the Judge formed a partnership with Clark C. Wood, which relationship he still maintains.

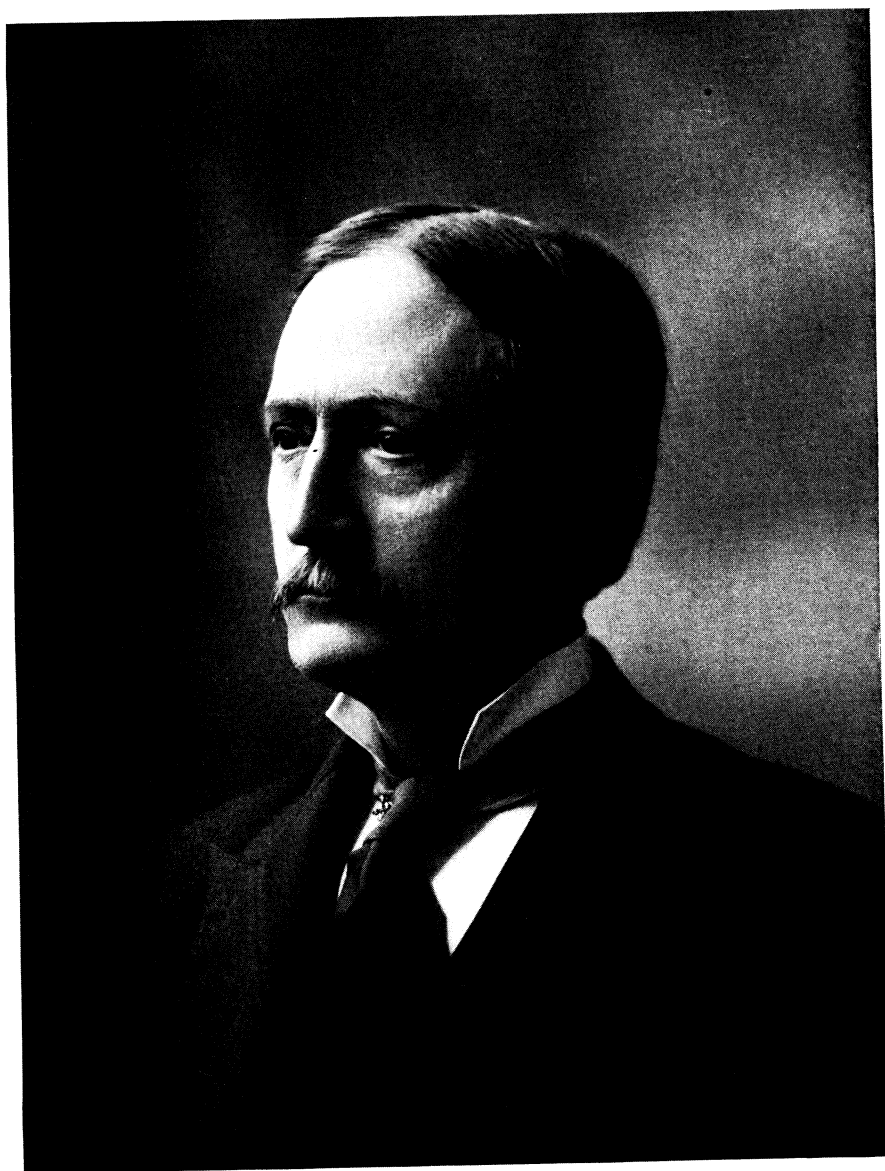
In 1876 Judge Cahill was elected County Prosecuting Attorney and efficiently served for two terms. In 1887 he was appointed by Gov. Luce as a member of the State Board of Pardons, which office he resigned in 1890 to accept the position of Justice of the Supreme Court. In the fall election of 1890 he was nominated for this office by the Republican convention, but was defeated, as was the entire Republican State ticket, for the first time in thirty-five years.

On the 11th day of June of 1867 Judge Cahill was united in marriage to Miss Lucy

Crawford of Milford, Oakland county, a native of Wayne county, Michigan. This union has been blessed with five children, of whom two are now living, namely, Clara, who became the wife of Prof. Robert E. Parks of Harvard College, and Margaret, who married Henry S. Bartholomew, who is now identified as sales manager with E. Bement & Sons of Lansing.

To say of Judge Cahill that he is an earnest man, who has made a success in life, seems trite to those who are familiar with his history. Beginning at an early age without pecuniary advantages, save that of a good name established by a worthy father, Judge Cahill has carefully, studiously and honorably carved out his own fortune. Beginning at the bottom of the ladder, he has gradually ascended to the top, step by step, until he now stands as one of the foremost men of his time in Michigan. In recognition of his professional efficiency, he has been retained by the State in a number of important cases. In 1894 he was appointed by Gov. Rich to assist the Prosecuting Attorney in the cases of the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Commissioner of State Land Office and Attorney General, who were indicted for offenses against the election laws, and also in the proceedings brought against them by the Governor in the Supreme Court to remove the first three named officers from office.

Prior to this time, or in 1888 and 1889, he was retained by the Attorney General of the State in the prosecution of the Swamp Land Cases, by which the State sought to recover from certain railroads lands claimed under the Swamp Land Act, and was also retained as Counsel in 1899 in the prosecution of what was known as the Military Cases, which resulted in the conviction of the Quartermaster General, and the Inspector General, as well as several other persons who



Edward Cahice

were implicated. As a jurist and as an attorney, his reputation is unquestioned. He is able, painstaking and conscientious in his work. He is a man of many warm friends, and, it is possible, some enemies. What man has not, who possesses any force of character? As a citizen, he has been ever ready to assist in any and everything that would tend to the advancement of his adopted city and county. Evidence of that interest has been shown on every hand.

OLIVER EDWARDS.

Among the residents of Leslie township, who have by their own force of character and energy, risen to positions of independence and influence is Mr. Oliver Edwards, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Edwards was born in the old Empire State April 23, 1828, and was one of a family of six children, born to Calvin (born in 1794) and Phoebe (born in 1795) Edwards, two of whom are now living, Stephen, born June 12, 1821, and our subject.

The father, Calvin, was born in New York, while the mother came from New Jersey. Calvin Edwards was a mason by trade and came from Cayuga county, N. Y. to the Township of Leslie, with his family in 1838 and settled on the farm upon which our subject has lived since he was eleven year sold. The father improved the farm and lived there until the time of his death, which occurred in 1851, the mother having died in 1848.

Our subject's two brothers, Ogden, who is dead, and Stephen, now a resident of Jackson county, living at the advanced age of eighty-four years, chopped the first tree felled on their father's place, upon which no improvement had been made.

Oliver Edwards received his education in an old log school house in his township,

which building he helped to erect. After attaining to manhood, by his thrift and characteristic energy he added to his possessions from time to time until he now owns one hundred and forty acres of well improved and highly productive land. A modern home and fine barns are found on the farm, of which he may justly feel proud.

On March 9, 1854, occurred the marriage of our subject to Catherine Beech of New York, whose death occurred April 13, 1902. Unto this union were born six children: Ettie, born in 1856, died at the age of six years; Cora L., born in 1858, died at the age of two years; Mary A., born June 12, 1860, died January 16, 1861; Ogden D. and Oliver A., twins, born August, 1862, and both are deceased, and Allen R., born April 30, 1869, who, April 23, 1889, married Miss Anna Sayers of Leslie. Two children have blessed this union, Ralph Allen, born June 11, 1892, and Roscoe Oliver, born February 5, 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Edwards now run the farm, allowing the father to live in ease, enjoying the fruits of his former toil, and are both members of the M. E. church in Leslie, to which the father also belongs.

Allen Edwards is a very successful farmer and is making a specialty of thoroughbred short horn cattle.

Oliver Edwards came here with his parents in covered wagons and five weeks was the period of time it took to make the trip. They travelled through Ohio and could make about thirty miles in three days. At the time of our subject's arrival in this country, everything was in the wildest state, forests abounding on every side and sixty-five years of residence in a township, where one has lived a life of thrift and energy, lending his efforts to the settling and upbuilding of the country, have brought Mr. Edwards the high esteem of a large circle of friends, who wish for him, during the remaining years of his

life, the comfort and happiness which he has justly earned.

DANIEL M. COOK.

Germany has given to America many of its sturdy sons and energetic daughters, who through their many hard days' labor and interest taken in their adopted country, have helped to make this new world what it is today—the most prosperous country in the world. John and Catherine (Zick) Cook were among those who came from Germany to seek their fortune in the wilds of America. The former's birth occurred April 7, 1832, and the latter's June 10, 1837. Mr. Cook had one brother who came to America with him. Upon his arrival in America, Mr. John Cook settled in New York, living there for two years, when he came to Okemos, Michigan, where he lived for two years, when in 1859 he bought forty acres of wild land in Williamston township, which he cleared and improved and made his home.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. John Cook were born two children, one, the subject of this sketch, Daniel M. Cook, whose birth occurred in this State, April 29, 1859, and a sister, now thirty-six years old, who is the widow of Clare Sullivan, and now resides at home.

Daniel Cook acquired his early education in the district schools of Williamston and started out in Ann Arbor, but was called home at the time of his father's death in February, 1894, to take charge of the farm, where he has since resided, caring for the farm and making a home for his mother and sister.

The father at the time of his death had accumulated a comfortable fortune and a fine property, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres of highly cultivated land, due to the characteristic energy and ability of the German farmer. He was a staunch Democrat

and both he and his wife were German Lutherans and lived their lives in harmony with the teachings of that church.

Mr. Daniel Cook is active in political affairs, casting his vote and exerting his influence for the Democracy. He was honored by the position of School Inspector at one time. In fraternal relations he is a member of the Masonic order, in which he takes an active interest. In 1904 he ran for Representative against Martin Hanlon, but was defeated.

Mr. Cook is successfully engaged in general farming and the raising of graded stock and he and his sister are the owners of one hundred and twenty acres of improved land. He lives in the high esteem of his friends.

FRANK E. CHURCH.

Frank E. Church, private secretary to E. W. Sparrow, and general superintendent of that gentleman's large property interests in the United States and Canada, was born in Lockport, New York, in the year 1864. He is the son of Charles W. and Sarah Church. His father, a native of the Green Mountain state, being thrown on his own resources when only about twelve years of age. Upon the death of his father (our subject's grandfather) he went to Yates, New York, and remained there until 1854. Having learned the trade of a merchant tailor he settled at Lansing and followed that occupation for a number of years before embarking in the mercantile business. In 1873 he became connected with the State Board of Health office and continued in that department until 1902. He is now retired from active work, and has well earned his retirement. He is a Republican—one of the first in Michigan.

Of Mr. Church's six children, two are still living: Frank E. and Arthur W., a resi-

dent of Caro, Michigan. Our subject has passed most of his life in Lansing. He was educated there, attending its high school and graduating from its commercial college in 1881. For a time he worked upon a farm and applied himself to the carpenter's trade.

In 1883 E. W. Sparrow secured Mr. Church's services as bookkeeper and afterwards appointed him his private secretary in active charge of his large and varied interests. Some idea of the responsibilities thus assumed may be gained when it is stated that the former holds large tracts of timber in the West and South of the United States, as well as in Canada. He is also the owner of considerable mineral land and has an extensive real estate business in Lansing. The thirty houses which are in course of erection are under the personal supervision of Mr. Church, who himself buys the material and hires the workmen, none of the building being done by contract.

Our subject was united in marriage in 1890 to Miss Bertha L. Waterbury of Genesee, New York. They have two children, Julia and Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Church are members of the Central M. E. church. Mr. Church is a Mason and Forester. He is a Republican, a good citizen, husband and father, and a successful and honored business man.

J. S. JENKINS.

J. S. Jenkins, who is now successfully engaged in general farming on section one, Aurelius township, is a native son of Michigan, his birth having occurred in Livingston county Sept. 2, 1855, his parents being Nelson and Phebe Howard-Jenkins, who were natives of New York. It was at an early date that the father and mother emigrated westward to Michigan and bought

eighty acres of the government, where the town of Grass Lake now stands. This he sold, however, and took up land in Livingston county, where the Township of Putnam, near Pinckney now stands. Here the father and mother spent their remaining days. The mother died Jan. 14, 1882, at the age of sixty-eight, and the father Oct. 6, 1870, aged sixty-three, and both were interred in the cemetery at Pinckney, Livingston county.

J. S. Jenkins was one of a family of four children, two of whom are living: W. B., a resident of Bay View, and our subject, who acquired his early education in the common schools of Livingston county, where he attended until at the age of seventeen years, he found employment with his father on the farm. In 1872, desiring to start out in life himself, he purchased sixty acres, where he now resides and afterwards bought forty additional acres, owning now in all one hundred acres of land. Mr. Jenkins has practically made all the improvements on this place and has cleared the greatest portion of it.

Our subject has been twice married, the first union being with Miss Adelaide Farnum, daughter of Carlton Farnum of Livingston county, and unto this union one child was born, Eugene F., born Sept. 2, 1869, in California. The second wife bore the name of Mary E. Webb, daughter of Sheldon Webb of Livingston county, and one child was born to this second union, Charles S., born Dec. 14, 1882, now twenty-two years of age and a partner with his father in the farming business. In this they engage in general farming, also giving particular attention to the raising of stock.

Mr. Jenkins is a man who has done considerable traveling, having made two trips to California, the first being made in 1869, and was one of the passengers on the first

train, that had a through ticket from the East to San Francisco, as his ticket read "From Detroit to San Francisco, California."

Eugene, who is now a resident of Nevada and the owner of a large stock ranch, was born in California and is a member of that organization called "The Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West," an organization for those who were natives of that state only. Eugene is extensively engaged in stock raising and is a man of considerable wealth, having come into considerable property from his mother's side of the family, being heir to the Avondale Coal Mines in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Jenkins and the son, Charles, are members of the M. E. church and have taken an active interest in the maintenance and development of it in this locality. Mr. Jenkins affiliates with the Republican party, believing that its men and measures are best fitted for the government of the people. He is also a member of the Grange.

Mr. Jenkins is in every way a self-made man, as he started out in life with little except strong determination, perseverance of purpose and a pair of willing hands. He has steadily worked his way upwards until he has now a desirable property.

ROMAIN CUSHMAN.

Romain Cushman was born March 20, 1853, at Sylvan, Michigan, and was the son of Consider and Charlotte (Smith) Cushman. His parents were natives of the Empire state, where the mother was born November 18, 1817, and the father, June 1, 1818. His father was reared on a farm, and came to Michigan in 1835 and located in the Township of Lima, Washtenaw county. After marriage they went to farming for four years, then ran a hotel for a term of years,

then sold out and purchased a farm of eighty acres in the Township of Sylvan, stayed there four years, then sold out for sixteen hundred dollars and purchased a farm in Sharon of one hundred and sixty acres. Here they stayed for six years, when they rented the farm and again moved back to Lima and purchased what is known as the old Cushman homestead of one hundred and forty-five acres. He kept buying land and adding to the old homestead until he had four hundred and forty acres, then he sold out to his three sons, all but one hundred acres, then later they all sold out, the father moving to Chelsea, and the sons came to Ingham county, where they purchased farms. Later the father purchased one hundred and sixty acres in Sylvan, where they both lived until their death. The father died November 21, 1891, and the mother three years later in November, 1894, leaving the farm to the youngest son. Both were members of the M. E. church. To them were born nine children, two daughters and seven sons, four of whom are living: James, Jerome, Romain and Oliver; Jerome and Romain being twins. The names of the deceased are: Byron, Wesley, Louis, Maria and Elizabeth.

The old Cushman homestead was in the family for over fifty years; was regarded as headquarters for all the social features in that section of the country. About twenty couples were married at the Cushman homestead. Our subject and wife started housekeeping here and their daughter, Anna, was there born.

Our subject was educated in the district schools in the township where his father resided, until the years of his majority. In 1879 Mr. Cushman started out for himself in life, purchasing with his brother a portion of the old homestead, consisting of eighty acres of choice land, all improved.



ARTHUR J. TUTTLE

In March, 1882, he sold out and bought his present farm of one hundred and twenty acres on section twenty-three in Williamston township. Since purchasing this place, Mr. Cushman has built one of the finest residences in the township and two large stock barns. His farm is under a high state of cultivation, denoting thrift and enterprise.

Mr. Cushman was united in marriage June 20, 1880, to Miss Minnie, daughter of Frederick and Frederica Roedel of Sylvan, Washtenaw county. Mrs. Cushman's parents were natives of Saxon, Germany, and after coming to this country first settled at Michigan City, Michigan, afterwards locating in Washtenaw county. Mr. Roedel died in 1863 and Mrs. Roedel in 1883. The father was a blacksmith by trade, which occupation he followed throughout life. He was also an active local M. E. minister. To Mr. and Mrs. Roedel were born seven children, six of whom are living.

To Mr. and Mrs. Cushman were born two children: Anna M., born December 31, 1881, and Ruby E., December 26, 1884. Anna was married December 10, 1902, to Mr. Alonzo Hill, and they make their home with her parents. In addition to general farming, Mr. Cushman has been engaged in buying stock for the past twenty years. He ships to Detroit, Buffalo and Chicago. He is also a heavy feeder for the Eastern market.

The name of Cushman has become a synonym for successful business enterprise.

ARTHUR J. TUTTLE.

Arthur J. Tuttle was born November 8, 1868, on section six of Leslie township in this county. He is a son of Ogden Valorous and Julia Elizabeth Tuttle, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work. His mother, who had been a school teacher, taught him at home until he had finished Sander's sec-

ond reader. He then attended district school No. 2 of Leslie until the spring of 1885, when he entered the Leslie high school. He still continued to live at the home of his parents, driving to the Village of Leslie, a distance of four and one-half miles for school each morning. In June, 1888, he was graduated from the Leslie high school, and in the following October entered the literary department of the University of Michigan. He became a member of the Michigan Iota Beta Chapter of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity; was elected President of Province Delta of that fraternity, and founded the Landa Pi Chapter at the University of Nebraska. He was Historian of the senior literary class of 1892, and Secretary of the 1893 Palladium board. He was graduated from the literary department of the University of Michigan in June, 1892, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. In the fall of that year he entered the law department of the University of Michigan. The following year he studied law with Messrs. Cahill & Ostrander of Lansing, returning to the University of Michigan for his senior year. He was graduated with the law class of 1895, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Immediately after leaving the University he returned to Leslie and opened an office for the practice of law. In the fall of 1898 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Ingham county, and in January, 1899, opened a law office in the City of Lansing. He was re-elected in the fall of 1900, and many important criminal cases were tried by him during the four years he held that office. He is now serving his second term as Chairman of the Republican County Committee, to which office he was first elected in 1902. He was elected President of the Village of Leslie in the spring of 1905, and now holds that office. He has been President of the People's Bank

of Leslie since January 1, 1900. He is interested in farming and various other business enterprises, but devotes nearly all of his time to the legal profession, maintaining his office at both Leslie and Lansing.

He is President of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Alumni Association of Michigan, a member of Leslie Lodge No. 212, Free and Accepted Masons; Leslie Chapter No. 100, Royal Arch Masons; Leslie Council No. 50, Royal and Select Masters; Leslie Chapter No. 155, Order of the Eastern Star; Jackson Commandery No. 9, Knights Templar; Michigan Sovereign Consistory Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Moslem Temple Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Foster Lodge No. 95, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Ingham Encampment No. 22, I. O. O. F.; Leslie Rebekah Lodge No. 317, I. O. O. F.; Mason Lodge No. 70, Knights of Pythias; Mecca Temple No. 56, Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan; Jackson Lodge No. 113, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Leonard Art Tent No. 585, Knights of the Modern Maccabees; Leslie Camp No. 1707, Modern Woodmen of America.

On March 11, 1903, he was married to Jessie B. Stewart, a daughter of William K. and Amanda (Gaulton) Stewart, of Grande Pointe, Michigan. Following their marriage they spent the spring and early summer in Europe, since which time they have lived at Leslie. Their only child, Ruth Beatrice Tuttle, was born March 21, 1904.

JOHN J. TUTTLE (DECEASED).

The life of John J. Tuttle is closely interwoven with the pioneer history of Ingham county. His life was a busy one and from the year 1837, when he located on section 7 of Leslie township, until the time of his death on January 20, 1903, he was intimately associated with the affairs of this county.

He was the son of Jabez and Bessie (Ayres) Tuttle, natives of New York and New Jersey, respectively. Jabez Tuttle was born in 1761 and shortly after his marriage located at Mentz, New York, where he and his good wife came as pioneers. He divided his time between carpenter work, farming and operating a distillery. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War and also in the War of 1812. They were blessed with four sons and three daughters, namely: Phoebe, Sallie, Hannah, Benjamin, James B., John J., and Samuel. Our subject remained at home until he reached the age of 16 years at which time he was bound out to learn the blacksmith's trade at Auburn, New York, but not liking the man to whom he was apprenticed he ran away and went to Weedsport, New York, and there served an apprenticeship at the tanners' and curriers' trade for three years. He then engaged in the tanning business, using his father's old still-house as a tannery and for two years conducted that business.

During the Black Hawk War he took a contract from the government as butcher to supply the friendly Indians with meat, and was located at Chicago, which was then a village of about 1,000 inhabitants. In the meantime he was looking for land which would be suitable for farming purposes. He was disgusted with the low, marshy lands about Chicago, and in November, 1834, returned to New York and there followed farming for two years. It was in the year 1836 that he purchased the east one-half of the northwest quarter of section 7 in the Township of Leslie, and in the fall of the following year he brought his young wife from the comfortable home of her father, to their log cabin in the wilderness, without door, floor or window. His wife's maiden name was Emma Warren, and they were married March 12, 1836, at Palmyra, New

York. She was born at Camden, New Jersey, April 6, 1812. She was a daughter of William and Mary (Horn) Warren, and grand-daughter of General Warren of revolutionary fame. They brought with them from their home in New York a very meager outfit for housekeeping, a good axe and three dollars in money. His best assets were an indomitable will, good sense, and a robust constitution. It was five years after taking up his abode in this western home before a team passed his door or before he was able to see the smoke from any dwelling save his own. His good wife was always ready to help outdoors as well as within and to her good judgment and earnest efforts he gave much credit for the degree of success and prosperity which came to them in later years. In his later years he enjoyed telling his friends of the difficulties and hardships of that pioneer life, and his acquaintances never tired of what he had to say, for he told it well and in an entertaining manner. He would recall how in the winter season with sixteen inches of snow upon the ground he and his wife would roll the great logs into heaps, burn them for the ashes, which they scraped together. The ashes were placed in large sycamore gums holding thirty bushels or more. The lye obtained from these was boiled down in what he called black salts. This was the only article of commerce they were able to produce except maple sugar. The black salts and maple sugar were taken to Jackson and Detroit, and there exchanged for the necessities of life. One of the interesting stories which he used to tell was that of making and marketing his first sugar crop. During the winter season he chopped out the troughs in which to catch the sap and made the wooden spouts for carrying the sap from the tree to the trough. He cut the wood which would be

required for the boiling of the sap and borrowed a five-pail kettle near the City of Jackson in which to boil the sap. This he carried home a distance of nearly twenty miles upon his back. Early in the spring he tapped the trees and while he gathered and carried the sap his wife kept the fire. The sugar thus made he carried across the country into Jackson county, where there were no maple trees, and there received in exchange articles of food needed for the family. He had only good words for the Indians who were his neighbors in those early days. For a time old Johnny Okemos and his tribe encamped upon his land, as did also the Saint Joe Indians. The real beauty of these pioneer stories will never be known again, for he who told them best has left us to return no more. He is still remembered as one of the best story tellers in Ingham county. This gift came in good play during the active years of his life. For fifty years he was a public auctioneer, selling goods at Lansing, Dexter, Jackson and all intervening points. In fact, for many years he was practically the only auctioneer in this locality. He was always jolly and full of fun, and did well his part to keep all who came in contact with him in the same happy frame of mind. He was successful in business, and at the time of his death owned seven hundred sixty acres of the best farming land in Ingham county. He also owned property in the village of Leslie, and was a stockholder in the Peoples' bank in which he had been a director since its organization. When his estate was probated no claim was presented against it by any person. He was a man of very decided convictions in his political views as well as in all other matters. He attended the meeting "Under the Oaks" at Jackson when the Republican party was organized, and voted that ticket at every election and town meet-

ing from that time until his death. During the days of the civil war he was Supervisor for Leslie township; later he was Justice of the Peace for fourteen years, and was Coroner of Ingham county for something like twenty years. His wife died September 2, 1887, but he remained upon his farm and continued his active life until a few days preceding his death. He had three children: the oldest, Sarah Jane, now the wife of Daniel Frary; Ogden Valorous and Celestia R., who was born February 15, 1844, and died September 3, 1863. To such men and women as Mr. and Mrs. John J. Tuttle, Ingham county owes not only its pioneer history, but also its present prosperity.

OGDEN VALOROUS TUTTLE.

The gentleman whose name introduces this biography is a native son of this county, as his birth occurred at the place where he now resides, in Leslie township, on the 17th day of March, 1842. He is the son of John J. Tuttle, one of the early pioneer residents of this locality, of whom extensive mention is made elsewhere in this volume.

The early education of Mr. Tuttle was acquired in the district schools of the home locality, attending during the winter months and assisting his father in the summer. His association with his father in extensive farming enabled him to acquire a practical knowledge of that work, which he has successfully followed throughout life. Succeeding his father in the management of his extensive land interests he has not only maintained the reputation so worthily established, but has by his thorough methods and honorable dealings added a luster to an illustrious name. Occupying a beautiful residence on the old home place, he is the owner of one of the most desirable farming properties in the

State, comprising 960 acres of highly improved and valuable land.

On the 6th day of November, 1867, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth McArthur, at Montezum, Cayuga county, New York, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann (Jones) McArthur.

This union has been blessed with two children, namely: Arthur J., a prominent attorney of this county, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; Grace, the daughter, is the wife of Burt A. Annis, a well-known farmer residing near the Tuttle home.

Mr. Tuttle, in connection with his farming, makes a specialty of raising stock for the market, and is a Director of the People's Bank of Leslie. He is a man of exceptional worth and character and enjoys the esteem and regard of his fellow men.

In politics, he affiliates with the Republican party. The name of Tuttle is inseparably interwoven with the pioneer history of Ingham county and our subject is a worthy successor of a worthy father.

GEORGE CURTIS (DECEASED).

The subject of this sketch whose birth occurred in New York State on the 21st day of October, 1841, was the son of Albert and Phœbe (Smith) Curtis, the former born May 18, 1809, at Marion, N. Y., while the mother's birth occurred May 3, 1813, the same state.

It was in the year of 1850 that George Curtis accompanied his parents to Michigan, and with them located at Etchels Corners, Ingham township.

In 1866 he was united in marriage to Miss Emily, daughter of Amos and Charlotte Wortman, the father having been born in New York in 1803 and departed this life 1894; the mother was also a native of the



ALBERT H. LAYCOCK AND FAMILY

Empire State. Mrs. Curtis was a native of Leslie township, Ingham county, her birth having occurred on the 3rd day of March, 1844. She was one of a family of six children of whom five are now living.

Amos Wortman was one of the earliest settlers of Ingham county, arriving here from Batavia, N. Y., in 1835. He was a man of more than ordinary calibre, and by judicious investment became the possessor of considerable property, owning at one time about half the land where the Village of Leslie now stands.

One year after the marriage of our subject, he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of wild land on section twenty-one, Wheatfield township, and there resided until his death, which occurred the 21st day of February, 1890. This property is now in possession of the widow, and upon this place she now resides, but rents the land.

Unto the union of our subject and wife were born two children: George H., who married Nettie Steffer, he is a graduate of Albion and also took a degree at Ann Arbor, and is now engaged as superintendent of the Gaylord public schools; Minnie, the daughter died April 14, 1890, at the age of nineteen years. Mr. Curtis was one of the most reliable respected farmers of Wheatfield, and enjoyed the esteem and high regard of his fellowmen.

ALBERT H. LAYCOCK.

This brief biography chronicles but a few of the more important events in the life of A. H. Laycock, who was born in Jackson county in 1860, prior to the breaking out of the Civil War. He was a son of Martin and Lovisa Laycock; his father was a native, as was his grandfather, of the Empire State. When Martin was five years of age, his parents removed to southern Michigan and lo-

cated in Jackson county. They took up their land from the Government and made the improvements, which place became their permanent home.

A. H. was but two years of age when his father moved to Ingham county, and settled on a farm of eighty acres, where our subject still resides. But slight improvement had been made on the premises at that time, but during years that have intervened, the forests have been swept away, and in their places are waving fields of grain. The erection of buildings and other improvements have kept pace with the development of the country.

Martin S. Laycock added to the original purchase, from time to time, until he owned a quarter section of choice farming land. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Rice, at Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 19, 1903. The older residents of the township remember him as a man of convictions, always lining up on the right side of every question of morality or public good, exceptionally strong in his advocacy of the principles of temperance. The mother died Nov. 27, 1893. For some eighteen years before his death, Mr. Laycock had rented his farm. Mr. and Mrs. Martin S. Laycock were the parents of four children, all grown to manhood and womanhood, their names and date of birth and other data of interest are respectively as follows: Albert H., born July 15, 1860; Namie E., born Dec. 4, 1863, now the wife of William Morris of Toledo, Ohio; Ida L., born July 15, 1867, now the wife of Walter Rice of Toledo, Ohio; Arthur M., born Nov. 15, 1873, now in Toledo, Ohio.

Our subject grew to manhood on the farm and received his early education in the district schools. In 1900 he went to Toledo, Ohio, and engaged in the machine business with his brother, in which he still retains an interest.

In the spring of 1904 he returned to the farm. In 1882 occurred one of the most important events of his life. He was united in Marriage to Miss Myrtie B., daughter of William Wright, who for many years was a resident and respected citizen of Mason. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Laycock: W. Earl, born Aug. 11, 1885, and Harold J., born Dec. 20, 1891.

In harmony with the customs of the country, Mr. Laycock carries on general farming, growing crops and stock. In politics he is a Republican, having unbounded faith in the leadership of his party, to regulate the affairs, both State and National, and to guide the ship of state into safe harbor.

Mrs. Laycock's father, Wm. Wright, emigrated from England, when but two years of age, and settled in the Township of Aurelius, and was for many years engaged in the wagon making business. He died March 24, 1899. The mother was a native of New York, her maiden name was Susan Rowley, she died June 28, 1894. They were the parents of six children, Mrs. Laycock, being next to the youngest.

Mr. and Mrs. Laycock are yet on the sunny side of life, and happily seem so constituted that the friction that comes to many is a foreign element in their experiences.

JOHN COLE.

All the nearest and dearest associations of a life time are, for our subject, connected with the State in which he resides, as his whole life has been spent in Michigan. He is now located on eighty acres of improved land in Locke township.

John Cole was born in Oakland county, Michigan, March 22, 1841, and was the son of Dyer and Anna (Hunt) Cole. The father of our subject was born in Massachusetts, December 15, 1799 and the mother in Ver-

mont, November 9, 1807. The father was for a time engaged in the grocery business, but later, for forty-five years was a minister of the gospel, being a Wesleyan Methodist. In his early days he was a Whig but later a Republican. Dyer Cole died at the age of eighty-two and the mother lived to the advanced age of ninety-four years. To this couple were born ten children, four of whom are living, our subject being the sixth in order of birth.

John Cole acquired his education in the district schools and when sixteen years of age started out for himself by working at various places and in 1866 took charge of the home place, where he continued until the father's death. He settled in Locke township and bought forty additional acres in 1897.

Mr. Cole is a prominent member of the Democratic party in his community and has attended every county convention (Democrat) as a delegate since he came here in 1866. He was for twenty-five years path-master and socially is connected with the I. O. O. F., No. 205, at Williamston. When he came to Williamston in 1841 there was but one house in the township.

John Cole is what may be termed a self-made man, having had but few advantages and no material pecuniary assistance from his father. By industry, prudence and good management of his agricultural and financial affairs, he has become one of the prominently successful men of Locke township. He is highly respected in his township and among his fellow citizens.

MARTIN LEEMAN.

Martin Leeman was born in Washtenaw county, April 22, 1856. He was the son of Adam and Verona Leeman, who were born in Germany, the father in 1803 and the mother March 27, 1810.

When Adam Leeman came to America in 1852 he brought his wife and six children and first settled in Washtenaw county, where he worked by the day and month for five years, and then purchased forty acres of unimproved land. A small home was erected and the land cleared of the forest and this was their first home in America. After fifteen years Mr. Leeman sold the place and purchased forty-five acres where the family resided until the death of the father which occurred in 1881. The mother died in 1891. Both were active members of the German Lutheran church. Below is given a brief genealogy of their family history: John M., born April 8, 1832, now a retired farmer, residing in Chelsea, Washtenaw county, Christian G., born July 10, 1834, also a retired farmer living in the Village of Chelsea. John was born May 6, 1838, and enlisted, as a private in Company C of the 7th Regiment of Michigan Infantry, and followed the fortunes of his command through many of the hard fought battles of the war. It was this gallant command that effected the crossing of the Rappahannock, which made it one of the most famous regiments in the Army of the Potomac. Young Leeman was killed in the Battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864. To have been a member of this regiment that met the enemy on so many hotly contested fields of battle is sufficient to place the name high on the scroll of American heroes. Fred was born December 22, 1840, and enlisted as private in Company K of the 20th Michigan Infantry and served to the close of the war or three years. He was three times wounded in battle. Among the battles in which he was personally engaged were Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Cold Harbor, and Wilderness. The 20th Infantry was one of the best regiments that went out from Michigan to do service in defense of the glorious old flag and its record stands

undimmed. Mary, born December 10, 1843, the wife of Henry Rene, residents of Washtenaw county, Veronica, born May 22, 1850, is the widow of William Fletcher, living in Chelsea. The father of this family was born March 22, 1803.

Our subject received his early education in the district schools of Washtenaw county; however, after reaching the age of seven years, his opportunities for schooling were limited to three months out of each winter term. At the age of nineteen he left home and started out in life for himself, empty handed. For eight consecutive years he worked for one farmer near the Town of Grass Lake.

February 20, 1883, our subject was united in marriage to Nettie, daughter of Darwin Warner of Washtenaw county. His wife was born August 5, 1860, in Shiawassee county. Mrs. Leeman was born the daughter of Alonzo Spaulding, a native of Vermont, and when a little girl went to live with her uncle and took his name, which was Warner.

Mr. Leeman purchased the farm upon which he now lives in 1883. It contains one hundred and sixty acres of choice land. There was a little clearing on the place at the time with an old house and barn. By dint of hard work and perseverance Mr. Leeman was enabled to make all the improvements and has now a beautiful country home with fine buildings and all the improved modern appliances.

Mr. and Mrs. Leeman have been blessed by the birth of three children: Vernon W., born Jan. 8, 1884; Jessie E., born Feb. 3, 1887, who is a graduate of the Williamston high school; Earl W., born March 21, 1889, still in attendance at the Williamston high school. All are under the parental roof and all give promise of useful and upright lives.

Politically, Mr. Leeman is in sympathy with the Republican party to which he gives

his cheerful support, believing that its principles are best adapted for the government of the American people. The family are among the highly prized citizens of the community. Surrounded as they are with all the necessary comforts of life, the outlook for them is all that could be desired.

WILLIAM CLARK.

William Clark, whose well-improved farm in Bunker Hill township is the indication of the life of thrift and energy which he has led, was born January 28, 1822, at Brutus, Cayuga county, N. Y. His parents were Adam and Elizabeth Clark, both natives of New Hampshire.

At the age of nine years, our subject moved with his father's family to Sandusky, Ohio, and then lived in different parts of Ohio until at the age of twenty he came to Michigan and worked for some years by the month in and about the town of Dexter. During the thirty-first year of Mr. Clark's life occurred an important event, it being his marriage to Mary Ann Foot of Dexter, and this union has been blessed by the birth of one child, Zachariah, who is forty-nine years of age and resides one mile north of the home place. Immediately after the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Clark, they moved to their present home, built a log house and started to clear the land. When the farm came into his possession the land was in an unimproved condition, but with characteristic energy, he began its development, and as the years passed, has made his farm one of the best in the county, and today has two hundred and ten acres of well-improved land, upon which this worthy couple will probably spend the remaining years of their life.

William Clark has five brothers and two sisters, all of whom are dead except one

brother, who lives at Dansville, and is eighty-five years of age, being three years older than our subject. He casts his vote for Republican principles and takes a deep interest in local politics, although not an office seeker.

Mr. Clark started out with no family or pecuniary advantages to aid him and placed his dependence upon earnest, persistent effort, which is the real foundation of all prosperity. In this way he has gradually advanced until now he occupied a creditable and honorable position among the substantial farmers of this county.

CHARLES H. LOWE.

Among the prominent farmers of Stockbridge township we find the name of Charles H. Lowe, who was born Oct. 29, 1854, and was the son of Richard R. and Mahala (Newkirk) Lowe, both natives of New York, where their births occurred in 1808 and 1823, respectively. Our subject's parents were married at Stockbridge in 1839, the father having come to Michigan in 1834. Richard Lowe built the second house in the township and located on seven hundred acres of wild land on sections 2 and 3, which he purchased from the Government and later turned over to our subject's grandfather, Heman Lowe. Richard Lowe came from Detroit to Stockbridge township on foot, as did many a pioneer of those days. The land was greatly improved by the grandfather, and before his death was divided among his heirs.

John Newkirk, the father of our subject's mother, came to Michigan from New York and drove through with an ox team. He was the first blacksmith in Stockbridge and conducted his business under an oak tree, where the Baptist church now stands.

Richard Lowe was a Republican and the

first Sheriff elected in Ingham county. In 1856 he was elected for the second term. He also held several township offices, was a member of the M. E. church and died in 1890. Richard Lowe was an ambitious and progressive man and an active promoter of the interests of his place. Our subject's mother is still living and is at present with a daughter in California.

Charles Lowe is the fifth of eight children: Frances, born in 1842, married Geo. Proctor, and they had one child, Della, deceased. Mrs. Proctor died in 1864; Cassius, born in 1844, lives at West Cliff, Colo., married Eugenia Chappel, and they had three boys: Wirt, Robert and Orrie. Cassius' first wife died and he has again married; Josephine, born in 1846, married Albert Brown, and they reside in Orange, Cal., and have one boy, Eddie; Adelbert, born in 1850, married Dolly Northrup, and they have two children: Ivan and Hazel. Adelbert resides at Corunna and runs the Corunna City Mills; Annie, born in 1852, died in 1878, married Chas. Chapman, and they have had one boy who died when a child; our subject; Clarissa, born in 1856, married John Harris, and they had one child, Flossie. Mr. Harris died in 1903; and the eighth, William born in 1860, died in 1874.

Charles H. Lowe was educated in the district schools and in the Dansville High School. He started out for himself at the age of twenty-one years by renting the father's farm of one hundred and forty acres for five years, and at the end of that time bought the farm, going into debt thirty-two hundred dollars, which he paid and also interest to the amount of sixteen hundred dollars. At this time there were but eighty acres of the place improved, but by hard and strict attention to business he has brought the place to a high state of cultivation, and

today has one of the best properties in his community.

April 10, 1879, Mr. Lowe was married to Miss Addie, daughter of Benjamin and Emeline (Jacobs) Boyce. Mrs. Lowe was born Sept. 3, 1856, in Lyndon township, Washtenaw county. Her father born in New York, Sept. 13, 1824, died Sept. 15, 1896, and the mother born July 22, 1831, died Jan. 1, 1901.

Benjamin Boyce came to Michigan with his father, Samuel Boyce, and settled in Washtenaw county, cleared a great deal of land and at the time of his death owned about three hundred acres of land. Benjamin Boyce was a Democrat, and his wife a member of the M. E. church.

To Mr. and Mrs. Boyce were born three children: Andrew J., born March 20, 1853, married Sylvia Hadley, and they had three children: Wort, Myrtle and Vera, and live in Lyndon township, Washtenaw county; Benjamin F., married Eliza Daniels, and they have two children: Fannie and Fern; and third, Mrs. Lowe.

Unto our subject and wife have been born five children, four living: Josie, born Feb. 11, 1880, married Harvey Hayner, Nov. 12, 1902, residents of White Oak; Bonnie D., born July 1, 1884, a stenographer in Detroit; Rosie N., Jan. 9, 1886, died July 2, 1888; Floyd B., born Sept. 5, 1889, and Gay C., Jan. 10, 1895.

In politics our subject is a Republican. Mr. Lowe is a member of the I. O. O. F. and was the first man to be initiated by Stockbridge lodge. He is also a member of the Gleaners and of the Rebekah's, Camp, and the Encampment.

This family is one of the most highly respected and efficient in the township and all have well fitted themselves for spheres of usefulness.

AMOS C. LAWRENCE.

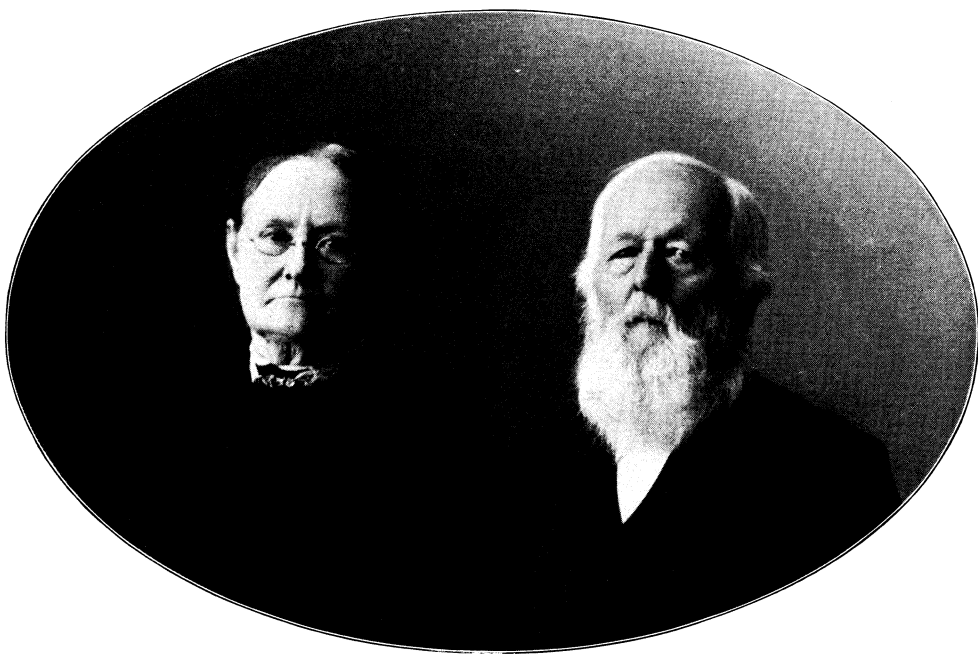
The history of the early settlement, growth and development of the Township of Bunker Hill would not be complete without a record of the activities of Amos Lawrence. He was born in the City of New York, March 17, 1830, the son of Thomas and Phœbe (Clark) Lawrence, the father a native of New Jersey and the mother of New York. The father was a carpenter and learned his trade in the City of Philadelphia. This he followed during the earlier years of his life, in several eastern cities. He emigrated to Michigan in 1832 with his family and settled in the Village of Dexter, where he followed his trade. The family consisted of three sons and one daughter, our subject being the eldest. The other members of the family are: Samuel, born in Dexter, September 1, 1834, died August, 1894; John, born at Dexter, Michigan, January 2, 1837, now resides in California and Mary, born in Jackson, Michigan, April 11, 1839, died July 31, 1868.

Amos Lawrence received his early education at Jackson, and later attended school at Dexter. At the early age of nine years, he was put to work with a farmer, for which he received the princely sum of fifty cents per week, however, the occupation being to his liking, and feeling himself adapted to the work, he kept at it for several years.

One of the most important events in the life of our subject occurred April 25, 1852, when he was united in marriage to Miss Julia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jason Walter of Dexter, who was born in Washtenaw county, April 25, 1834. By dint of economy he had laid by his earnings until he had a sufficient amount to warrant the purchase of a farm. He therefore bought eighty acres of land in the Township of

Bunker Hill, and to this he added from time to time, until he now owns a fine farm of two hundred and twelve acres with good substantial buildings. He has been recognized as one of the leading men of the township for many years. Public-spirited and enthusiastic in any enterprise in which he engages, genial and of a social temperament, Mr. Lawrence numbers his friends by his acquaintances. His fund of pioneer reminiscences is practically inexhaustible. When he moved into his new possession the place was practically in a primitive state. He moved into an unfinished log house and began the improvements, which today rank well with any in the township. Mr. Lawrence, a few years since retired from the farm, taking up his residence at Fitchburg, only a short distance, however, from his old home. His son, Vernon, is in full charge of the farm. Mr. Lawrence has been a great collector of curios and Indian relics. He has one of the finest private collections in the State, valued at several hundred dollars. The deer park, which he has maintained upon his farm for several years, is always a great attraction to the public.

In early boyhood Mr. Lawrence became attached to his dog and gun, and during the earlier days of his married life, he supplied his family and the neighbors with fresh venison and other wild game by the use of his trusty rifle, and during the intervening years, every season, he takes a few days off and enjoys a hunt. It was no unusual thing for him to come in late at night with a deer across his shoulders. Mr. Lawrence recalls having seen the first gang of prisoners brought to Jackson upon the completion of the State prison; there were eight, and they came in a wagon from Detroit. He was present and saw the first locomotive on the Michigan Central that entered the City of Jackson; it ran on



MR. AND MRS. WHEELER GAYLORD

wooden rails from Michigan Center to the city. He well remembers when the law was passed and the government moved the Indians out of the State. Mr. Lawrence had many personal friends among the Indians and used to deal among them.

To Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence have been born three children: Alice Marie, December 26, 1853, now the wife of Menzo Conklin, a farmer residing on section thirty-six, Bunker Hill township, and they have had three children, one only living: Eugene, May 20, 1863, married Miss Belle Havens. He is the proprietor of a general store at Fitchburg and is a successful business man; Vernon, born July 23, 1869, married Mary Mackinder and has three children, while Eugene is the father of two children.

In politics Mr. Lawrence is a conservative Democrat. He has for many years been an active member of the Grange, advocating in every way its principles. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., Stockbridge Lodge No. 40. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, though not members of the M. E. church, are liberal supporters of the society. Having a comfortable competence for his declining years and living in the enjoyment of the consciousness of having lived a life of good citizenship and uprightness Mr. Lawrence is looking toward the "setting of the sun" with a goodly hope of the life beyond.

WHEELER GAYLORD.

There is probably no family in Stockbridge township better known for integrity, enterprise and intelligence than the one represented by the name at the head of this sketch and it is one of those, which have helped to make Ingham county a center for all good influences and a county which is known throughout the commonwealth as one

of the most intelligent and enterprising sections of Michigan.

Our subject was born in Plymouth, Pa., July 23, 1824, and is the son of Henderson and Bethier (Nesbitt) Gaylord, natives of Pennsylvania. The father was born Oct. 9, 1796, and the mother, June 28, 1800. The parents were married in January of the year 1819.

Our subject came to Michigan in April, 1851, and located in Stockbridge township on one hundred and sixty acres of land, forty of which were improved. The balance he cleared, and occupied a log house, which he lived in four years. Later he built a frame house, which was burned one year ago, he is at present engaged in building a large modern residence, which when finished, with all its modern conveniences and improvements, will be an ornament to his fine piece of property.

Henderson Gaylord was a merchant, and later bought a farm in Pennsylvania, which was found to contain coal in large quantities, and our subject received a large income from this property. The father died in 1876, and the mother in February of 1860. The father was a Republican, and both he and his wife were members of the Christian church.

Wheeler Gaylord was the third of seven children: Esther, born in 1819, died in 1877, married Conrad Miller; Sarah, born in 1821, married C. L. Farnum, and is deceased; our subject; Mary, born in 1826, married John W. Danforth, living at Hartford, Conn.; Lydia, born in 1828, died in 1901; Emily, born in 1830, married Rev. John Wilson, died in 1884 at Philadelphia; Asher, born in 1833, was killed in 1865. The last named at the commencement of the Civil War raised a company for the 143d Pennsylvania Infantry, and was elected captain. He was killed at Hatchers' Run, while leading a

charge, and was the only one killed in that company. At the battle of Gettysburg he was wounded in both legs, and at the Wilderness was shot in the breast. A discharge was offered him, because of his disabilities, after this engagement, but he would not accept it. The members of his company were loyal to their captain, and would go anywhere and into any battle if he might be their leader. They had unbounded faith in their captain.

Our subject's education was limited, yet he has added much to his store of knowledge by extensive reading and observation. His early education was acquired at Plymouth. In 1852 Mr. Gaylord was united in marriage with Harriet Cool, who was born Jan. 7, 1829. Her parents were John and Margaret (Sutton) Cool. John Cool came to Michigan in 1836 and located in Unadilla township, Livingston county, on three hundred acres of wild land, part of which he sold and improved the balance. At the time of his death, in 1874, he owned one hundred and twenty acres of the original three hundred and eighty acres north of it. The mother of Mrs. Gaylord died in 1862.

Our subject's wife was one of six children: William S., born Jan. 1, 1821, died Oct. 6, 1889; Charles, Feb. 17, 1822, died May 30, 1892; Andrew, born June 26, 1826, died June 18, 1890; Harriet, wife of our subject; Emeline, born April 25, 1831; Mary Ann, July 27, 1833. Mr. John Cool was a voter for the principles of the Democrat party. He was born Jan. 29, 1797, and the mother, Nov. 21, 1794.

Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler Gaylord are the parents of six children, five of whom are living: Elva, born in 1853, married James Asquith, and to them have been born four children: Edna, Mabel, Lawrence and Marion; Helen, born in 1855, married Horton Reeves, to whom two children have been

born: Wilmot, and Irma; Charles, born in 1856, single and lives with his parents; May, 1860, married A. A. Hall, to whom seven children have been born: Hattie, Grace, Sumner, Hazel, Fern, Glenadine and Gaylord; Elmer, born in 1862, died in 1898. He married Ona Collard, to whom three children were born, one living, named Lloyd; John, born in 1867, married Kittie Watts, to whom three children were born: Lora, Lila and Freda I.

Our subject has never been a candidate for office, though urged at various times to accept nominations.

Mr. Gaylord in the early days was a Whig, but voted for Fremont, and since the organization of the Republican party, has been one of its loyal followers. His handsome farm of 180 acres on section 1 of Stockbridge township give evidence that he understands the work of farming and that he has the enterprise and energy essential to keeping his estate in good condition, and making it abundantly productive.

T. H. LYON.

Among the progressive and energetic farmers of Aurelius township is Theodore H. Lyon, who is the happy possessor of eighty-three acres of good land, under a profitable state of cultivation. Mr. Lyon has for many years been an exhibitor of stock and farm products, both at the local and State fairs, and always carried away a fair proportion of blue ribbons. He is one of those who believe that it pays best to grow the best, whether of stock or crops. He keeps a fine herd of registered short-horn cattle, has a flock of pure bred shropshire sheep; all the stock kept on the premises shows good breeding. He is one of the oldest growers of light brahma fowls in the State.

Mr. Lyon was born in the Township of Scio, in Washtenaw county, Michigan, May 27, 1844. His parents L. M. and Luna (Lane) Lyon were natives of the Empire State. His father was born March 4, 1804, and his mother February 6, 1812. His father came to Michigan in an early day, when the City of Ann Arbor was little more than a burg. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres of wild land located in Scio township while yet a resident of New York state, and when he came in 1830 to settle upon his possessions he employed a "land looker" to assist him in locating his land, and together, after three days work, they were enabled to find the survey posts. Two years later he took to himself a life partner. Before coming to Michigan, Mr. Lyon was engaged as a bank clerk for a time. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, he early acquired a good education, and after locating in Washtenaw county taught school for eighteen years. He managed to make improvements from year to year until he owned an improved farm of two hundred and fifty acres with good, substantial buildings. In the year 1876 he sold out his farm, located in Ann Arbor and lived a retired life. The old homestead is now in possession of one of the sons.

Theodore H. Lyon was united in marriage to Miss Mary B. Ruckman of Saline, October 4, 1867. Three children have been born to them, and they also have an adopted son, all are living upright and useful lives. They are: Eden R., born February 23, 1866, now a minister of the gospel connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, is married to Helen Gibbs, sister of Rev. N. E. Gibbs of Michigan Conference, and they have two children; Herbert G., born March 18, 1871, a farmer living near his father's, married Laura Miles, has two children. He served one year in Michigan 31st regiment in

the Cuban war. Mary Ann, born September 1, 1875, now the wife of Fay Pierce. Mr. Pierce is a farmer and resides in Eaton Co. They have no children. S. M., born Nov. 5, 1877, married Miss Edith Pierce, a sister of his sister's husband. He is engaged in the railway mail service and resides at Charlotte, Michigan. Mr. Lyon is a thorough believer in education, and has given to all his family good educational advantages. Three of his children graduated from the Eaton Rapids high school, two later graduated from the State Normal at Ypsilanti. His son S. M. Lyon passed the highest examination for mail service in the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan, and was awarded the prize for being the best in his district in the above states for railroad mail clerk.

When twenty-one years of age Mr. Lyon bought eighty acres of unimproved land in Ingham county, he immediately set himself to the task of improving it. As it was not just to his liking he sold it after a few years to a good advantage and purchased eighty acres near Mason. This was his home for several years. He sold forty acres at an advanced price and traded the balance for his present farm. It was heavily timbered at the time of purchase, but Mr. Lyon has brought it out of the wilderness and made it an attractive rural home. By economy, good judgment and perseverance, he is now in comfortable circumstances, and he well knows how he came by his worldly possessions. His wife who during all the years of their wedded life had been to him a helpmate, indeed, died August 17, 1903, and was buried in the Eaton Rapids cemetery. She was a woman of strong Christian character and impressed the virtues of her life upon her children. For many years both Mr. and Mrs. Lyon have been active exemplary members of the M. E. church so-

ciety. Mr. Lyons was again married September 28, 1904, to Mrs. Emily S. Doane, a lady of good presence and ability, and possessing a strong Christian character, who looks well to the affairs of her household.

Politically Mr. Lyon is in principle a Prohibitionist, though he sometimes affiliates with the Republicans. First of all he is a staunch temperance man.

Mr. Lyon is the sixth of a family of eight children, seven of whom are still living, two of whom served in the Civil War. Any community would be the better by the introduction of such families as Mr. Lyon's, all united in a harmonious influence for the betterment of society. It is well that there are to be found, even in these days of degeneracy, men who are anchored to the truth—men the influence of whose lives is for the moral and spiritual uplifting of those about him. Like an echo going on and on until lost in the distance, so the good deeds that men do go down the ages until they reach the farthest borders of time. The world has always recognized the virtue of right living, though many forget its practice. Many friends wish for Mr. Lyon that he will live to enjoy his possessions to a ripe old age, and bear in mind the words of Solomon: "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor rather than silver and gold."

GEORGE H. GODFREY, LANSING.

George H. Godfrey, engaged in the general carpet cleaning business, is a native of Thamesford, Canada. The date of his birth November 23, 1850. He is a son of Joseph S. and Juliett C. Godfrey; father and son being born in the same town, the former December 4, 1828. He died in 1902 at the age of seventy-four, and is buried in Lansing.

The father of our subject came to Ingham county with his parents when one year old, the family settling at Cowden Mills, Onondaga township. Here the grandfather took up one hundred and sixty acres of woodland and cleared it for a homestead, his wife (the grandmother of our subject) living to the venerable age of ninety-six years.

Joseph S. Godfrey, the father, although the sum total of his book learning was condensed into two winter's of schooling, was a forceful character and a natural inventor. He had mastered two trades, those of a carpenter and cabinet-maker, and was the inventor of many ingenious devices. He was the inventor of many ingenious devices. He was the originator of a steam canal boat, the patent for which he sold for fifteen thousand dollars. He also invented a rotary pump, and after manufacturing it to some extent, sold out his enterprise and founded the carpet cleaning business, the basis of that now conducted by George H. the son. He also invented a revolving mouldboard plow, which was manufactured in Pittsburg, Pa.

Our subject received his early education in the Leslie district schools, commencing to learn the carpenter's trade from his father when he had reached the age of twelve. This line of handiwork he followed for fifteen years. His next distinct move in life was to buy fifty acres of land southeast of Leslie, just across the road from the little old district school where he received all the education which he ever derived from books. This tract he cleared, tilled and otherwise improved, engaging in mixed farming until 1892, when he sold his property, came to Lansing and went into the business with which he is at present connected. It is very prosperous. The proprietor also owns considerable town property and is about to build a commodious

residence, which will be a credit to his taste, and an ornament to the City of Lansing.

Mr. Godfrey married Christina daughter of Frederick Leadley of Jackson county, Michigan. Carl W., their first child, was born July 28, 1875, and is now engaged in the carpet business at Galesburg, Ill.

The second child, Joseph S., named for the grandfather, was born April 19, 1880, and married Miss Grace McKrill, daughter of Benjamin McKrill, a blacksmith, and a resident of Lansing. One child has been born to them, Georgeanna.

Our subject's identification with secret and benevolent orders is confined to his membership in the Elks of Lansing, and the I. O. O. F. Foster Lodge No. 9 of Leslie.

GEORGE W. GULICK.

George W. Gulick was born in Ogden, Cayuga county, N. Y., April 3, 1826. His parents were natives of New Jersey, the father having been born in 1786 and died in 1849 at the age of sixty-three. His mother, Mary Van Ortwick, died at the age of seventy-seven years. When Mr. Gulick was five years of age, his parents moved to Independence, Oakland county, Michigan, and purchased a tract of eighty acres of wild land, which they cleared and improved, erecting comfortable farm buildings thereon, where they resided until their death.

The elder Gulick was the only member of the father's family who ever came to this State. In life he supported the Democrat ticket with his vote, but never aspired to or held office, except in the township.

Our subject was one of twelve children born to his parents, only four of whom are now living. The names and place of residence are as follows: Adelia, wife of Davenport Terry, lives in Oakland county; Sarah, wife of Daniel Fenkbower of Macomb

county; Mary, the wife of George Porter of Williamston, and our subject, who received his early education in the district schools of Oakland county, remaining at home on the farm with his parents until twenty-two years of age, after which for three years he worked out by the month, as a farm hand.

The important event in life to Mr. Gulick was his marriage, January 1, 1852, to Miss Amanda, daughter of John D. and Fanny (Holcomb) Capin of Niagara county, N. Y., where she was born October 27, 1833. Her father was born October 27, 1805, and her mother, March 28, 1815. Mrs. Gulick's parents settled in Oakland county in 1836, where they bought eighty acres of wild land, which they cleared up and made their home for several years, when they sold out and came to Williamston, and purchasing a farm there, lived on this place until death. Mrs. Gulick was the oldest of a family of eight children, six of whom are now living: Almira, wife of Henry Willgus of Williamston; Alzina, now Mrs. J. T. Van Ostron of Williamston; James and Henry are living on the home farm near the village and William is a veterinary surgeon in Williamston.

Soon after marriage Mr. and Mrs. Gulick moved into a log house, which they had erected on eighty acres of wild land, purchased a short time before. There they have since lived and have met with gratifying success in life, Mr. Gulick having at one time no less than four hundred acres of land, which he has very generously parcelled out among his children, retaining for himself and wife but eighty acres of the old homestead. They are bountifully blessed in the gift of eleven children, the first born were twins, born in 1855 and died in infancy; Perry, born January 26, 1857, a farmer at Williamston; Anna, died at the

age of four years; Nettie, born July 4, 1863; John, March 9, 1864, resides in Illinois; Bert, March 18, 1868, lives in Williamston and is a farmer; Elmer, born December 21, 1873, also a farmer; Joe, December 7, 1880, married Nellie Lang of Woodhull, Michigan, and resides with his parents; Grace, the wife of Stephen Eberley, residing in Williamston, and the last born died in infancy.

Mr. Gulick, though a man of good social qualities, has never taken time to associate himself with fraternal organizations, deeming his interests best served by giving his attention to his personal matters. He has carried on general farming and made it profitable. Surrounded by children and grandchildren, Mr. and Mrs. Gulick are going down the shady side of life, enjoying the confidence of their many friends.

CHARLES S. FOSTER.

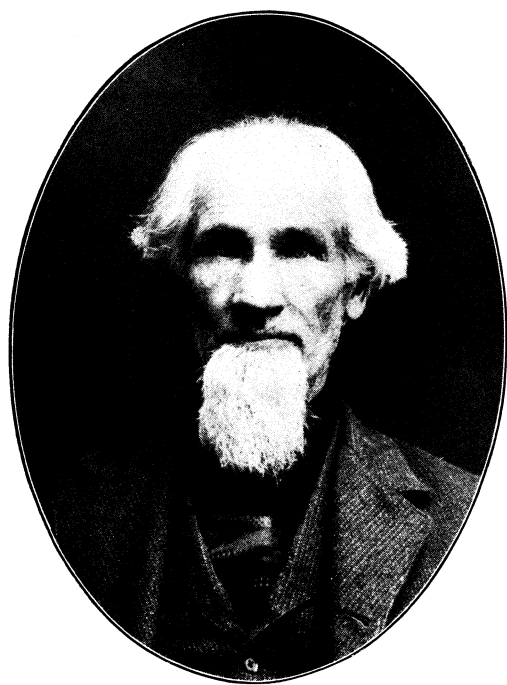
Charles S. Foster is the owner of a farm of one hundred and fifty two acres on Section 3 of Meridian Township, which is a model of agricultural neatness and productiveness, its good features in this direction being beautified by the taste and judgment of the owner. The improvements on this place are of a modern nature and speak of the ability of its owner in the occupation of farming.

Charles S. Foster was born in Meridian township July 3, 1858, and is the son of Charles and Christina (Nicholas) S. Foster, natives of England. The father was born Oct. 24, 1824, and died May 17, 1893, and the mother, born March 24, 1828, died April 24, 1904. Our subject's parents were married in England and came to America on their wedding trip. They first stopped with relatives in Pontiac and the father came on foot to Meridian township and bought

eighty acres of wild land on Section 13. Here he built a log house and here they spent their lives. At the time of his death the father owned two hundred and seventy-five acres. He was always a Republican, but would never consent to hold office. Mr. Foster was proud of the fact that he was never on the witness stand. He retired from active life and lived in Okemos seven years previous to his death.

Our subject is one of ten children, seven living: William, died at the age of thirteen years; Henry, lives at Hazlett Park, has three children, Sydna, Nellie and Lena; Thomas, died at the age of twenty-six years; Agnes, the wife of E. R. Blair, overseer of the Agricultural farm, lives at the Agricultural College, and is the mother of three children, Charles, Ethel and Benjamin: John, lived at Okemos, his first wife was Jennie Cook, three children, one dying in infancy. Kittie and Ruth, his second wife was Mila Burger, four children, Mary, Jay, Vera and Fay. John died April 7, 1905. Walter is a physician at Port Huron. His first wife was Emma Armstrong and the second, May Onlay. He has two children, Walter and Rex; Ella, now Mrs. A. W. Robey of Bath, Clinton county. She is the mother of two children, Edith and Merle, deceased; Clifford is a stock buyer at Hazlett Park and owns the old homestead; Bertie died at two years of age.

Our subject was educated in the district schools of Meridian township, and also attended the Williamston High School for one term. At the age of twenty-two he bought a farm of eighty acres and from time to time has added to his possessions. The place is adorned by a large frame residence and two immense barns. He was married May 11, 1880, to Mary E. Kuhn, born in Livingston county, Oct. 7, 1861. She was the daughter of Martin and Ellen (Smith)



HIRAM D. LEE



MRS. HIRAM D. LEE

Kuhn, natives of Livingston county, N. Y. Her parents first lived in Livingston county, Michigan, then in Clinton county. After the death of the father, Mrs. Kuhn married J. F. Saltmarsh of Okemos. Mrs. Foster had one own brother who died at the age of three years. She had one half brother, deceased, and one half sister, living at Collegeville, children of J. F. Saltmarsh.

To our subject and wife have been born fifteen children, three of whom are dead: Martin Burr, born May 23, 1881, married Edna Foote, has one child, Gertrude, and lives in Lansing; William Earl, Aug. 15, 1882, at home; Roy Austin, Jan. 22, 1884; Ard Raymond, Nov. 18, 1885; George Edgar, Sept. 10, 1887, died Feb. 2, 1903; Roseltha, May 16, 1889; Charles Norman, Feb. 10, 1891; Carl and Clare, twins, born Aug. 2, 1892, Clare died Sept. 17, 1893; Ethel, Jan. 1, 1894; Ferris, Sept. 25, 1895; Russell, died Jan. 21, 1900, two years old; Walter, July 18, 1898; Olive, March 5, 1900, and Theodore Roosevelt, Sept. 11, 1903.

Mr. and Mrs. Foster are members of the M. E. church, as were both of their parents. In political views he is a Republican and fraternally belongs to the Maccabees, M. W. of A. and Masons, also the Grange.

Mr. Foster is engaged in mixed farming and is meeting with the success which he merits.

HIRAM D. LEE.

Hiram D. Lee, one of the honored early settlers of Bunkerhill township, where he is now engaged in farming, has been a resident of this locality since 1867, arriving here on the 15th day of March in that year. Here he bought forty acres of land, located on section four, which he began to improve; and enlarged his first home, which was a log house, already built when he bought the place,

and there resided until 1894, when he erected a more commodious dwelling, in which he now makes his home. Upon the first day of November, 1860, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Bell, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hudson) Bell. Her parents were natives of England as was also Mrs. Lee, as her birth occurred in Lincolnshire in 1842. The Bell family emigrated to America in 1850, arriving in New York, where they remained for six months and then came to Michigan and settled in Washtenaw county, in Dexter township.

The father was a farmer by occupation and he began improvements upon his land, upon which he built a pioneer home of logs, which was afterwards supplemented by a more modern dwelling. Here he and his good wife lived until their death, which occurred when he was seventy-five years of age and she, seventy-nine.

Hiram Lee, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Washtenaw county, born in Dexter township on the 10th day of April, 1836. He is the son of Jonathan and Maria (Hawkes) Lee, who were natives of Vermont. The parents were married in that state, and in 1832 decided to cast their lot with the pioneers and emigrated westward and settled in Washtenaw county, Michigan. Here he purchased a government claim of one hundred and sixty acres of unimproved land, which his father-in-law, Paul Hawkes, had taken up for him. Upon this place the father erected a pioneer dwelling of logs and there resided until the son, Hiram was seven years of age and then moved to Marion, Livingston county, where he resided for about seven years. From there he went to Jackson county, where he resided for eight years and then returned to Washtenaw county, where he died at the age of sixty-seven years while the mother died at the age of eighty-four.

Unto Hiram Lee and his wife have been born nine children, seven of whom are living: Clarissa, born September 17, 1861, now deceased; Ida M., born October 27, 1863; Herbert H., born June 19, 1866; Marietta, born April 2, 1868; Henry G., born January 2, 1870; William, born July 20, 1871, now deceased; Frederick T., born October 15, 1873; Katie R., born March 3, 1875, and Nellie E., born April 22, 1879.

Mr. Lee enlisted in 1862 on the 15th day of August in Co. B., 26th Michigan Volunteer Infantry and served three years and nine months in defense of the Nation's honor. He was discharged at Alexandria, May 27, 1865, in the hospital.

Mr. Lee affiliates with the Republican party, although he cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas. He has taken an active interest in local politics and has served as justice of the peace for eight years and as school director for a number of years. Hiram Lee has been a prosperous man. At the outset of his career he had no special advantages to assist him, but the strength of his character has been manifest in his determination and close attention to his business duties. Gradually he has progressed and the prosperity which he is today enjoying is a just reward for his honorable efforts.

HENRY L. LEONARD.

Henry L. Leonard was born in Wayne county, Michigan, May 15, 1857. His father, Lorenzo D. Leonard, was a native of the Empire State, born May 11, 1827. Caroline (Dunbar) Leonard was born in Michigan, December 29, 1839.

Mr. Leonard's grandfather came to Michigan in 1844. At the time our subject's father was about eighteen years of age, he came with his parents and settled in Wayne county. His father found employment as

a month farm hand on a farm. After a time he purchased forty acres of timber land, making some improvements on same, when it was sold and he came to White Oak, Ingham county, and purchased one hundred acres of land, having upon it minor improvements, consisting of a small board house. This land he continued to improve and placed under a good state of cultivation, erecting fine buildings and ever afterwards made it his home. His death occurred November 30, 1904. At the time of his father's first settlement in this State, Indians roamed through the woods everywhere. A strange white face would have been almost a greater curiosity in those days than that of an Indian. Wild game was plenty, such as deer, bear, wolves and wild turkeys. Nearly every pioneer kept a trusty rifle and wild game was a common food.

Mr. Lorenzo Leonard affiliated with the Democratic party and was a zealous member of the Free Methodist society. He never held public office preferring to give his time to his own personal affairs. The mother's people were natives of Michigan.

Henry L. Leonard was the eldest of four children, and while yet in his teens, worked by the month as a farm hand. His first purchase of real estate was that of thirty acres of land in the Township of Leroy, to this he added forty acres. This land he improved and it was his home for some time. He sold it in 1894 and bought eighty acres of land on section twenty-seven, about half of which was cleared and a small house was on this place. Since the purchase of this place, Mr. Leonard has erected new buildings, including a house, barn and other buildings; giving the place a modern and up-to-date appearance. He is counted as one of the progressive and industrious farmers of his community. He has given considerable study to the political situation and

his views harmonize with those of the silver Democracy, lining up with the Bryan faction. In his religious views, he is liberal.

Mr. Leonard was united in marriage October 12, 1879, to Para L., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Jones. The father came to Michigan from Vermont, having been born there in 1832, and first settled in the Township of Iosco, Livingston county. His first purchase of real estate was forty acres of land located in Leroy township. He has cleared this, and upon it made many improvements and this is today the family home. Mrs. Jones was a native of New York, where she was born in 1837. She was the mother of four children. After coming to Michigan the Jones' experienced all the hardships common to people of moderate circumstances in a new country. Dexter, Washtenaw county, was the nearest store and postoffice. To this place trips were made with an ox team to procure provisions and other necessities of the family. Mrs. Jones passed away at the ripe old age of sixty-six years, March 16, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Jones were for many years highly respected members of the M. E. church.

To Mr. and Mrs. Leonard have been born five children: Charles, October 20, 1880, is married and lives in the Township of Wheatfield; Lila, born March 21, 1884, died October 14, 1898, aged fourteen years; Wellington R., October 20, 1888, at home with his parents; Ernest L., April 10, 1894, and Franklin H., October 2, 1899. Four dutiful sons are indeed an inheritance of which the parents may justly feel proud.

Mr. Leonard's farming operations are common to those in his locality; stock raising and mixed farming. He has never sought office, preferring to devote his time to his private affairs. His townsmen have twice elected him to the position of Commissioner of Highways.

RUDOLPH LOOMIS, LANSING.

Rudolph Loomis, circuit court stenographer for the thirtieth district, was born in Livonia, Wayne county, Michigan, in the year 1868. His father is a native of western New York, but came to Wayne county, Michigan, when he was a boy of twelve and during most of his mature life was a farmer. He is now living a retired life in Lansing.

When Rudolph was two years of age his parents removed to Delta township, Eaton county, Michigan, where four years afterward his mother died. He lived with his father until 1878, since which time, he being then a boy of ten, he has virtually supported himself. At first he worked on a farm by the month; then he supported himself by doing odd pieces of work in Grand Ledge for his board while attending school, until he reached the age of eighteen. Despite the responsibilities cast upon him so young he had become so proficient in his studies at this time that he obtained a position as a country school teacher.

It was during this period that he entered the home of Hon. Jacob L. McPeck, a lawyer of Grand Ledge, acting as his office boy, with the ultimate object of studying the profession. As a step toward that end he commenced the study and practice of stenography and typewriting, it being also his desire to make himself as useful as possible to his patron and friend, Mr. McPeck. At length Mr. Loomis became so fascinated with his work that he abandoned the idea of studying law and devoted himself entirely to his stenographic course.

In the spring of 1888 Mr. Loomis accepted his first position with R. A. Montgomery of Lansing, at the same time doing the stenographic work of Hon. Frank L. Dodge. He was thus employed for a period

of eighteen months, studying and practicing incessantly, especially in the field of court reporting. His industry and rapidly acquired proficiency soon drew the attention of Henry F. Walsh, who for a number of years had been the official reporter for Kent county circuit, and who was also proprietor of a general reporting business in Grand Rapids. In September, 1889, Mr. Loomis entered the employ of the gentlemen named, his time being mostly spent in reporting cases brought before justice, police and the United States courts. This experience resulted in thoroughly familiarizing himself with the most modern methods of reporting, transcribing and typewriting all classes of court proceedings. He returned to Lansing in February, 1890, and established an office of his own, which was crowded with business from the first day of opening.

In February, 1891, Mr. Loomis was appointed to his present official position as circuit court stenographer for the newly erected thirtieth district, composed of Ingham and Livingston counties. In the general reporting department of his business he has made a specialty of reporting conventions, the proceedings of five important gatherings having been recorded by him in 1904.

Mrs. Loomis is also a shorthand reporter of acknowledged skill and ability. She was formerly Miss Mattie Messenger, daughter of Dr. and Susan Messenger, of Grand Ledge, their marriage occurring in December, 1891. Their one child died in infancy.

Mr. Loomis' standing in the community, aside from that which he has earned professionally, is illustrated by his election as Alderman from the sixth ward in 1901 and 1903, again in 1905, and his selection in the latter year as President of the Common Council. Being a practical, successful man, who has advanced to the front solely by vir-

tue of his own strength and determination, he has naturally taken an active interest in local politics. He is also prominently identified with such secret and benevolent orders as the Masonic, Modern Woodmen, and Knights of Pythias.

SOLON C. LANE, ONONDAGA TOWNSHIP.

Solon C. Lane is pleasantly located on a farm on section five of Onondaga township. He was born May 23, 1859, in Broom county, N. Y., and was the son of Jonathan D. and Sarah (Conklin) Lane. The father was born October 18, 1826, in New York and died June 7, 1889, while the mother was born in New York, November 13, 1827, and died December 19, 1883. The mother's parents were the founders of Conklin, N. Y.

Our subject's grandfather settled in Ann Arbor with his family in 1833 and the next year came to Onondaga township, where he took up six hundred and forty acres of government land. The father of our subject was the first boy in Onondaga township, and his oldest sister, Anna Lane, taught the first school in the township. He lived with his parents until he grew to manhood, and went back to New York and was married there to Sarah Conklin, November 12, 1850. They then came to Ingham county and made a specialty of buying and selling land for a time. After this he made his home here until his death. The father was a Republican and fraternally was connected with the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W., while he and his wife were members of the M. E. church.

Jonathan Lane was the father of three children: our subject; George, born December 1, 1863, scalded to death October 10, 1864; Oscar, born July 23, 1867, married Ida Canfield and they live in Lansing, and have three children: Clarence, aged twelve,

William and Irvin. Our subject's mother was of a family of nine children.

Our subject received his early education in the district schools of Onondaga township and later at the Leslie high school. At the age of twenty-one he went to Iowa and was employed in the bridge building department for the C. R. I. and P. Railway Co., with T. B. Graham as manager of the work. He came back to Onondaga in 1882 and spent the winter visiting in New York.

February 14, 1884, Solon Lane was united in marriage to Miss Rilla Blodgett, who was born October 26, 1866, in Hamlin, Eaton county, Michigan. She was the daughter of Isaac and Marie (Meeker) Blodgett and her father is at present a resident of Eaton Rapids, and is seventy years of age, as is also her mother a resident of this place. Mrs. Lane has one brother and two sisters, all residents of Eaton Rapids and its vicinity.

Jonathan Lane's brother, David, and also a nephew, Daniel Woodin, served in the Third Michigan Cavalry during the civil war.

To our subject and his wife have been born two children: Arthur, December 1, 1885, attending school in Eaton Rapids, and Louis T., December 9, 1891, who is at home. Our subject is a Republican and served three terms as Supervisor and was also Highway Commissioner for two years. While a member of the Board of Supervisors he served as a member of the Board of Equalization, Chairman of Poor Committee, and Chairman of Committee of County Officer's bonds. He is fraternally allied with the Masons and is financier of the A. O. U. W. and also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Mrs. Lane is a member of the M. E. church of Eaton Rapids. Both our subject and wife are highly respected people in the

Township of Onondaga, and are valuable acquisitions to society in that locality.

For the benefit of posterity, Mr. Lane has carefully prepared a record dating from 1635, as follows:

GENEALOGICAL RECORD.

The descendants of William Lane, of Dorchester:

I. 1. *William Lane, came to Dorchester, with his adult family in 1635. He died 1654.*

II. *Children of William Lane, (1):*

2. I. George Lane came to Hingham, one of its original inhabitants, 1635.

3. II. Andrew Lane came with his father and brother, 1635; m. Triphene.

4. III. Elizabeth, m. Thomas Rider, lived in Boston.

5. IV. Mary, m. — Long, lived in Hingham, widow in 1690, m. Joseph Farnsworth.

6. V. A daughter, wife of Thomas "Linskhorne" (Lincoln) of Hingham.

7. VI. A daughter, wife of Nathaniel Baker of Hingham.

III. *Children of George Lane of Hingham, (2):*

8. I. Ebenezer.

9. II. Josiah.

10. III. Peter.

11. IV. Sarah, m. — Lewis.

12. V. Elizabeth, m. — Poor.

13. VI. Mary, m. — Ellis.

14. VII. Joseph.

III. *Children of Andrew Lane of Hingham, (3):*

15. I. Andrew, m. Elizabeth, daughter of Mark Eames, Dec. 5, 1672. She died Nov. 12, 1727.

16. II. John, baptized June 30, 1648, died in Norton, November 23, 1712. His first wife, Mehitable Hobart; m.

in Hingham, June 18, 1614, his second wife, Sarah —.

17. III. Ephraim, m. Ruth Stevenson of Attleboro, Jan. 10, 1716. Had seven children in Norton. The family now in Norton probably his descendants.

18. IV. Joshua, baptized Aug. 20, 1654.

19. V. Deborah, baptized June 20, 1656; m. William Sprague, Dec. 30, 1674.

20. VI. Hannah, baptized Oct. 17, 1658.

21. VII. Abigail, m. David Stodder, 27th Dec., 1665.

IV. *Children of John Lane by Mehitable, his first wife, (16):*

22. I. Samuel, b. 16th March, 1718, in Hingham, d. in Attleboro, 7th Dec., 1725.

23. II. Priscilla, b. the 15th March, 1720.

24. III. Mary, b. in Hingham, April 23, 1862.

25. IV. Asaph, b. in Hingham, July 21, 1685; m. Elizabeth —.

Children of second wife:

26. V. John, b. Attleboro, Feb. 18, 1695-6; m. Keziah Tiffany of Attleboro, June 5, 1734.

27. VI. Sarah, b. Jan. 11, 1698-9; d. Jan. 18, same year.

28. VII. Benjamin, b. Feb. 13, 1700; m. Hepzebah Moss, Sept. 15, 720. She died Nov. 28, 1749; had 11 children in Norton.

29. VIII. Sarah, b. in Attleboro, June 22, 1701.

30. IX. Meletiah, b. in Attleboro, June 8, 1703.

31. X. Ebenezer, b. in Norton, April 6, 1707; m. Elizabeth Follet of Attle-

boro, and was drowned in going over narrow passage, Dec. 9, 1742, with Jonathan and Robert Follet.

V. *Children of Samuel Lane, (22):*

32. I. John.

33. II. Ebenezer, b. 1712; in 1735 m. Bethiah Shaw, who d. Jan. 19, 1787, aged 91. He died 1791.

V. *Children of Ebenezer Lane, son of John Lane, (31):*

34. I. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 19, 1735.

35. II. Mary, b. June 19, 1737.

36. III. Sarah, b. Feb. 26, 1739.

37. IV. Priscilla, b. May 15, 1741.

38. V. Susannah, b. March 1, 1742-3.

V. *Children of John Lane, (26):*

39. I. Esther, b. Sept. 20, 1735, in Attleboro.

40. II. Amos, b. in Attleboro, Dec. 28, 1738.

41. Child of Asaph Lane, (25) Elizabeth, b. in Attleboro, Jan. 16, 1713.

VI. *Children of Ebenezer Lane, (33):*

42. I. Olive, b. Sept. 19, 1736.

43. II. Bethiah, b. Sept. 1738; m. — Packwood.

44. III. David, b. April 30, 1741; died unmarried, wounded in French war.

45. IV. Batsy, b. Aug. 27, 1743; m. — Alvord, afterwards — Smith; d. at Northfield, between 1813 and 1820, childless.

46. V. Keziah, b. Feb. 11, 1745; m. — Nutting of Thomaston, Maine. I understood was drowned.

47. VII. Ebenezer, b. Feb. 10, 1747; d. in Northampton, June 6, 1808; m. 1. Phœbe Parsons, who d. Nov. 12, 1781, no living children. 2, Martha Phelps, who d. at Northampton, 1785 (?). 3, Marian Chandler, nee Griswold, who d. June, 1829.

49. VIII. Nathan, b. March 20, 1750;

- d. March 17, 1817; m. Dorcas Muscroft, b. March 1, 1817. She d. Sept. 8, 1839, aged 90.
50. IX. Lucia, b. June 9, 1752; d. at Northampton, about 1808, unmarried.
51. X. George, b. Nov. 29, 1754; d. about 1799 at Charlesworth, Mass.
52. XI. Daniel, b. Nov. 29, 1756; m. Abigail Allin of Cumberland, Feb. 28, 1782; d. 1812, childless.
- VII. *Children of Ebenezer Lane, (47):*
By first wife none surviving.
By second wife, Martin and Martha, b. at Northampton, 178—.
53. Martin Lane of Cambridge, m. Lucretia Swah, 1809.
54. Martha Lane of Worthington, m. Major William Swan.
55. Ebenezer Lane, by third wife, b. Sept. 17, 1793.
- VIII. *Children of Martin Lane, (53):*
56. I. Mary Swan.
57. II. Martha, m. Mackintosh.
58. III. Sarah Swan.
59. IV. Elizabeth Meriot.
60. V. Lavinia.
61. VI. George Martin.
62. VII. Jane Lucretia.
63. VIII. Susan Minot.
- Children of Martha Swan, (54):*
64. I. Martha, living.
65. II. William, killed by Indians in Kansas.
- Children of Ebenezer Lane, (55):*
66. I. Ebenezer, b. at Elyria, Ohio, Aug. 6, 1819; m. Pallas E. Anderson, Jan. 21, 1845.
67. II. Frances Elizabeth, b. Oct. 12, 1822, at Norwalk, Ohio; m. A. Chesebro.
68. III. William Griswold, b. at Norwalk, Feb. 12, 1824; m. Elizabeth Deodate Griswold, Nov., 1850.
- IX. *Children of Ebenezer Lane, (66):*
69. I. Ebenezer, b. at Sandusky, Aug. 25, 1847.
70. II. Frances Griswold, b. at Sandusky, June 21, 1850.
- Children of Frances Elizabeth Chesebro (67) and Alfred Chesebro.*
71. I. William Lane, b. at Mansfield, Aug. 1, 1846.
72. II. Alfred Ludlow, b. in Springfield, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1850.
73. III. Catherine Griswold, b. at Sandusky, May 22, 1853.
74. IV. Charles Griswold, b. at Sandusky, Dec. 18, 1855.
- Children of W. G. and Elizabeth D. Lane, (68):*
75. I. Elizabeth Griswold, b. at Sandusky, Oct. 25, 1851.
- VII. *Children of Martin Lane, (49):*
76. I. Daniel, b. June 15, 1773; m. Deborah Garnsey; lived in Dallastown, N. Y.
77. II. Irene, b. Nov. 2, 1774; m. David Foot; is dead.
78. III. Betsy L., b. Sept. 2, 1777; m. Elijah Smith; is dead.
79. IV. Nathan, b. July 3, 1779; m. Clarissa Hyde, lives in Jackson county, Michigan.
80. V. David, b. Sept. 29, 1781; m. 1, Anne Sage; 2, Sarah Diamond. Lives in Ingham county, Michigan.
81. VI. George, b. April 13, 1784; m. 1, Sarah Harvey; 2, Lydia Bunting. Formerly of Methodist Book Concern; now lives near Brockport, N. Y.
82. VII. Asa, b. Sept. 20, 1786; d. 1793.
83. VIII. Charles, b. Dec. 7, 1738; m. Cynthia Spier.
84. IX. Dorcas, b. March 14, 1791; m. ——— Sternes; lives in Belvidere, Ill.

VIII. *Children of George Lane, (81):*

85. I. Harvey, professor in Middletown.
86. II. George, a clergyman; now dead.
87. III. Joseph, a clergyman; now dead.
88. IV. Charles, lives in Wilkesbarre.

VII. *Children of George Lane, (51):*

89. I. Mary, died unmarried.
90. II. Eliza.
91. II. George, died.
92. IV. William, died.

Other families of that name:

1. Samson Lane, agent, of Mason, Piscataqua, 1613.
2. Thomas Lane, warned by selectmen of Dorchester, to remove to Weymouth, 1635.
3. Ambrose Lane, of Strawberry Bank, (Portsmouth) 1654.
4. Daniel Lane, came to New London, 1652, removed to Brook Haven, Long Island, 1662.
5. A family in Killingworth, Conn., from whence came Nathan Lane of New York.
6. Amos Lane, of Westchester, N. Y., removed to Indiana, about 1822. He is father of two generals, Joseph of Oregon, and James of Kansas.
7. Rebecca Lane, transported to Virginia, 1635.
8. Edward Lane, came later in the same year. Were they redemptioners?
9. A family of Lane in Georgia, from whom W. G. Lane of New York.
10. A family of Baltimore.
11. A family in Pennsylvania, from whom descended W. J. Lane of Erie, and the late Henry Lane of Warren, Ohio.
26. III. Jabez.

VI. *Children of Samuel Lane, (24):*

27. I. Ebenezer, lived in Pittsfield, New Hampshire.

28. II. Samuel, lived in Stratham.

VII. *Child of Jabez Lane, (26):*

29. Edmund I. Lane, lived in Dover, New Hampshire.

VIII. *Child of Samuel Lane, (28):*

30. Thomas I. Lane, lived in Maumee, Ohio; died Feb. 7, 1847, leaving a son.

IX. I believe Ebenezer Lane (22) is grandfather of the founders of the Lane Seminary, near Cincinnati. If so, the son of Ebenezer Lane, (22):

31. I. Lived in New Gloucester, N. H.

X. *Children of Ebenezer, (31):*

32. I. Ebenezer, formerly a merchant in New Orleans, now in Oxford, Ohio.
33. II. Andrew, deceased.

GRANT PUTNAM.

Grant Putnam was born March 1, 1866, at Leroy, and is the son of Gilbert and Helen (Mather) Putnam. The father was born in Herkimer county, New York, October 8, 1834, and the mother in Scio, Washtenaw county, Michigan, September 28, 1842. The father was a farmer and came to Michigan in 1835.

The parents of our subject were married April 17, 1864, at Williamston and continued to live on the home place after buying out the other heirs. The original farm consisted of one hundred and twenty-seven acres to which they added ninety-two acres and cleared and improved this property, erecting the present house and good out-buildings. Gilbert Putnam was a supporter of the Democrat party and died May 28, 1872, while the mother is still living. Our subject is one of two children, being the first in order of birth. He acquired his education



MRS. HELEN CULVER

in the district school of his locality and when reaching the years of his majority, continued to run the farm, as his father before him had done, the place never having been out of the family name.

Grant Putnam was married March 26, 1890, to Ida M. Large, daughter of William and Josephine (Elliott) Large, who were early settlers of Michigan. Mrs. Putnam's father was politically a member of the Republican party, a good Methodist and died thirty years ago.

To Mr. and Mrs. Putnam have been born two children: Frances M., born January 3, 1896; Gilbert L., June 23, 1901.

In the year 1876, Mrs. Putnam, the mother of our subject, was married the second time to Levi Culver, a native of Canada, who lived in Michigan about thirty years and died at the home place in 1895. To them were born two children: Cleo, born December 4, 1877, married Rev. H. R. Beatty, and Levi H., born 1881, married Berthy Osterle and is a farmer in Leroy township. Mrs. Culver was born in Scio, Washtenaw Co., Mich., the daughter of Calvin and Marilla Newcomb, natives of New York, who came here when Michigan was yet a territory, in 1831, and settled at Scio, where they took up eighty acres of timber land and cleared it and made many improvements upon the place. The father died in 1886 and the mother in 1872.

Gilbert Putnam came to Michigan when a baby, his parents locating in Dearborn, Wayne county. The family chopped their way through to their present place and took the original grant of land from President Van Buren and the deed of this land they still have in their possession. The grandfather of our subject, Richard Putnam, who cleared this land, added forty acres in Wheatfield, and again forty in Leroy township, died in 1856 and his wife in 1858.

Our subject, though not enthusiastic in political questions, is on the side of the Democracy. Fraternally, Grant Putnam is allied with the Masons and Modern Woodmen.

THOMAS McEWING.

From an orphan asylum to a position of a leading man of affairs in a great State indicates the transformation in the life of a self-made character, and, in a word, is the remarkable contrast between the boyhood and the manhood of Thomas McEwing of Lansing. His younger days were passed in Utica, N. Y., at the orphans' home in that city. When he was yet in short clothes he ran away from the asylum, because of a whipping, which his childish mind considered unjust. The little fellow boldly boarded a train and was carried to a point near Bufalo. When he alighted, about the first objects he saw were William Savage and his milk wagon. He was invited to take a ride and the good man took him home and kept him as his own son for three years. Mr. Savage made inquiry and found out who the lad was, and gave him a home. Here he became one of the original thirty-two endowed scholars of the DeBeaux College, an institution endowed by Samuel DeBeaux. This educational start was supplemented by the study which he had in the Agricultural College at Lansing, where he worked his way, as a janitor, while living with E. H. Longyear. Later he studied law with Dart and Wiley and was engaged in the lumber business at Jacksonville, Fla., for three years.

Upon Mr. McEwing's return to the North, he located at Howell, Michigan, and was in the employ of a hardware house for three years, teaching school during the winter months. His next change of location was

to Bancroft, Michigan, where he engaged in business and also followed the occupation of a traveling salesman. Subsequently he was a resident of Elkhart, Indiana, for four years, but returned to Lansing in 1898 and was appointed manager of the Aultman-Millar Company. This afterward developed into the Western Wagon and Supply Company, which was organized by Mr. McEwing in 1903, and he is still its manager and active force. The business is incorporated and covers the handling of agricultural implements and machinery.

Mr. McEwing has not only evinced great ability in the organization, conduct and development of this company, but has originated a device which promises not only large financial returns but to establish his reputation as a leading inventor. His invention is a cultivator, known as the Beet Blocker and Thinner. It was patented July 26, 1904, and is being rapidly introduced to the agricultural community. The farmers of Michigan and Wisconsin are becoming familiar with its many excellent qualities and as a labor saving invention, it will soon be welcomed by the agriculturists of the country as a whole. Experts assert that it can do three times as much work as the old cultivator. Governor Bliss says that after giving the new cultivator a trial, he found that it saved the labor of nineteen men daily. Others place the figures still higher.

In 1878 Mr. McEwing was married to Miss Ellen Whipple of Howell. Three children have been born to them: Foster is in business with his father; Luther, is on the Board of Health, and Edith, a graduate of the Lansing high school in '03, was the orator of her class.

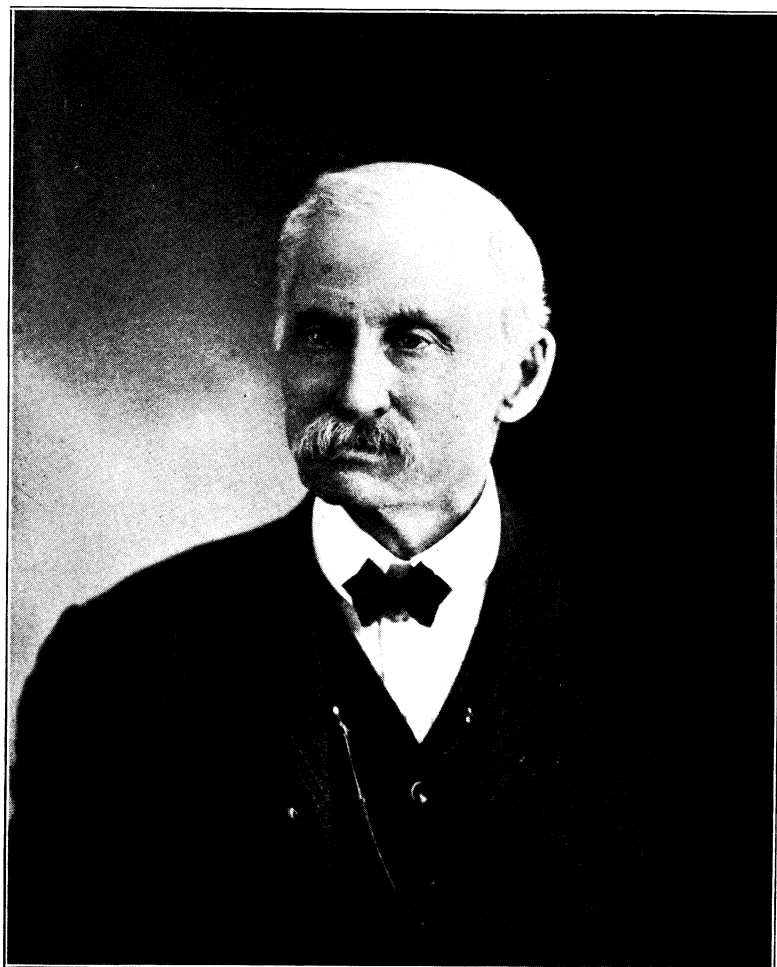
Our subject is domestic and social in the best sense of the word. He also takes a deep interest in several secret and benevolent orders, being affiliated with the Maccabees,

K. of P., the Elks, and the Masonic fraternity. He is an active Republican. There is probably no one who has a wider acquaintance in the State of Michigan than he, and he has a remarkable memory for names, faces and circumstances and is one of the most approachable, as well as most substantial of men. His is a character which is particularly strong and well-rounded.

WILLIAM C. NICHOLS.

William C. Nichols was born at Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, Michigan, January 25, 1834. He was the eldest son of William and Mary Steffey Nichols, the mother of German extraction, while the father was a native of Massachusetts. The occupation of the elder Nichols was that of a manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds. He died in 1844, while yet in the prime of life and was buried in the family plat at Ann Arbor. Three other children were born to bless their union: Mary Cecelia, a twin of William C.; Jacob, born September 28, 1836, and H. Walter, born January 2, 1838.

At the tender age of two years Mr. Nichols was taken from the paternal home to live with his grandparents, Jacob and Mary Steffey, at Stockbridge of this county, which has been his home continuously from that to the present time. After the death of his grandfather in 1858 he inherited a part and purchased the remainder of the farm where he was reared, and has since added thereto, until now he owns one hundred and eighty acres of fertile land on sections 23 and 24, Branch Lake. His finely arranged buildings, fronting Branch Lake and within a few minutes drive from the growing and enterprising village of Stockbridge, make it a most desirable and pleasant location. With a possible single exception, Mr. Nichols is the oldest resident of the township. He has



WILLIAM C. NICHOLS

many recollections of frontier life away back in the forties, when Ingham county was practically an unbroken forest. Rolling up log houses, building corduroy roads, logging bees, "breaking up land" with seven or eight yoke of oxen, hunting the cows after dark, the howling of wolves drowning the tinkling of the cow-bell, mowing with a scythe the native meadow lands (marsh grass) and killing rattlesnakes, incidents of this character were each in their time familiar to him. He recalls that at the time he went to live with his grandparents, though only two years of age and still wearing dresses, that a blanket served as a door for the shanty occupied by the family. The wolves made night hideous by their howling and prowling about the place. The Indians were quite numerous during those earlier years and had a permanent camp on the banks of both the Lowe and McKenzie lakes.

The impression of the first death occurring in the settlement then known as "Pekin," later Stockbridge, has never been forgotten. It was a child belonging to the family of Ira Wood. This was the first burial in the old Stockbridge cemetery. The first stock of goods brought to the settlement was by Mr. Silas Beebe and were re-tailed out from a little room in one end of his log dwelling. The first school building was of logs, and Mr. Nichols remembers that on a certain occasion he and "Mack" Beebe were the only pupils present for one-half day.

January 12, 1858, Mr. Nichols married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Westfall, and for more than forty years they shared the joys and sorrows common to the lot of mortals, rearing to useful manhood and womanhood six dutiful children. Mrs. Nichols passed away December 3, 1902. The following genealogy is given as a record of data for reference:

Alida, born February 24, 1859, the wife of Gay Sperry of Ludington.

George Walter, born June 12, 1861, married Mary Brown, is engaged in the lumber trade at Stockbridge.

Emery and Emma, twins, were born March 12, 1864.

Emery is in business with his brother George Walter. Emma is the wife of Albert Kinney, residing at Ludington, Michigan, who is engaged in fruit growing.

William J., born February 12, 1878, is conducting the home farm during the absence of his father, who is serving as County Treasurer.

Irene E., the youngest, born October 7, 1879, is at present the homekeeper for her father. The legacy of six intelligent, industrious children is a rich inheritance to cheer and bless the declining years of a parent.

Mr. Nichols' educational privileges were those common to the boys of his time in a new country, attending district school winters. He later completed a select course in the Ann Arbor High School.

In politics, Mr. Nichols is a Republican, believing in and advocating those policies and principles that tend to the betterment of the country at large. He has for many years been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church society of Stockbridge, and active in the advancement of its influence for good.

The Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Grange are among the more prominent social organizations with which he is identified. Mr. Nichols' fitness for public service and integrity of character have been recognized by his townsmen and he has frequently been honored by a place on the ticket and has held nearly every office in the township from Supervisor to Constable. He was elected County Treasurer in 1902, has filled the office in a very creditable manner and was rec-

commended by acclamation for a second term and reelected by the overwhelming majority of 1,800.

Mr. Nichols feels a just pride in the records made by his brothers, H. Walter and Jacob, and a half-brother, George Gaunt, during the war of the Rebellion, and only regrets the lack of data to make the history of the service rendered by them more complete.

Jacob Nichols was among the very first to volunteer his services in the defense of his country's flag and honor. He was a member of the 1st Michigan Infantry. At the organization of his company, he was made a corporal. Possessing a kindly disposition and being of a happy, jovial temperament he easily made friends of all who came under the general influence of his pleasing ways. He saw much hard service following the fortunes of the "old fighting first" for nearly three years. He was killed in action in one of the many hard fought battles before Petersburg, Virginia, June, 1864.

Whether on the scaffold high
Or in the battle's van,
The fittest place for man to die
Is where he dies a man.

H. Walter Nichols entered the service October 7, 1861, as sergeant of Company A, 10th Michigan Infantry. He was promoted to second lieutenant May 25, 1862, and again promoted to first lieutenant March 31, 1863. He was mustered out of service and honorably discharged April 1, 1865, having to his credit three and one-half years of active service.

Col. Christopher J. Dickinson in his report of an attack by guerillas on a supply train on the Murfreesboro road in 1863 guarded by a detachment of the 10th Infantry as given in *Michigan in the War*, has

this to say with reference to Lieutenant Nichols:

"The command of the party now devolved upon Lieut. H. Walter Nichols, who, seeing there was no possibility as saving the train, retreated with his men in good order to the first stockade this side of Laverne. Here he was reinforced by about fifteen men who were stationed at the stockade. He then marched his men back to a point where the train had been thrown from the track. The rebels had captured the mail and express matter on board and had set fire to the train together with the engine and tender. The fire, however, had done very little damage to the engine and it was saved. Lieut. Nichols gathered up the wounded, who were taken to some houses near by and made them as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. Considering all the circumstances attending the foregoing attack upon said train, and the large number killed and wounded, no less than eighteen out of forty-six officers and men inclusive, the conclusion is irresistible that both officers and men behaved with the utmost bravery."

Lieut. Nichols bears the distinguished honor of being one of that gallant host that marched with Sherman from "Atlanta to the Sea."

A half-brother of our subject, named George Gaunt, born in Ann Arbor, Mich., October 12, 1848, enlisted in Stockbridge, Mich., in March, 1864, went into camp at St. Johns, Mich., afterward in hospital in Detroit, entered the 2d Regiment, Michigan Infantry, Co. I, taken prisoner in August, died in Danville prison at Danville, Va., October 8, 1864.

Enjoying the confidence and esteem of the public generally with a personal consciousness of having acted well his part in life, with a goodly competence for his declining years, surrounded by children and grand-

children, Mr. Nichols ought to be, indeed he is, a happy man.

JACOB M. NIEBLING.

Jacob M. Niebling was born in Wettenberg, Germany, Nov. 27, 1848, and is the son of John and Dorethea (Brown) Niebling, natives of the German fatherland. The father's birth occurred Sept. 10, 1812, and the mother's Aug. 18, 1823. The parents emigrated to America in 1855. The father was a shoemaker by trade in the old country, but when coming to America he lived in Freedom township, Washtenaw county, Michigan, and there engaged in farming for one and a half years. They then moved to Lima, bought a farm of sixty acres and here lived until his death, Aug. 4, 1889. The mother died Feb. 10, 1888. They were members of the German Lutheran church and the father was a staunch Democrat. John Niebling was the only one of four children who came to America. Mrs. Niebling was one of seven children.

Our subject was one of nine children, namely: Mary, born Jan. 21, 1834, in Germany, was the wife of George Meyer and lived in Washtenaw county, and died one year ago, leaving seven children; John, born May 14, 1841, enlisted in the 20th Michigan Infantry, Co. B, in 1862. He was killed at the Battle of Petersburg, July 30, 1864; Lena, born Dec. 20, 1843, is the wife of Louis Klunsinger of Williamston; George, born Feb. 23, 1845, died May 14, 1867; Rachel, born Oct. 3, 1846, is the wife of R. Dick and lives in Saugatuck, Allegan county; our subject; Godlob, born Oct. 28, 1850, and died Oct. 27, 1872; Christina, April 28, 1857, the wife of John Gretsinger of North Dakota; Caroline, March 5, 1862, married Alonzo Rogers of Dexter.

Our subject came to America with his par-

ents when seven years old and lived with them until he reached the age of sixteen, attending the district school and also German school one year, when he went to work on a farm and worked by the month for eight years. He then rented one hundred and eighty acres of land adjoining the father's farm and worked it for four years. He was married Nov. 11, 1876, to Lizzie Horning, who was born in Philadelphia Feb. 26, 1858. Mrs. Niebling was the daughter of Jacob Horning, born in Germany and who died Dec. 20, 1903, at the age of seventy-three years, while the mother, whose maiden name was Dora Shoemaker, also a native of Germany, was born Sept. 5, 1833, and is living in Manchester. Mr. and Mrs. Horning came to America in 1860 and located at Philadelphia, where they lived for six years and then moved to Manchester, Washtenaw county, and bought eighty acres of wild land, upon which there was a log house and there lived until sixteen years ago, when they moved to Grass Lake, where Mr. Horning died.

To the Hornings were born eight children, Mrs. Niebling being the second: Jacob married Carrie Shaferr, lives in Adrian and has three children; our subject's wife; Emma, born Feb. 27, 1860, married George Stringham of Lansing and they have three children; Mary, born June 5, 1858, died thirteen years ago. She was the first wife of George Stringham; Sophia, born Feb. 28, 1870, the wife of Jacob Waltz of Grass Lake; John, March 12, 1873, married Clara Rouser and they have two children; William, Dec. 25, 1871, married Julia Day and lives in Jackson. They have three children, and Carrie married Joe Vogelbacher of Manchester and has three children.

The following year after the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Niebling, they bought forty acres where he now lives and upon this place were a log house and barn. These

have been replaced by fine buildings and Mr. Niebling, as he has prospered, has added to his possessions until he now owns eighty-five acres of well improved land.

Two children came to bless the lives of these highly respected people, namely: Emma C., born Jan. 20, 1877, a teacher in the village schools of Okemos, where she has been employed for six years, and William, born Feb. 1, 1879, married to Stella Felton of Alaiedon township, who was born Feb. 8, 1877. William is living on the farm with our subject.

Mr. Niebling was, in his early days, a Democrat, but today has unbounded faith in the Republican party and its leaders, though never a seeker after office. The family are active members of the German Lutheran church of North Lansing.

Mr. Niebling is engaged in general farming and the characteristic energy and ability of the German-American farmer has brought to him the usual reward, as he is today a prosperous farmer of his community.

CARLOS P. OSBORN (DECEASED).

The name Carlos P. Osborn in the neighborhood in which he lived for so many years stood for geniality, enterprise and progress. A neighborly regard that was shown him at interment proved how greatly his loss was felt in the community. He left a widow, who now resides in the Village of Dansville. Mrs. Osborn's mother, Mrs. Jabez Brown, is still living at the advanced age of eighty-six years.

Carlos P. Osborn was born in Genesee county, N. Y., October 4, 1835. He was the son of Chauncey A. and Zeruah Mathewson Osborn, who came to Michigan in 1837 from the Empire State and located in Mason. The elder Osborn worked at the trade of carpenter and cabinet maker for over half a

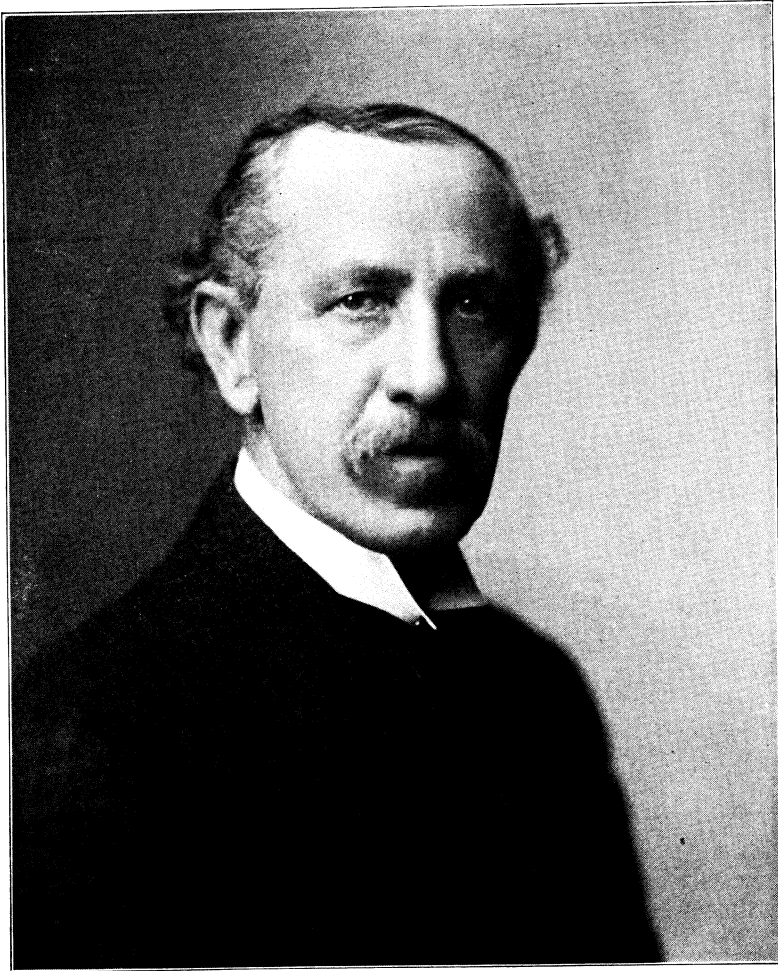
century. He was one of the familiar figures upon the streets. He was the Sheriff of Ingham county from 1850 to 1854. He died March 31, 1885, aged seventy-one years.

Our subject was one of twelve children, six of whom are now living: Amos, residing in California; Ellen, now the wife of Mr. Charter of Bay City; Mrs. M. D. True of Mason; John Osborn, who is located at Ashland, Mich.; C. H. Osborne of Dansville, and Mary L. Streeter of Jackson city.

Our subject was educated in Mason, and at the age of fifteen years began working on a farm by the month.

In 1858 Mr. Osborn was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Jabez W. Brown, a native of England. Mr. Brown was born September 19, 1811, and his wife, Jane Burgess, was born at Steuben county, N. Y., February 27, 1818. Mrs. Osborn was born in Ingham township, January 22, 1838. She was one of five children. Data respecting the family is given as follows: Ellison S., a successful farmer in the State of Washington; he was born October 9, 1839; Emily B., born March 25, 1842, is a member of the family of her brother Ellison; Albert, born March 27, 1844, is engaged in fruit farming in California; Joseph Edward, born August 24, 1850, resides in Eldorado county, California.

In January, 1862, Mr. and Mrs. Osborn, in company with a party of twelve persons, with six emigrant wagons crossed the plains, making the overland trip to California. Four and one-half months were consumed in the journey. They located in Sierra county and engaged in the dairy and stock business. Here they remained for about four years with very satisfactory results, after which they returned to Michigan by the way of the Panama route. To Carlos and Mrs. Osborn were born four children, three of whom are now living: Charles E., born July



JUDGE ROLLIN H. PERSON

4, 1863, married Miss Etta Coy and lives in Ingham township; Elbridge F., born December 11, 1866, a resident of National City, California; Jennie, born May 10, 1869, died April 19, 1898. She married A. M. Cummins, now an attorney at Lansing; Clara, born July 9, 1871, the wife of Cort Crossman of Dansville.

Soon after marriage Mr. Osborn bought eighty acres of wild land in the Township of Vevay which he cleared, built a log house and barn. After his return from the west, he purchased what is known as the Hoffman home of Ingham township, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, a fine farm in a pleasant location. He erected a substantial brick house upon the premises, built a barn and otherwise improved the outbuildings, arranging for himself and family a very commodious farm home.

In politics, Mr. Osborn was an enthusiastic Democrat. He served a term of two years as Drain Commissioner. His mother was a member of the M. E. church at Mason. Mrs. Osborn's people are largely members of the Baptist church. The Osborn family are well and favorably known throughout the county. Mr. Osborn died June 23, 1903, aged sixty-seven years. His remains were laid at rest in Maple Grove cemetery, at Mason.

HON. ROLLIN H. PERSON, LANSING.

Judge Person, a man of stalwart character and a prosperous lawyer of fine legal abilities, has already served nearly a decade upon the Circuit bench, and as he is still in his prime will doubtless have other laurels added to his honorable record. The son of Cornelius and Lucinda (Stafford) Person, he was born in Livingston county, Mich., October 15, 1850. His father, who was a native of New York, was born in 1822, and came to Michigan when he was only fifteen

years of age. He combined the teaching of school with farming, and in his early manhood was considered not only the most competent teacher in the county, but the most thoroughly educated man. But such a reputation was not obtained without long and determined self-application, as he was self-taught in the strictest sense of the word. Literally his education was acquired in the fields, while plowing, with a book in one hand and the handle of his plow in the other.

There were two children in the family—Rollin and a younger brother, Omro. Both parents died in 1899, the death of the mother preceding that of the father by only a week.

Rollin was of a self-reliant as well as a studious disposition, a combination of character traits somewhat rare. At nineteen years of age, having received a solid education at home through the good offices of his parents, he ventured to make his way in the world. Having not only thoroughly mastered the common and some of the higher branches, and imbibed from his earliest years the scholarly atmosphere which surrounded his father, he was fitted even at that age to give a fair account of himself as a teacher. Before he had reached his majority he had a first grade certificate, armed with which he zealously performed his pedagogical duties for two years.

Judge Person then realized that the promise of a larger future for him lay in more active channels than these. First he entered the office of the Register of Deeds, at Howell, holding the position of deputy. In 1872 he began the study of law with Dennis Shields. These preliminary steps in his legal career were followed, in 1872-73, by a course in the law department of Michigan University.

Having been admitted to the bar in July, 1873, and married Miss May Ida May Mad-

den, daughter of Judge Madden, of Monmouth, Ill., the young lawyer and husband started with his wife for the Nebraskan frontier. When the couple disembarked at Republican City (the bride was seventeen), the head of the future household and future judge had just five dollars in his pocket. But fortunately the Register of Deeds wanted to go on a vacation and offered Mr. Person all the fees that might come into the office during his absence, if he would look after its affairs while he was away. As it was this or nothing, the offer was promptly accepted, and it proved a fortunate venture on the part of Mr. Person. The Register's vacation extended over a period of six weeks, and the fees received by the pro tem. occupant of the office gave him a fair financial start in the community, while the acquaintance which he made was of substantial benefit to him afterward. While residents of Republican City, Mr. and Mrs. Person passed through the excitement of the Indian troubles and the County Seat war; but, although professional prospects were bright, the grasshopper plague which temporarily blasted the prosperity of all that portion of the country drove them out of Nebraska and back to Howell, Mich.

There, in 1875, Judge Person opened a law office, and within the succeeding fifteen years established a large, remunerative and high-grade practice. In 1891 he was appointed Circuit Judge of the new Thirtieth Judicial Circuit. In the following year he was elected to a three-years' vacancy, and in 1893 was nominated by all the parties in the field, being re-elected, without opposition, for the full term which expired in 1899. Since that year he has been located at Lansing and has extended both his business and his reputation as a most able and successful general practitioner. It may also be added that Judge Person has served for one term

as Circuit Court Commissioner, and that he is a staunch Democrat, as well as a Mason.

The marriage of our subject has already been recorded. To the young couple, who so bravely set off for the West, over thirty years ago, have been born four children: Harlow S., assistant professor of economics at Dartmouth College; Harry J., who, as a member of the First Fighting Scouts, served with the British army in South Africa for nearly two years, and had the satisfaction of being connected with the best regiment of the Imperial troops; May and Armand, who are living at home.

PHILIP NICE.

Philip Nice was born in Laudersheim, Germany, March 3, 1832. His parents, Philip and Minnie Nice, were natives of that country, where they lived and died.

At the age of seventeen years young Philip turned his back on his mother country, secured a passage on a sailing vessel, City of New York, and after a voyage of thirty days landed at Castle Garden, N. Y., with just ninety-four cents in his pocket. But he had reached God's country, "the land of the free and the home of the brave," where there is absolutely no limit placed upon human possibilities. He possessed within himself the elements of success and he knew it and only asked for opportunity to practice them. Mr. Nice visited an aunt for a few days and then decided to locate in Pennsylvania. Arriving at the town of Minersville, he went to work in a general store and received nine dollars per week. With the true German characteristic, he stuck to his job for seven years. In the year 1853 Mr. Nice was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Stiles. Mrs. Nice was born in Stafford, Genesee county, N. Y., April 14, 1836,

where she received a good common school education. Mr. Nice acquired his schooling in the "Faderland," where education is compulsory.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nice have been born three children, as follows: Clara Cecelia, March 4, 1856, died October 17, 1874, and was laid to rest in Maple Grove cemetery; George L., born August 1, 1859, at Ashland, Pennsylvania, is a resident of Mason; and Charles Howard, born December 4, 1872, died December 16, 1874. He rests beside his sister in the family plat. In the year 1861 Mr. Nice came with his family to the Wolverine State, stopping for a brief period in Jackson, and finally located at Mason, which has since been his home town. Residing for a time upon a rented farm, five years later he purchased two lots in the village, and erected thereon the first brick residence in the city limits, which afterwards became the second ward.

Mr. Nice was the first Street Commissioner after the formation of the city government for Mason, and as an evidence of his good judgment and faithfulness he retained the office for the term of ten years. For some time he was quite extensively engaged in grading contracts, and as he put it, "did almost anything to make an honest dollar."

In a single year, during the building of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad through this section, he passed to his credit on the balance sheet, fifteen hundred dollars. He filled a contract with the City of Saginaw for loading seven hundred cars with gravel. He lumbered off eighty acres of heavy timber land and made enough to purchase a farm of sixty acres within a mile of the court house and this he still owns and operates. He resides in this city, where he has recently erected an artificial stone building for store purposes.

It is scarcely necessary to add that Mr. Nice has made a financial success. He keeps a good stock of improved breeds upon his farm and is continually adding improvements. While a record like the foregoing is complimentary to the man, it is also an argument for a democratic form of government, making reasonable achievements along this line more than probable to him "who wills to do."

Mr. Nice also owns two lots adjoining the two previously mentioned, also a business block in the heart of the city on Maple street. He was of a family of eight children, four of whom are now living. In politics, Mr. Nice is a Democrat, and his party takes no chances banking on his vote, as it may always be found in the box, "straight" when the votes are counted. Mr. Nice has a membership in the German Lutheran church, while Mrs. Nice is a Baptist. Both are well preserved people for their ages, and are in condition of body to enjoy the good things of life which have come to them by their industry and frugality. Mr. Nice is of that sturdy element which Germany has given to its sons, and they to the United States, and to this class Ingham county owes its prosperity.

THEODORE BORTLE.

The young man who starts out in life empty handed, and who by hard knocks and persistent stick-to-itiveness wins for himself a name and place in the world ought not to be considered presumptive if he classes himself among those justly termed self-made men.

Theodore Bortle was the son of a blacksmith and being to the manor born has followed the occupation continuously for over forty years, and the music of his hammer and anvil is still heard daily on the south

side of the court house square, Mason, where he conducts a shop for the accommodation of the general public.

"The smith a mighty man is he
With large and sinewy hands
And the muscles of his brawny arms
Are strong as iron bands."

Theodore was the seventh of a family of thirteen children born to Philip and Nancy Bortle, and this to him important event, occurred in 1844 at Perrinsville, Wayne county, Michigan, where his parents settled in the year 1842, his father was a native of Herkimer county, New York; was born 1807, died at the age of seventy-two years in the City of Mason and sleeps in a soldier's grave in Maple Grove cemetery.

His mother was a native of the Green Mountain state; died at the age of 40 years and was buried in Wayne county, Michigan. Both were members of the M. E. church.

Theodore received his early education in his native town, and at the age of sixteen years he placed his name on the muster rolls of Company A, First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, and followed the fortunes of the regiment during its three years of service.

Later was in the employ of Uncle Sam for five months as a blacksmith, was with Sherman in his grand march to the sea, meeting with experiences that come to a man but once in a lifetime.

Philip Bortle enlisted as a private in Company B of the 14th Michigan Infantry and after ten months' service was honorably discharged by reason of rheumatism contracted in the service while in line of duty.

October 19, 1878, Mr. Bortle was united in marriage to Fannie, daughter of Harvey Acker of this city. Two children have been born to them: Harvey T., September 9, 1879, married to Miss Etta, daughter of

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brown of this city. Harvey Bortle is a machinist and employed at the Olds Automobile Works at Lansing; Fred M., August 10, 1881, unmarried, resides in Lansing, is a barber by profession. He enlisted in Company B, 31st Regiment, 1897, was mustered into service in the 31st Michigan, saw about thirteen months' service in Cuba, was honorably mustered out at Savannah, Ga., having to his credit thirteen months' service in the U. S. army.

After returning to civil life Theodore Bortle worked by the day in the shop for a time, was later foreman in the Capital Carriage Works, and for five years was employed by Clark & Co., carriage manufacturers.

Afterward opened up a general blacksmithing shop in Lansing city, which he conducted with very satisfactory results for ten years, since which time he has been doing business, and has a comfortable residence here.

Mr. Bortle since residing in this city has served his ward as Alderman. In politics he claims to be independent, voting for men rather than for party.

Mr. Bortle is a member of I. O. O. F. and has filled every official chair in the order. He is also a staunch Grand Army man, is Past Commander of Steele Bros. Post No. 441 of Mason, Dept. of Mich. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bortle are members of the M. E. church in this city and contribute toward its maintenance.

CHESTER D. BARBER.

Not only is our subject a highly respected citizen and neighbor of his community, but he is one of the number, who in times of peril offered themselves upon their country's altar and faced death on many a bloody battlefield.

Chester Barber was born in Byron, Genesee county, N. Y., July 12, 1841, and was the son of William E. and Catherine (McCollum) Barber, the father a native of New Hampshire, and the mother of New York, born Dec. 23, 1816. William E. Barber, whose birth occurred Aug. 21, 1812, was a carpenter in his younger days, but later engaged in the occupation of farming. The parents were married Sept. 3, 1840, and came to Michigan in the fall of 1843, settling first in Wayne county, and afterward were located in various places, until in 1873, when they came to Leroy, Ingham county, and the father and son together bought eighty acres of partly improved land, upon which was a frame house. William E. Barber is the father of eight children: four by his first marriage, and four by the second.

Our subject was educated in the common schools, and has later added to his education by extensive reading and observation. Mr. Barber started out for himself, and after the war located at Tyronne, and worked for various people on the farm. He finally bought forty acres of land in Leroy, and at present has a life lease of eighty acres, which has been divided among his children. He is an active member of the Methodist church, and a Republican, though never caring for office.

Jan. 23, 1877, our subject was married to Gertrude L. Sumner, the marriage taking place at Fenton, Michigan. They settled in Leroy, where they bought one hundred and sixty acres. Mrs. Barber's father died Feb. 16, 1875, and her mother, Aug. 3, 1891.

Mr. and Mrs. Barber are the parents of four children; two living: Nellie, born Nov. 5, 1878, married Kendell G. Ide, lives on the home place, and Dwight, born Jan. 28, 1880, married Nora Boutwell, and lives in Holt.

Chester Barber enlisted in Co. B, 4th Michigan Cavalry, at Detroit, July 17, 1862,

went to Louisville, Ky., then to Perryville, Ky., was in the battle with Buell and against Bragg. He was with Buell all of that fall, and marched twenty-two hundred miles in Kentucky, and then went to Nashville and joined Rosencrans, when they went south and fought in that great battle of Stone River, Dec. 26, 1862, which lasted nine days. The regiment stayed there until the next June, when they went to Shelbyville, Tenn., on what was then called the Tallahoma Campaign. Shortly after this they went to Chattanooga, and were on the battlefield of Chickamauga. Our subject's regiment were through the whole campaign to Atlanta with Sherman, and from Atlanta came back to Louisville, Ky., to be remounted and marched from there to Nashville, Tenn., thence to Gravel Springs, and to Selma, Ala., where they had a big cavalry fight. The cavalry dismounted and fought as infantry, and captured three thousand prisoners. They were under Gen. Wilson at the time, and stayed there about three days, when the regiment guarded the prisoners all the way to Macon, Ga. This was the famous regiment that captured Jefferson Davis at Irvinville, Ga. They brought him back to Macon, where a detail of twenty men were taken from the regiment to escort him to Savannah, when he was taken on board ship and to Fortress Monroe, where he was turned over to the authorities. Gen. Prichard was the brave man who captured Davis. Mr. Barber relates that it was after midnight when they reached Irvinville, asked a negro about Davis, who said, he knew where he was, and conducted them to the place. Gen. Prichard dismounted twenty-two men and sent them to surround the camp, which was of tents in the woods. They took the rest of the command and charged the camp, which soon surrendered on account of surprise, and the men, with the exception of Davis,

were mounted on their horses, and he put in an ambulance by himself. At Fortress Monroe he was delivered to Major General Miles. The balance of the regiment then came back to Chattanooga, where they delivered up their horses and took the train to Nashville, when they were discharged and paid off. The regiment then went to Cincinnati, thence to Detroit, where the ladies of the city tendered them a reception in the old Michigan Central depot, and these heroes are held in honor today by a grateful nation, for which they fought.

WILLIS BINDING.

Willis Binding is a progressive farmer, whose birth took place on April 2, 1848, in White Oak township. His father, James Binding, was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1794, and the mother, whose maiden name was Grace Stevens, was born in 1816. The parents were married in New York state about the year 1836, and came to Michigan and located in White Oak township on wild land. He owned several different farms in White Oak and cleared considerable land, and at the time of his death was in possession of one hundred and twenty acres of well improved land. The father was a Democrat and a member of the Methodist Protestant church. He died in 1878, and the mother in 1880.

Mrs. James Binding was the daughter of an Irish gentleman who owned considerable property in Ireland. The family suffered from persecution, and our subject's grandmother, three sons and four daughters came to America, while the grandfather stayed to settle his business affairs and died before they were arranged in such a way that they could be left.

Our subject is the seventh of ten children, seven are still living.

Our subject was educated in the district school, and at the age of eighteen started working for his father, which he did for two years, and in 1868 went into a general store with J. B. Wilson at Wilson's Corners, White Oak. In 1870 Willis Binding sold out and went to Abilene, Kan., and worked in a general store for a short time. After this for a short time he herded cattle and during this time bought some cattle, which he herded with those of his employer. At the end of five years he bought a farm in Kansas and at different times owned several farms there. At the time of Mr. Binding's return to Michigan in 1877, he owned eighty acres of land in Kansas, which he traded for property in Dansville village. While in Kansas Mr. Binding saw many shooting affrays.

Upon returning to Michigan Mr. Binding bought twenty acres in White Oak, which was in 1878. In 1884 he added twenty acres to his possessions and in 1888 twenty more. Here he built a frame house and barn and in 1891 traded the three twenties for sixty-seven acres in White Oak township. In September of 1890 our subject bought one hundred and forty acres in Stockbridge from his wife's people, where he has since resided, and now owns a farm of two hundred acres.

Dec. 30, 1879, our subject was married to Mary Louise Johnson at Stockbridge, who is of Puritan descent. She is a cousin of Senator Jason Woodman of VanBuren county, Michigan. Mrs. Johnson was born in Kalamazoo county, November 16, 1855. Mrs. Binding's father, Harvey H. Johnson, was born January 27, 1815, in Massachusetts and the mother, whose maiden name was Mary N. Williams, was born Nov. 13, 1833, at Kalamazoo. The father died June 1, 1890, and Mrs. Johnson lives with our subject. Mrs. Binding's paternal grandfather was a soldier of the War of 1812.

At the age of twelve years Mr. Johnson commenced living with an aunt, and when seventeen years of age worked twelve months at twelve dollars per month and saved one hundred dollars. He was a self-educated man. He used to carry his book and study while plowing. He commenced teaching when a young man and during the time learned the cooper's trade. While in New York he saved a thousand dollars, and then came to Michigan in 1837. He followed the trade of coopering at Paw Paw, Michigan, where he met and married Louisa Moon in the year 1843, and to them one child was born, Charlotte. When the child was four years old both she and the mother died within ten days of each other. Mr. Johnson had continued his studies since coming to Michigan, and after the wife's death entered the Methodist Protestant ministry, and for several years was president of the M. P. Conference. His jurisdiction extended from South Bend, Ind., to Owosso, Mich., over which territory he traveled every three months on horseback. Oct. 18, 1854, he married Mary N. Williams of Kalamazoo Co., and to them were born four children, three of whom are living: Mrs. Binding, Wilber, Malvina (dead) and Frank. On account of ill health Mr. Johnson left the ministry, and in 1858 purchased eighty acres of wild land, and in 1866 sold this place and bought the farm where our subject and wife now live. Here he built a frame house and made other improvements. He continued to preach occasionally. At the time of his death he was a Democrat, but previous to this had been a Republican, but changed on account of the tariff law. He was a very highly esteemed man and conscientious in all his doings. He was Supervisor of Stockbridge and a school officer for a great many years.

Four children, all of whom are living,

have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Binding: J. Frank, Oct. 21, 1880; Lee R., Feb. 21, 1884; Grace M., Jan. 17, 1887, and Ettie, Aug. 26, 1895. The three oldest children conduct the home farm. Our subject filled the office of Drain Commissioner for one term, also Highway Commissioner, and was at one time Overseer of the Grange. His son, Frank, is now Master of the Grange, and Lee, the second son, is Lecturer.

Mr. Binding's brother, Charles, was a member of Co. B, 26th Mich. Infantry, and served from the time the regiment was formed until it was mustered out. His brother, Samuel, being in Texas at the time of the breaking out of the war, was pressed into the Confederate army and served until the close of the war.

In the early days the mother of our subject used to make geese feather beds and trade them for cows. At one time an Indian came to her house; she being alone with her children; he caught up the oldest child in his arms and started off on a run. She quickly gave pursuit and her cries for help caused him to drop his prize and make good his escape.

Mr. Binding has traveled quite extensively and by this means has gained a wide experience. He is counted as one of the reliable men of his community.

GARDNER C. BUCK.

Gardner C. Buck was born in Warren county N. Y., June 30, 1827. His father, Sanford R., was a native of Connecticut, where he was born January 18, 1786, and died in 1872. His mother was born in New York, July 8, 1788, and died at the age of eighty years.

Our subject was of a family of fourteen children, four of whom are living: Dewane, resides in Dakota; Adaline, born July 17,

1819, at Warren county, N. Y., was the wife of Augustine Miller of Sandy Hill N. Y., at which place her husband died, and lives at home; Amelia, born August 3, 1829, was for many years a teacher in the public schools of Jackson, Michigan, but for the past twenty years has been with her brother on the farm. This place was settled by the father in 1854, and here he lived until death.

Gardner Buck received his education in the district schools of New York before coming west. He remained at home and assisted his father on the farm, after his brothers had gone out in the world for themselves. When a young man he made a trip to California, also was for a time in Nevada. Twelve years of his life were spent in the far west. During this time the Civil War broke out and in 1864 he joined Co. E., of the 7th California Regiment of Volunteers and was mustered into service. His regiment was sent to Arizona where it remained for twenty-two months, at the close of which time he was mustered out, or in 1866. His brother, Horace, enlisted from Onondaga October 25, 1861, as Sergeant of Co. F., of the 13th Infantry. He was promoted November 12, 1862, to the rank of Second Lieutenant and February, 1863, to First Lieutenant, and to Captain on August 26th, 1864. He was mustered out July 25, 1865, and honorably discharged by reason of the close of the war. The 13th Regiment was mustered into service January 17, 1862, having upon its rolls of muster, nine hundred and twenty-five officers and men. It left the State under command of Colonel Chas. E. Stewart of Kalamazoo. It was one of the active regiments and did most of its work in Mississippi and Tennessee. It has to its credit more than thirty battles and skirmishes. The promotion of Captain Buck, running through his years of service, indicate that he was a brave man and good

soldier. Charles, another brother, was a member of the 7th Michigan Cavalry and fought under the gallant Custer and fell in battle at the Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864.

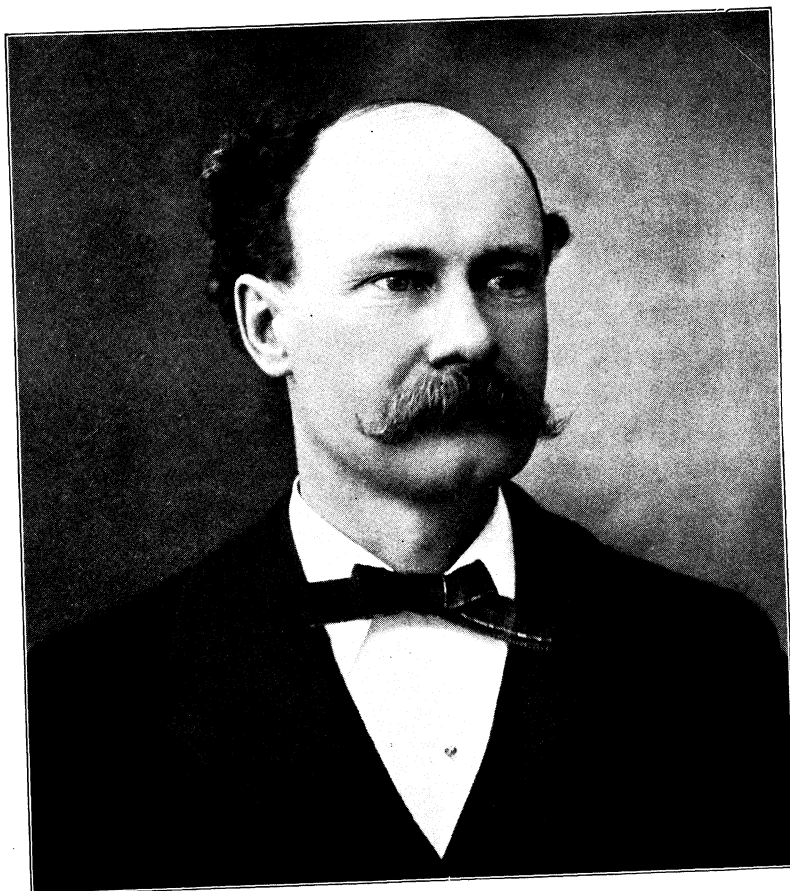
Gardner C. Buck was united in marriage December 13, 1867, to Miss Hannah, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Duers of New York. Mrs. Buck was born in 1836. Her father died at the age of fifty years. Her mother's maiden name was Matilda Main; she was an orphan and resided at an aunt's of Mr. Buck's in New York. She died August 29, 1875 at the age of thirty-nine years. But one child was born to our subject and wife, which died in infancy, the mother passing away at the time of its birth.

Mr. Buck is a warm supporter of the Republican party, to which he has always given faithful allegiance. He is a pensioner and living in the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen.

CHAUNCEY L. BARBER, M. D.,
LANSING.

Dr. Barber, who has a large medical and surgical practice and is the proprietor of the only private hospital in Ingham county, is a native of Berlin township, Ionia county, Michigan, being born March 5, 1858. His parents were Grove P. and Mary J. Barber, the father being Massachusetts-born and a New York farmer. He came from the latter state to Ionia county and was one of the pioneers of the locality named. His wife, the mother of our subject, was a native of the Empire State. They are both deceased.

The father of our subject located in Ionia county in 1840, first buying a partly-cleared farm of eighty acres. Selling that property, he bought another tract of sixty acres in 1851. This was virgin land, which he cleared and improved. Subsequently he



DR. C. L. BARBER

purchased forty acres two miles south of Ionia county, finally disposing of these holdings and acquiring the farm at Portland, Michigan, upon which he lived for the remainder of his life. He was an industrious, practical farmer, and much esteemed by the community for his practical ability. He was firm in his Republicanism and held a number of local offices. For a number of years he served in Ionia county as Drain Commissioner and was Supervisor of Portland township for one term.

Dr. Barber obtained his early education in the district schools of Ionia county, afterward graduating from the Portland high school. In 1878, after he had taught school for nine years, he was called to Petoskey Michigan, to establish there a graded system of public instruction, and when he had accomplished this work pursued a scientific course at the Albion (Michigan) College.

After remaining at the latter institution for two years, he began his professional studies by entering the medical department of Michigan University. His two years at Ann Arbor were followed by a course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons Chicago, from which he graduated with the class of 1884. A post-graduate course in ophthalmology and surgery preceded his establishment as a practitioner at Ithaca, Michigan, where he remained for ten years. In 1893, like other progressive practitioners, he again took up post-graduate work pursuing it upon this occasion at the Michigan University. He removed to Albion, Michigan, in 1894, and practiced at that place, during the succeeding five years.

With this varied experience and broad education, both in the theory and practice of medicine and surgery, Dr. Barber became a resident of Lansing in 1899. Two years thereafter he pursued a third post-graduate course, going to Chicago for advanced work

in surgery and electro-therapeutics. Since then he has been in constant demand as a surgeon and physician in the treatment of chronic diseases, and his private hospital, has obtained a wide reputation for the completeness of its equipment and the modern methods of treatment pursued by its proprietor.

Dr. Barber has served on the United States Pension Board for a period of four years and is a stockholder and director in the National Supply Company. He is a Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Maccabees and Foresters. In politics he is a Republican and his religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church.

In 1883 our subject married his first wife, Miss Sabra A. Wyman, a native of Vermont, who died in 1899. Their one child, Jennie May, was born in August, 1887. She is a graduate of the Lansing high school (class of 1904) and will enter the State University in 1906.

In December, 1901, Dr. Barber was married a second time to Mrs. Martha Stevens, a talented lady and a worthy assistant in his prosperous and promising life.

WELLINGTON BEEMAN.

Leroy township, Ingham county, is purely an agricultural district and depends for its prosperity not only upon its soil but upon its men, and it is rich in both respects, for the land is arable and productive and its farmers are thorough-going, industrious and enterprising. To this class of farmers belongs our subject, Wellington Beeman, who was born in Leoni township, Jackson county, May 23, 1849, and was the son of David and Caroline (Cook) Beeman. The father was born in Connecticut, July 24, 1800, and the mother in Pennsylvania, May 31, 1823. The parents were married in Brooklyn,

Jackson county, and first located in Washtenaw county, then moved to Leoni where they bought one hundred and sixty acres and from there moved to Leroy in 1855, where they bought one hundred and sixty acres of raw timber land, with not even a road in front of the place. The log house which was their first home was occupied for some time before there was a floor in it.

David Beeman and wife were followers of the Methodist church, and in political views, the father lined up with the Republican party. He died June 6th, 1880, and the mother passed away November 3, 1900.

Wellington Beeman was the first in the family of five children and acquired his education in the district school. He was one of five scholars in the first school organized in the district and the teacher's salary was seventy-five cents per week. At the age of twenty-eight Mr. Beeman started out for himself, taking care of the place and the father and mother. Our subject and brother for a time took care of the home place and then divided the father's land between them.

July 1, 1874, Wellington Beeman was united in marriage to Georgina Harlow, whose parents were residents of Kentucky and came to Michigan. Mrs. Beeman's father died about fifty years ago and the mother eight years ago.

Wellington Beeman has made all the improvements on his place and today has one of the finest farms in Leroy, called "Enterprise Farm." All of the land is in cultivation except about three acres. Our subject's first school teacher was Nancy Countryman and she was a pupil of "Aunt Nancy Meech" and was raised by her. "Aunt Nancy Meech" was the first school teacher in the township.

Wellington Beeman is engaged in general farming and the condition of his one hundred acres of land show that its manager is enterprising, energetic and in every

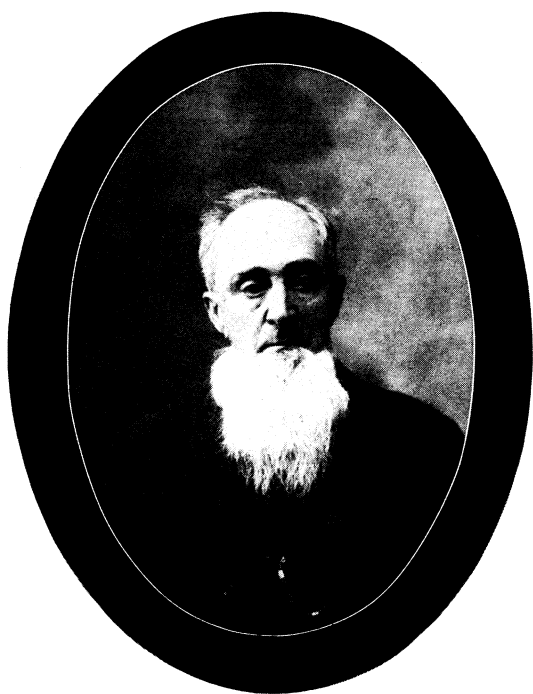
way a prosperous farmer. In politics, he votes the Republican ticket and gives his hearty support to the principles of his party. He has served his town as School Director and Path Master. Socially, Mr. Beeman is connected with the order of Modern Woodmen.

GEORGE P. BAILEY.

The subject of this sketch for more than half a century has been one of the prominent and highly respected citizens of Bunker Hill township. George Bailey was born in Orange county, Vermont, January 24, 1835, and was the son of James S. and Betsey (Bonfield) Bailey. His parents were natives of England, where the father was born in 1807. Three Bailey brothers came from England before the Revolutionary War and settled in the State of Vermont. James S. Bailey was the son of one of these brothers.

George Bailey was one of a family of seven children. His parents came to Michigan when he was but three years of age and settled at Union City. He grew to manhood amidst rural surroundings and early adopted agriculture as his avocation in life. Leaving school when but a lad, he found employment as a farm hand and although receiving but nominal wages for his services, by the practice of economy, he was enabled each year to lay by something for future investment. It was in 1852 that he made his first purchase of land and this was in the Township of Bunker Hill. The land was practically in a state of nature, but upon this he built a log cabin and for one year lived alone.

On November 14, 1854 our subject was united in marriage to Miss Harriet L., daughter of Daniel H. and Delia S. Beers of Bunker Hill. The Beers were natives of the Empire State. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey im-



GEO. W. ARCHER



MRS. GEO. W. ARCHER

mediately began housekeeping in the log house, in which they lived for three years, then sold and bought where they now live, and in 1887 built the residence in which they now reside. Mr. Bailey being a man of strong constitution, cleared away with his own trusty axe the forests, and today his is one of the pleasant and attractive rural homes of his township.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have been born nine children: Lizzie, June 1, 1857, married Alfred Atherton, died February 27, 1884; Della, March 8, 1859, lives at home; Orris Alonzo, November 30, 1860, died August 23, 1863; Anna Francellia, July 29, 1864, died March 10, 1866; Amy Ellen, April 17, 1866, married in 1888 to Ethan DeCamp and has three children, Winona, Leola and Norris; George Wesley, April 11, 1868, lives at Battle Creek, where he is taking a thorough medical course; Hattie Elmina, April 5, 1870, died June 15, 1870; Vina Zella, born August 11, 1871, married Arthur DeCamp, who lives three-quarters of a mile away on the home farm; Elton J., April 11, 1874, married Lulu Williams and is successfully engaged in running a store at Bunker Hill Center.

In the year 1864, Mr. Bailey recognizing the need of religion to a successful and happy life, joined the Seventh Day Adventists at Felts school house. Today this church has on its roll forty members, while at its organization only the following were its followers: James DuBois, Lovina Fuller, Chauncey Smith and wife, Sarah Philo, Joshua Philo and wife, David Hodges (Elder), Oliver Janes and wife, Welcome Landfair and wife, Jacob DeCamp, Delia S. Beers, Amy Curry, Charles Briggs and wife, David Freeland and wife, Hollis Clark and wife, David Briggs and Emma Talmadge.

Mr. George Bailey was a leader and the treasurer for sixteen years and in 1883 was

ordained elder of the church, which position he still holds. Our subject's life has ever been guided by the teachings of his church and he lives in the high esteem of his fellow men.

GEORGE W. ARCHER.

Known throughout the length and breadth of Ingham county, George W. Archer stands today for sixty years' residence in this locality. He was born on the 25th day of July, in 1838, in the Empire State and when three months old, his father, Bezaleel Archer, emigrated to Michigan, arriving in 1840 in Bunker Hill township. Bezaleel Archer was a native of New York, his natal day being April 1, 1811, and there married Ann Grant, also a native of that state, whose birth occurred on February 1, 1819. The father here secured a tract of land, which contained one hundred and forty acres of timber land, and erecting his pioneer home, a log house, twenty by twenty-four feet in dimensions, he began the development of his property. This was the seventh house erected in this township. He was not long permitted to enjoy the fruits of his labors, as he departed from this life in 1843, after three years residence. At the time of his location here, this was indeed a pioneer settlement; the Indians were still numerous and wild game were in abundance; during his residence here he killed sixty-three deer. After the father's death, the mother was again married, the second union being with Mr. Orson O. Janes, a native of New York state, who was born in the year 1822 and emigrated to Michigan in 1836, being one of the early pioneer settlers of this locality, dating his residence here from 1840. Upon his arrival here he located in Bunker Hill township. His father had purchased eighty acres of land and this the son

took in charge, completing its developments. In 1861 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres in Leslie, which was entirely devoid of improvements. This land he developed and placed under cultivation, erecting thereon a log house, twelve by eighteen feet in dimension. Here he lived with his family for eight or ten years, and then erected a larger dwelling of planks with board floors and windows. To this union were born three children, as follows: Eleanor Marion, now deceased; Orson N. and Orrin O. Mr. Janes died in September of 1887, having long survived his wife who died in 1861. In the year of 1861, our subject began farming on his own behalf on the old home place, which now comprises one hundred and ten acres of well improved productive land. This property has been greatly improved since it came into his possession, as all of the substantial buildings upon the place are evidences of his own efforts.

Great trees now spread their shading branches, planted by his own hand years ago. A commodious dwelling and good barns add a neat, thrifty appearance, where once stood the pioneer dwelling of rough logs hewn out as a shelter from winter storms of pioneer times.

On the first of June in 1865 our subject was united in the holy bonds of wedlock to Miss Melvina Peak, daughter of Philander and Lydia Parmalee Peak, natives of New York and Connecticut, respectively. The year of 1843 witnessed their arrival in Bunker Hill township and they occupied the first house built in the township. This house was built by Abraham Bunker, after whom the town of Bunker Hill was named. The story of the naming is somewhat interesting: Mr. Bunker, David Hodg and Noah Clark met one day on a prominent rise of ground and proceeded to discuss a name for the town. About this time Mr. Jonathan

Shearrer appeared on the scene and took part in the discussion. As Mr. Bunker built the first house and the conference was held upon the "mountain" of this locality, Mr. Shearrer suggested the name Bunker Hill, and from that time it has been a reality. Here in Bunker Hill township, Philander Peak purchased one hundred and sixty acres of wild and unimproved land. Here he also built his pioneer log house and opened up his land to cultivation and improvement.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Peak were six children, two of whom are now living: the eldest, Alfred, is now deceased, also Phylena, the second in order of birth; Mrs. Archer is the third; while the fourth, Danforth, met death in the Battle of Bentonville, having enlisted in the 13th Michigan Volunteer Infantry; Alfreda, now the wife of John Whallon of Bunker Hill; while Phylena, the last, is dead.

To our subject and wife have been born three children: Elma, deceased; Elton P., a resident of Bunker Hill, and Erma, deceased. In connection with general farming, our subject has been extensively engaged in buying and selling wool, and has probably handled more of this commodity than any other man in this portion of this State. Having spent long years in this capacity his acquaintance has naturally been extensive and by no means confined to the borders of his adopted county.

Mr. Archer has shown an independent interest in the advancement of education and has effectually served his township as School Director. In politics he is independent, voting for the man and measures best qualified for good substantial government. Pleasing in manner, he is well known and well liked, and no man stands higher in the estimation of his numerous acquaintances than George W. Archer.

FREDERICK M. ALSDORF.

One of the most prominent citizens of Lansing is Frederick M. Alsdorf, who has been actively connected with its business affairs for over twenty years. He belongs to that class of representative men, who while promoting individual interests also advanced the general welfare. Energetic and progressive in business life, he has at the same time represented activity in public interests and has represented his ward as Alderman, being elected on the Democratic ticket, in the face of an ordinarily Republican majority.

Frederick M. Alsdorf is a native of this State, his birth having occurred in Pontiac on the 23d day of May, 1854. He is a son of Cyrus and Loretta E. Alsdorf, of whom extensive mention is made elsewhere in this volume. Accompanying his parents to Lansing at the early age of five, his education was acquired at the Townsend Street school of the capital city. Under the guidance of his worthy father, he eventually became possessed of a thorough knowledge of the drug business, becoming identified in this at the early age of sixteen years.

The firm of Cyrus Alsdorf & Son was too well known to require any particular mention in this volume and it is sufficient to say that Frederick M. is a worthy successor of a worthy father.

In 1876 our subject was united in marriage to Miss Ella Darrin, a daughter of Dr. Knapp Darrin. This union has been blessed with three children, the eldest Grace, now the wife of H. L. Stanton; the second, Louise, who became the wife of George H. Beach of Detroit, died May 24, 1904; the last, Richard, is at home.

Mr. Alsdorf occupies a prominent position in Lansing, socially, commercially and politically, and in addition to having served his

city as Alderman he was also a member of the School Board for two years. He is an active and influential member of the Masonic order of Lansing, having attained the Knights Templar degree and is also a member of the Elks and several other orders. He is a man possessed of many warm friends and, it is possible, some enemies, as what man has not who possesses any force of character? As a citizen he is ever ready to assist in any and everything that will tend to the advancement of his adopted county and city, and evidence of that interest is shown on every hand.

CHARLES HENRY CARPENTER.

Charles Henry Carpenter is a prosperous farmer of White Oak township, and was born in Herkimer, N. Y., April 8, 1847. He was the son of Artemus and Hanna (Monk) Carpenter. The father was born in New York and the mother June 7, 1818, at New York, and died September 24, 1886.

Our subject's mother and step-father, Thomas Gillam, came to Michigan in 1852 and bought eighty acres of land in White Oak, where our subject now lives. About thirty acres of this piece of property were improved and upon it were a log house and barn. Here they made their home until their death. Our subject is one of ten children, seven of whom are now living: Salathiel B. Gillam, born March 6, 1839, and died at the age of thirty years. He served in the Fourth Michigan Cavalry during the latter part of the war, where he contracted a disease which caused his death. His wife was Sarah Ellen Karney, and both are deceased; Rebecca Amanda, born December 10, 1841, was the wife of Reuben French, she now lives in California; Betsey Amelia, born December 22, 1843, the wife of John Pulling of White Oak; Theresa

Maria, born April 27, 1845, the wife of Augustus Jastopher, lives in Unadilla, Michigan; Charles H. Carpenter, our subject; Malon Van Ransæller, born July 12, 1850, married Lena Austin who is deceased and he still lives in Grand Ledge; Martha Ann Gillam, born March 5, 1852; Thomas J., born February 22, 1854, married to Ella Carter of White Oak; Wallace Adelbert, born November 9, 1857, died at the age of two years; Edgar Milton, born September 9, 1859, died November 15, 1904. His wife was Ida M. Burgess.

At the age of nineteen years our subject left home and started out for himself in the world. He was educated in the district schools of White Oak, receiving just what advantages were to be had in the country schools of those days. He drove a team and worked by the month on a farm and also worked in a mill for seven years, and during this time purchased eighty acres of wild land in White Oak.

May 18, 1875, Mr. Carpenter was united in marriage to Miss Victoria, daughter of Daniel and Maria (Bullock) Dutcher, natives of New York. Mrs. Carpenter was born November 3, 1847. The mother was born January 2, 1809 while the father's birth occurred September 1, 1805. The parents were married at Yates, New York, April 13, 1826, and were first settlers of White Oak.

Mr. and Mrs. Dutcher were the parents of eleven children: Elizabeth, born January 15, 1828, died January 15, 1892. She was the wife of Reuben Young of Williamston, and the mother of four children; Benonia, born November 22, 1829, dies in infancy; Daniel T., born October 17, 1831, lives near the old homestead in White Oak; Joseph Atwood, born January 3, 1834, died September 6, 1902, married Matilda Townsend; Abigail, born December 19, 1835, the wife

of George Wilson, who died in the civil war. Her second husband was Elias Clark; Stephen, born November 8, 1837, died March 23, 1866, married Martha Clickner. Stephen served in the civil war and there contracted diseases which caused his death; Israel, born October 19, 1839, died December 27, 1862, married Cynthia Dix; Mary Maria, born October 3, 1841, married Walter Van Buren, and was the mother of two children. Her second husband was William Z. Secord; Patience, born June 2, 1843, married Edgar Van Buren of White Oak; Olive born May 30, 1845, was the wife of Myron Van Buren of Stockbridge; and our subject's wife.

After the marriage of our subject and wife they moved on their eighty acre farm in White Oak, built a frame house and barn, cleared up the land, and otherwise improved the farm and lived there until 1889, when they moved to their present farm of seventy-eight acres, formerly owned by his parents. Here our subject has built a large frame house and barns and otherwise improved the place. To our subject and wife were born four children: Abbie Anna, February 25, 1877, married to William Gauss and they live in White Oak, and are the parents of two children, Leota Naomi, October 4, 1898, and Charles Cecil, August 17, 1902. Lettie Naomi, born August 21, 1879, is the wife of James D. Kitchen of Stockbridge township; Olive Ida, August 31, 1882, the wife of Earle C. Walker, and they have two children: Clifton H., April 8, 1903, and Bernice Mattie, April 23, 1904. Mattie Victoria, born July 23, 1888, at home.

Our subject is very active in the interests of the Republican party and for three terms has served as Justice of the Peace. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter attend the M. P. church and are active in the interests of all work that

tend to the upbuilding of the community. Mr. Carpenter is fraternally connected with the I. O. O. F. and a valued member of the order.

CYRUS ALSDORF (DECEASED).

The subject of this review was one of the earlier pioneer settlers of this county, having become a resident here in 1856. He is a descendant of the Alsdorfs who were among the original patentees of what was known as the Holland Land Purchase. He was a native of the Empire state, being born in Ulster county on the 14th day of October of 1825. When at the age of eight years, his parents, Levi and Mary A. Alsdorf, removed to Genesee county, N. Y., and it was in this locality that he acquired his early education and here he attained manhood and was united in marriage, in Wyoming county, N. Y., to Loretta Melcher, daughter of Samuel Melcher, who was a pioneer of this State from Vermont. Mrs. Alsdorf was born in 1829, and their marriage was celebrated on the 6th day of June, 1847. In 1853 they emigrated to Michigan and settled in Pontiac. He was there employed in the freight office of the Detroit and Pontiac railroads. Two years later he came to Ingham county.

On taking up his residence in Lansing in 1858, he accepted a position as foreman in the Reform School. In this capacity he continued until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he became a member of the 14th Michigan Infantry, as a musician in the regimental band. After serving two years in that capacity, he was returned home on account of disability. Having in a measure recovered his good health, he re-enlisted in 1864 and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged and mustered out, when he came home and organized a

band in the Reform School, which became one of the best known in the State. He was also assistant superintendent of this school under the Rev. Charles Johnson. The Board of Control of that time consisted of George W. Lee, James I. Mead and D. L. Crossman. Mrs. F. J. Sargent was matron; Mrs. M. J. Hoag, assistant matron and I. H. Bartholomew, physician.

In 1870 Mr. Alsdorf resigned his position and opened up his drug store. This business was a success from the start, and in 1882, Frederick M., the son, was taken in as an active partner and the firm became known as "C. Alsdorf and Son."

In February, 1885, a disastrous fire consumed this block, but this firm never stopped business for a moment. On the following morning they rented another store and before the day was over they were continuing their business, and on the following July they were back in the old location, occupying their new headquarters, where the business was carried on under the firm of the name of "C. Alsdorf and Son" until the fall of 1894, when Cyrus Alsdorf announced his retirement from the business. He had felt for some time that his declining years should be relieved from active cares. For twenty-two years he had been successfully engaged in the drug business on the same site, and through his close application to his business interests he was able to acquire a comfortable competence. He was not permitted, however, to long enjoy the fruits of his former toil, as he departed this life the 10th of May, 1895, his death being the result of a disease contracted in the army.

The deceased was known to all as an upright man of strict integrity, who had lead a blameless life. Mr. Alsdorf had always been deeply interested in the city's growth and development, and was an open-hearted citizen and an earnest advocate of the

county's advancement, and in all the relations of life he was found true and faithful to every trust imposed in him. He was promoted while at Tuscumbia, Ala. to the leadership of a band of the First Brigade, Second Division of the 14th Army Corps, which was commanded by Gen. James D. Morgan. He served through the battles of Corinth and the campaigns of 1862 and 1863, while participating in the battles of Stony River and Chicamauga. The second enlistment, which occurred in the spring of 1864, was under the command of Gen. Schofield. He was affiliated with the Republican party, believing its men and measures best adapted for good government. In local politics he took an active and helpful part and was a member of the Council for two years.

Mr. Alsdorf is survived by a widow and three children, namely: Frank, of Minnesota; Frederick, a resident of Lansing, and Mrs. Charles L. Seeley, of Lansing.

Cyrus Alsdorf was a public spirited, progressive citizen, and one of the substantial business men of Lansing. In all the relations of life he was found true to every trust imposed in him.

JAMES APPELEYARD (DECEASED).

James Appleyard figured so conspicuously in connection with the public building interests, business activity and substantial development of the capital city for many years, that no history of the locality would be complete without the record of his career.

To say of him that he arose from comparative obscurity to rank among the most successful engineers and contractors of the country, is a statement that seems trite to those familiar with his life.

Beginning at the bottom of the ladder, he steadily rose step by step until he occu-

pied a position of trust and prominence in his chosen profession, reached by few.

A native of England, James Appleyard was born in Yorkshire, February 24, 1834. At the age of seventeen he accompanied his parents, George Thomas and Ann Appleyard, on their emigration to America. Their first location in this country was at Rochester, N. Y., where the son James followed his business of master builder, which he had begun in England.

In 1856 he became identified with N. Osborn & Co. as superintendent of construction of the Milwaukee and Chicago post-offices. Becoming a member of the firm in 1860, he took charge in the years following of building the postoffice and custom house at Baltimore, the city hall in Detroit, and the State capitol at Lansing. At the completion of the capitol, the firm of Osborn & Co. was dissolved.

Besides many smaller enterprises, he superintended the construction of the Hoyt library at Saginaw, the library of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and the union depot at Detroit.

Mr. Appleyard was married in 1856 to Miss Johanna Lysaght of Canandaigua, N. Y., who became the mother of three children: William P. Appleyard of Chicago, George T. Appleyard of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Elizabeth, who died at the age of fifteen. Mrs. Appleyard died at Lansing in 1873.

Mr. Appleyard's second wife was Miss Augusta Sanborn, of Appleton, Wis., who bore him three children: Johanna, Mrs. Edwin Malloy of Lansing, Mich.; Frances, who died in infancy, and Louis L. Appleyard of Schenectady, N. Y.

The subject of this sketch began life for himself when but a very young man, and throughout his business career he was looked upon as a man of the highest integ-



JAMES APPLEYARD

urity. He stood for all that was fair to his fellowmen, and faithfully executed every trust reposed in him.

He was an example of the highest skill in his profession, combined with the greatest degree of business integrity, capacity and strength of character. He gave generously to the public good, was faithful in friendship, devoted to his family, and stood high as a type of chivalrous American manhood.

After an illness of three years, his death occurred on the 29th day of June, 1896, and his remains were interred in St. Mary's cemetery at Lansing. A man of genuine worth, he was honored and respected by all who knew him.

ROBERT BELL (DECEASED).

The quiet, unostentatious work of the modest citizens and sturdy industrious workers of any community, is more fully prized no doubt after they have gone hence, and these very qualities which made them esteemed and beloved should be kept in mind and presented for the emulation of the young, for such character is of more worth than many traits which shine with greater brilliancy.

Robert Bell was a native of Scotland, having been there born in 1834, and came with his parents to this country in his third year. They settled in Ohio, where our subject received his early education in the common schools. The father was a farmer and this vocation our subject followed during his lifetime. Robert Bell enlisted in the 2nd Ohio Regiment for three years and at the expiration of this term, which began in 1861, he re-enlisted and served until the close of the war. He saw much hard service and endured the hardships common to the soldier's life and suffered a great deal from exposure and hard service. The government event-

ually recognizing his valiant work granted him a pension of two dollars per month, which was afterward raised to twelve dollars a short time before his death, which occurred April 13, 1894.

Mrs. Bell now receives a pension of eight dollars per month. Mr. Bell enlisted Aug. 28, 1861, re-enlisted Feb. 13, 1864, at Warren, in the 52nd Ohio, and was discharged and mustered out Sept. 4, 1864, at Tod Barracks, Columbus. Mr. Bell bravely followed the fortunes of his regiment and was engaged in several hard fought battles and was never in a hospital.

At the close of the war our subject came to Michigan and in 1866 was married to Mrs. Frances J. Walker of Jonesville, Michigan, who was born at East Bloomfield, Ontario county, N. Y. She was born in that county in May, 1841. Five children came to bless this couple: Myrtie Luella, Oct. 11, 1867, married W. H. Taylor of Toledo, Ohio; Leola M., Feb. 6, 1870, married E. H. Winfield, residing on the adjoining farm to Mrs. Bell; Orrin E., Dec. 1, 1874, married Jennie Harper and resides on a farm in Delhi; G. Ward, May 7, 1879, manages the farm at home and is a model young man in every respect and assisting the mother to educate the younger brother, Robert Floyd, who is 22 years of age, now attending the M. A. C., taking a course in civil engineering. Floyd is improving his opportunities and making rapid advancement in his chosen profession. He was elected president of the class in 1904, is a member of the Y. M. C. A. and was a delegate to its convention in 1903 at Lake Side, Ohio. He will graduate in June, 1905. He is also a member of the Columbian Literary Society at college and holds the M. I. A. A. indoor championship for 1903; also the championship of the college football team for 1903 and 1904, and has won a medal at an athletic meeting. He

was captain of the football team two years at M. A. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell first located in Jonesville, Hillsdale county, Michigan, where they lived for two years, and then came to Ingham county and bought eighty acres, their present home. They made a comfortable home, and a family of dutiful children are now the comfort of Mrs. Bell's life. After the father's death, Orrin, the eldest son, took charge of the farm until his marriage, when the next son, Ward, came into the management of affairs and is successfully engaged in mixed farming.

The family are all members of the M. E. church and the father was a staunch member of the G. A. R. and a strong Republican, though never an office holder. More than ordinary credit is due Mrs. Bell for the management of her property and she has worked hard with her children to show them the right path in life and has been well rewarded by their uprightness and honesty. Mr. Robert Bell was a good man and known throughout his county. The uprightness of the sons are but the reflections of the father's life.

D. N. BATEMAN.

Among the old family names in the Township of Aurelius is that of Bateman. Our subject was born in Niagara county, N. Y., in 1837, and was of a family of eleven children born to Erastus and Louisa Bateman. The parents were natives of the Green Mountain State. The names of the children in order of birth are as follows: Albert, Myron, Daniel, Ruth, D. N., Thomas, Truman, Calvin, William, Chester and Ella, all living except Myron, who died while in the service of his country at Baton Rouge, September 5, 1862.

Erastus Bateman came with his family to

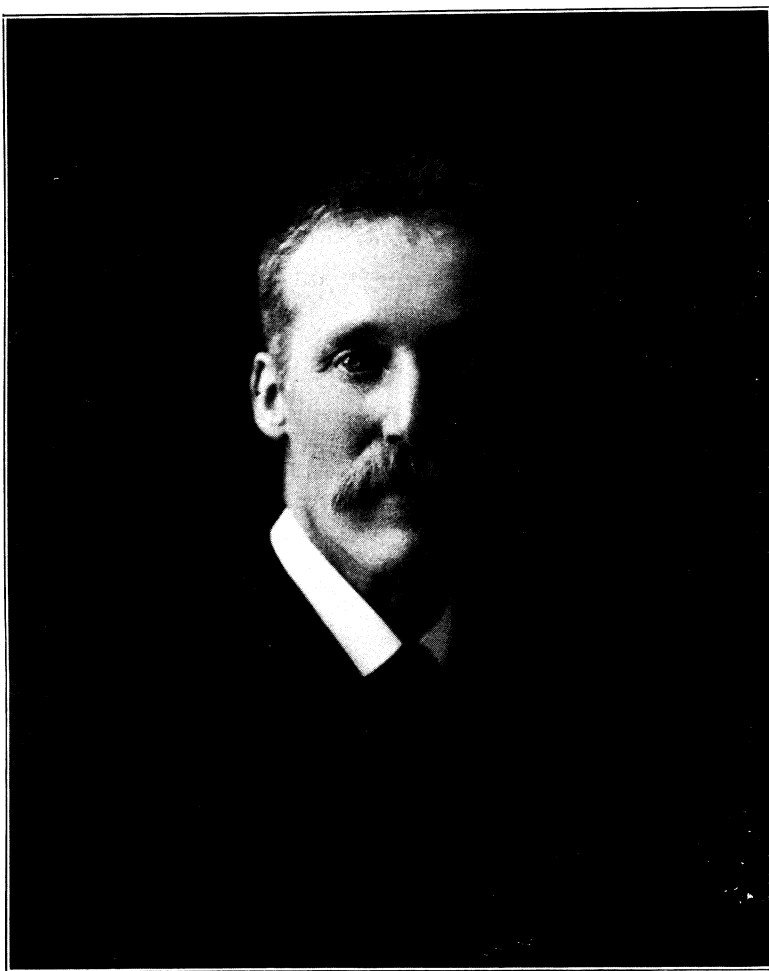
Michigan in the spring of 1846 and settled in Calhoun county. He was a cooper by trade. The father located upon a farm of eighty acres and improved the same. D. N. is proud of the fact that his father served under Gen. Scott in the War of 1812 and participated in the Battles of Lundy's Lane.

In the early years of his manhood the elder Bateman was what was known as a free soiler, but later cast his vote with the Democrat party, voting first with that party for Franklin Pierce for President of the U. S. The father and mother were both identified with the Baptist church for many years and reared their family under Christian influences. The father died 1876 and the mother in 1887, and their remains rest side by side in Greenwood cemetery in Aurelius township, Ingham county.

Our subject acquired his early education in the district schools and later attended a select school, taught by Prof. Taylor at Lansing. Early in the history of the war, Mr. Bateman made four attempts to enlist in the defense of his country and was refused three times on account of being light in weight, but his fourth effort was successful, and he enlisted in the 8th Michigan Cavalry.

He was mustered out in 1865 at Jackson, Mich., when returning to his home he worked for his father on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, after which he worked as a farm hand during the summer and taught school in Delhi township in the winter. This he followed until he had taught fourteen terms.

In 1865 he was united in marriage to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Mary Parish of Aurelius township. Mr. and Mrs. Parish were old residents in the locality and were highly respected people. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bateman: Hugh H., born 1867 and died 1898; Milton



JOHN FRANKLIN BENNETT



MRS. J. F. BENNETT

R., born 1869 and died 1891; Guy C., born 1870, married Nellie Leonard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey Leonard of Delhi township. Guy follows the occupation of farming. The youngest, Mary, is still at home with her parents.

Mr. Bateman began his farming operations upon forty acres of land, but added from time to time until he owned one hundred and twenty acres. He later gave his son, Guy, forty acres and sold the balance. Mr. Bateman has travelled quite extensively in the west and sold nursery stock. At one time he was quite extensively engaged in evaporating fruit, employed twenty-five people and in a single season has sold as high as one hundred tons of dried fruit. He claims to own the largest apple orchard in Ingham county, embracing eighteen acres of trees. They are of high grade, about fifty to the acre.

Our subject, though independent in politics at present, has held the office of Town Clerk, of School Inspector and refused to allow his name to run for other offices. He is a member of the G. A. R. Mr. Bateman had the misfortune to loose his house by fire in the year 1880. He however built a new and modern home. He is always interested in public affairs, looking to the well-being of society and the development of the country, generally. He was largely instrumental in putting through the extensive tile drain which cost in the aggregate about nine thousand dollars. It was, however, an improvement greatly needed and will result most beneficially to land owners in that section. Mr. Bateman is a pensioner, receiving from the government twelve dollars per month.

Our subject and wife are members of the Baptist church at Aurelius and always give the full weight of their influence on the side of morality and religion. Mr. Bateman is

a man of conviction, has a ready command of good English and never leaves his hearers in doubt upon which side he is arrayed in morality. He is a first class citizen.

JOHN FRANKLIN BENNETT.

Mr. John Franklin Bennett is worthy of great praise for the success that he has made in life, as what he has, he has earned for himself by hard days' labor and strict attention to business. Mr. Bennett is a self-made man and influential in his community. He was born May 28, 1858, and is a native of the Wolverine State, his birth having occurred in Meridian township. John Bennett, the father of our subject, was born July 31, 1820, and Mary (Hahn) Bennett, the mother, was born March 12, 1826, both natives of Ohio. They came to Michigan in 1852 and settled on eighty acres of land. John, Sr., and his brother purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land from a party named Bush. Bush had only ten days previous purchased same from government. They later divided it. Our subject's father built a log house and cleared up the land and made his home here until his death, Sept. 20, 1888. The mother died April 9, 1884. Both the father and mother were consistent members of the German Lutheran church and the father was a Democrat.

Our subject was one of ten children: Rachel, born May 14, 1844, the wife of Richard Teller, living in Tuscola county; Sarah Ann, born January 1, 1846, the wife of Charles Glosser. She was the mother of eight children, five of whom are now living. Mrs. Glosser died March 20, 1895; Mary Ann, born July 12, 1848, is the wife of J. Burgess of Meridian township, they have six children living and four dead; Catherine, born Feb. 8, 1851, married Clinton Ball of Tuscola county and has three

children; Lydia, Jan. 21, 1853, died March 11, 1876; William Henry, born Jan. 18, 1856, died March 8, 1856; our subject; Amos, Sept. 13, 1860, died Oct. 14, 1860; Harvey L., May 9, 1862, and lives in Meridian township on the old farm and has four children; Gertrude, Aug. 11, 1867, died April 2, 1887.

John Franklin Bennett spent his boyhood and youth in Meridian township, where he acquired his early education and lived with his parents until their death. He had bought eighty acres of land near Traverse City, which he sold and in 1884 bought eighty acres in Meridian township, where he now lives.

Mr. Bennett was married Jan. 23, 1889, to Mary Sophia Hahn, born in Steele county, Minn., June 10, 1858. She was the daughter of Elias and Elizabeth Hahn, natives of Ohio, who settled in Steele county, Minn., in 1854. Mrs. Bennett is one of six children: Milton, died in infancy; an infant; our subject's wife; Edna lives in Minnesota with her mother; Howard died in infancy, and Sarah, an infant.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have been born two children: Eldon Ray, born Oct. 19, 1889, and died two and one-half years old; Dell Franklin, born Oct. 24, 1891, in Steele county, Minn.

Our subject is independent in politics and has never held office, deeming it to his advantage to give his time to his chosen vocation. He is engaged in general farming and being quite handy with tools, built for himself the house and barns upon the place which he now resides. He is also a blacksmith by trade. Mr. Bennett owns his farm and is proud of the fact that he owes no man, and besides is in possession of a comfortable competence, all of which are his because he earned them by the energy and economy which he had practiced during his

earlier days. He is now in a position to enjoy the fruits of his early toil and enjoys the esteem of his many friends.

DANIEL L. CADY.

Like the forest tree standing alone, its fellows having gone down amid the onward march of the passing years, Daniel L. Cady, a revered pioneer, lives at the age of eighty-three.

He was born November 20, 1821, in Columbia county, N. Y. He was the son of Daniel L. and Lorena Cady, both of Scotch extraction. The elder came with his family to the wilds of Michigan in the year 1827, having subsequently taken up one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government and settled in the township of Plymouth, Wayne county. To this he added from time to time, as he was prospered, until at the date of his death, which occurred August 30, 1860, he owned three hundred and twenty acres of choice farming land.

Daniel L., Jr., returned to the State of New York in 1832 and made his home with relatives for a term of about four years, returning to Michigan in 1836. He acquired a good practical common school education at Plymouth, and by reading and experience has kept pace with the times and is known as a well informed citizen. Intelligence and veracity are marked characteristics of the man. His word is as good as a government bond any where he is known.

In the earlier years his reputation along this line was a good share of his stock in trade and helped out wonderfully, in making purchases in the early forties.

In 1845 he married Miss Harriet E. Taft, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pitts Taft of Oakland county, Michigan, and by the timely aid of his father purchased sixty-five acres of land and started out to grapple with the

affairs of life and win for himself and family a name and a place in the world. By economy and perseverance he, year by year, added to his estate until he was able, while still in the prime of life, to put aside manual labor and enjoy in the quiet of a comfortable city home, his well-earned competence.

Four children were the fruits of these wedded lives: the first born dying in infancy; the second, Clara, was born May 23, 1848, and died October 2, 1863; Menzo C., a record of whose birth and life appears in this volume; Minnie, the wife of Arthur Pebbles, born November 1, 1856, and died April 2, 1890.

In March, 1854, Mr. Cady moved with his family to Vevay, Ingham county, and settled on section 30, making a purchase of two hundred and eighty acres. To this he added later, until he came to be the happy possessor of a fine farm of three hundred and sixty acres with good buildings, well-equipped with improved machinery and fine stock. The homestead proper has now passed into the hands of his son, Menzo C., with whom Mr. Cady, since the death of his wife, November 13, 1893, has made his home. Mr. Cady recalls with considerable vividness hearing his grandfather, David Cady, relate his experience with the Indians, during the Revolutionary War, in which he was a soldier. On awakening in the morning the command found themselves completely surrounded by hostile Indians, who opened fire upon the troops and closed in upon them. After a brisk fight in which Mr. Cady received a severe gun-shot wound through the left arm, the soldiers clubbed their muskets and fought their way out.

In politics, Mr. Cady is a Republican, indeed, it is characteristic of the family to keep pace with the march of the party with history. This party in a local way have honored their ticket by giving him place.

He has served his township as Justice of the Peace. He was also for some time Deputy County Treasurer under Thaddeus Densmore. Mr. Cady has been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church for many years and during the more active years of his life served the church as its treasurer.

Having performed well his part in life's activities and in the enjoyment of a consciousness of duties well performed, he is going toward the setting of the sun with a good hope of immortality in the bright and the beautiful beyond. An upright citizen, a kind neighbor, a just man.

MENZO C. CADY.

Among the successful and prosperous farmers of Ingham county and recognized to the limit of his acquaintance as a man of good judgment and irreproachable character, standing near the head of the column is Menzo C. Cady of Vevay township. Retiring and unassuming in his disposition, yet firm in his convictions upon all questions of morality or religion, make him the ideal citizen, the like of which the county stands in need.

It is indeed refreshing to grasp the hand and look into the face of a man and at the same time feel that he is indeed a man in the noblest, truest sense of the word. Menzo Cady, the only son of Daniel L. and Harriet Taft Cady, was born at Northville, Wayne county, Michigan, January 1, 1850, a New Year's present to his parents, and one destined to be a lifelong blessing.

Mr. Cady acquired his early education at district schools and later attended the Mason High School and the graded school at Northville, Michigan.

November 1, 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss Helen Miller and launched out for himself, engaging in farming on a

part of the "old place," his father having retired from the farm. The soil being well-adapted to stock and grain raising, mixed farming has been the order.

By the death of his wife, which occurred in December 5, 1887, Mr. Cady was left with the care of their four children: the eldest, Myrtie, is now the wife of F. E. Marshall of Onondaga township. She was born October 21, 1872; Floyd E., born May 13, 1874, is married and resides in Aurelius township; Menzo, Jr., born May 28, 1876, is married and living at Mason; Orlando D., born April 27, 1884, is employed by the government as a rural mail carrier.

January 2, 1889, Mr. Cady married Edith L., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Fanson of Mason. To them two children have been born: Dorr L., December 26, 1892, and Margaret, October 22, 1898. Both are living with their parents.

In politics Mr. Cady has always been a consistent Republican and is proud of the record of his party from the present back to the dark days of the Rebellion. For him Republicanism stands for loyalty to country.

Mr. and Mrs. Cady are members of the Baptist church society at Aurelius, to which they give liberal support and loyal service. Mr. Cady's earnest, thoughtful, considerate manner inspires confidence and easily wins for him friends. Enjoying still the society of his father, surrounded by children and grandchildren, with a comfortable allowance, he ought to be, and is, a happy man.

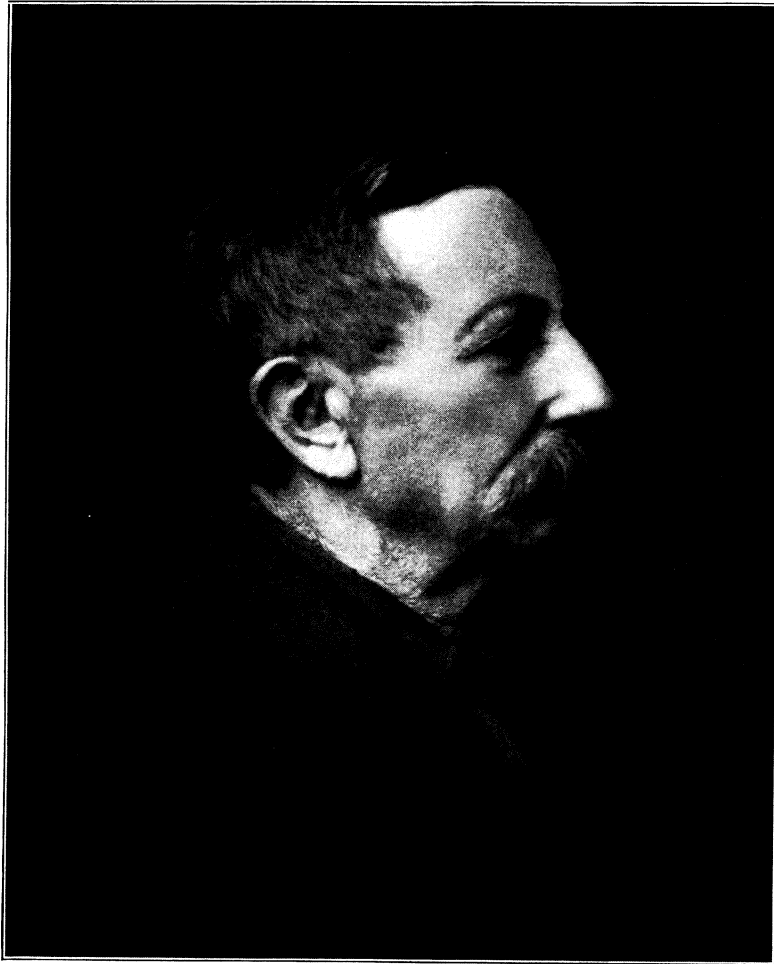
JAMES R. DART.

So many men in these days of large chances have made more than ordinary competences and begun with nothing on starting out in life, that such cases have ceased to be remarkable. The qualifications, however, necessary to bring about such success,

can never cease to be worthy of our admiration. He whose name is at the head of our sketch is one of the army of pushing, aggressive men, who were never satisfied unless they could attain the highest position that could be aimed for. Mr. Dart started out in life without money or influence, but by the exercise of his fine executive and financial ability, he has attained a position in the community in which he has cast his lot, second to none.

James R. Dart was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., March 9, 1835, and was the son of Alfred and Jane Dart, both natives of Vermont. The father was engaged in farming throughout life. In the family of six children our subject was the fifth. He acquired his early education in the common schools of his county and has later supplemented this early training by extensive reading, observation and experience. He began his business career at the age of eighteen years, when he went to Alleghany county, N. Y., and worked for an uncle who was a cabinet-maker. After this he worked for Samuel Moffit, as helper in building mills, and as a compensation received one dollar per day for two years and at the beginning of the third he received two dollars per day. When with Mr. Moffit our subject was in the State of Pennsylvania. After this our subject started out for himself mill-wrighting and was engaged in this work for three years at Bradford, Pa., after which he went to work for a coal company, they exchanging the coal for his board. About this time Mr. Dart took the contract for furnishing beef for a railroad crew in Pennsylvania, who were building a road from Bradford to Alton. He furnished it to them at a certain price per one hundred pounds, dressed, buying it for what he could and in this adventure met with marked success.

Our subject came to Lansing, Michigan,



ABRAHAM BLACK

in 1869, and bought a lumber business, then run by Clark and Bird. He owned one-half interest in this concern, and after running it one year sold out and bought a half interest with Verety in manufacturing doors, sash, etc. Shortly after this he bought his partner's interest and for three years managed the business alone, selling out in 1872. Mr. Dart then went to Webberville, Leroy township, and bought a sawmill and remained at this business for twenty years. In connection with this interest he ran a general store and elevator, and aside from this did fifty thousand dollars worth of business in the cooperage business per year—the entire business here running at about eighty thousand dollars per year. In the year 1880 our subject had the misfortune to lose his sawmill and in this fire lost fifteen thousand dollars. This he built up again in 1888, but shortly after, on account of bad health, was forced to make an assignment, when he came to Mason in the year 1893 where he has since resided.

August 11, 1855, James R. Dart was married to Orpha P. Fisher, a daughter of William R. and Briceus Fisher, residents of Pennsylvania. To this union were born four children: Nellie M., deceased; Gertrude B., now Mrs. Dr. Campbell of Mason; Rollin C. and Alfred R. also residents of Mason. The wife and mother of this family died 1897 at Mason. She was highly respected in the social and church circles of Mason and her friends were only numbered by her acquaintance.

On April 3, 1899, Mr. Dart was united in marriage with Mrs. Amorette Smith, and they are now pleasantly located in the City of Mason. She was born in Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where her home was until married to Mr. Dart.

In the fall of 1877 James R. Dart was elected Sheriff of Ingham county, and he

filled this office for two terms, with credit to himself and his constituents. He affiliates with the Republican party and is a wideawake and public-spirited man. His acquaintance with the people of Ingham county is a broad one and he is highly respected by a large circle of friends.

ABRAHAM BLACK.

In taking up the life history of Abraham Black we find many scenes and incidents of an eventful career, worth recording, that will be of interest to our readers, as he has not only been an agriculturist of prominence, but has seen active service in wars representing two nations. Born in the year 1827 on the Emerald Isle, he there spent his boyhood and youth, acquiring his education in the schools of his native land, until reaching the age of nineteen he enlisted on the sixth day of May, 1846, in the British army, and served five years and three months and took part in the Irish Rebellion. Upon the expiration of his service, he emigrated to America and joined his father, who had come to Elizabethport, New Jersey, in 1851, and there worked in a foundry for one and a half years. His father, John Black, was also a native of the Emerald Isle, being born in the year 1787, while the mother, who bore the maiden name of Charlotte Pinkington was born in 1797. The father did not long survive the emigration to the New World, as he died the same year at the age of sixty-five, while the mother departed this life at the age of fifty-five.

Arriving at Elizabethport, N. J., our subject remained in the employment of a foundryman for a year and a half, and then moved to the City of Chicago, where he found employment, and there remained for two years with the McCormick Harvester Machinery Company. On the expiration of

this time, which was in 1854, he came from Chicago to Delhi township and secured employment as a farm laborer, working by the month for Messrs. Abraham Smith, Thomas Mosier and N. B. Watson. He followed this occupation until 1863, when in response to Lincoln's call for volunteers he joined the boys in blue by enlisting in Co. L, 4th Michigan Cavalry. Here he saw twenty-two months' hard service and was mustered out on the 19th day of August of 1865. He was with his company in the hotly contested engagement of Selma, Alabama, and at Columbus, Ga., together with numerous smaller engagements. He cast his first vote for Gen. George B. McClellan, or "Little Mac," while in the field, and has ever since supported the Republican ticket.

In the year 1852, our subject was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Donahue, a daughter of Thomas and Ann Donahue, both natives of Ireland, and unto this union were born seven children, as follows: Ellen Jane, who died at the age of thirteen months; Mary Jane, the wife of James Thorburn, and she died on the 16th day of May, 1882; A. J., now a merchant of Holt; Catherine, the wife of James McReady, a resident of Diamondale, Eaton county; Thomas, a resident of Jackson; Lottie, at home, and Hattie, the wife of Charles F. Taylor, now living in Detroit.

Returning from the war, our subject worked as a farm hand for Mr. John McHugh and then bought forty acres of land at the Four Corners, east of Holt. This property he improved and erected thereon a suitable home and farm buildings and there resided for eighteen years and then moved to the Village of Holt, where he has resided for eighteen years. The wife and mother died in 1902, at the age of sixty-six years. She had been a valuable helpmate on life's journey. She was laid to rest in Maple

Ridge Cemetery. She was a member of the Church of England, to which Mr. Black also belongs. He is a member of the Charles T. Foster Post at Lansing. Faithful as a public spirited citizen in time of peace, as he was as a soldier in the preservation of the Union, Abraham Black is honored and respected by all who know him.

WILLIAM A. DIAMOND.

Among the successful and prosperous young farmers of this county standing well up in the front ranks is William A. Diamond, located on section twelve in the Township of Vevay. Mr. Diamond is a product of the township in which he resides and a farmer by birth and education. His ancestors on both sides were among settlers, pioneers, indeed, of the county.

William A. was the second son of John L. and Olive L. (Hawley) Diamond and was born in 1868. His brother Henry, two years his senior, met an untimely death at the age of eighteen years, by the kick of a horse. His only sister, Lottie, died in 1898 at the age of thirty-four years, a young lady of many graces and virtues. His father and mother were married December 24, 1863, the father paying the debt of nature August 10, 1870, while yet in the vigor of young manhood.

The oldest Diamond was a most genial, companionable man, was a mechanic by trade and many substantial structures, houses and barns in the vicinity are evidences of his handiwork. He, after marriage, settled upon the farm now owned by his son. The improvements having their beginning with the father have been carried steadily forward by the son, until today the Diamond farm consists of one hundred and sixty broad acres under a fine state of cultivation, with improved breeds of cattle, sheep

and hogs, with neat and commodious frame buildings overlooking the entire estate, making it one of the most desirable country homes of the county. At the age of twenty years, with his mother and sister as home keepers, William Diamond started farming for himself, and being to the manor born, has made a success of it.

He was married Sept. 25, 1895, to Miss Selora Dunsmore. To them one child, a son was born September 29, 1898.

His home is still the home of his mother, who knows the blessedness of having a dutiful son to lean upon in her declining years.

In politics Mr. Diamond has always been an enthusiastic Republican, believing in what his party advocated, having unbounded faith in it to manage the affairs of the state and nation for the best interests of the people.

He has served as Town Treasurer most acceptably, and will doubtless, if he consents, honor the ticket with his name for more important positions yet many times in the years to come.

He is identified with the F. & A. M. of Mason Lodge No. 70. As all intelligent, progressive farmers should do, he takes commendable pride in the fact that he is "lined up" with the organization of the Grange, believing it to be the one national order whose fundamental principle is the elevation of the farmer, intellectually, morally and financially. Although not united with any church society, Mr. Diamond by the uprightness of his life and character teaches the lessons of morality and virtue to the limit of his influence.

This brief outline of the life and character of William A. Diamond would be incomplete without a record of the fact that he was the grandson of Henry A. Hawley, one of the early pioneers of the county. All old residents are familiar with the location

of the Hawley farm about three miles east of the City of Mason. Mr. Hawley was a man of marked energy, well informed upon the general topics of the day and bearing always a character above reproach. He cleared away the forest, improved the land and erected substantial farm buildings. He kept "open house" always and many a weary land looker has found here a comfortable lodging for the night. He contributed generously, both in money and labor, to any enterprise that he deemed helpful to the community. A brief autobiography of him published in a History of Ingham County, a book that also contains a portrait of Mr. Hawley and a bird's eye view of his farm and buildings, says of him, "Where the public welfare seemed to demand it, he has consulted neither comfort nor convenience, but has worked a strong and willing hand. Since attaining his majority, he has never failed to present himself at the polls on election day, always casting his vote with the same party—old line—Whig and Republican. His religious faith has always been of the truly liberal type. He died some years since honored and respected by a large circle of acquaintances."

JOHNSON W. HAGADORN, M. D.

Dr. Johnson W. Hagadorn, a well-known physician of Lansing, prominent not only as a private practitioner, but for his long official connection with the School for the Blind and the Industrial School, is the second in a family of five children, his younger brother being Dr. Alex. D. Hagadorn, whose biography also appears in this volume. His parents were William and Nancy Hagadorn, both natives of New York. His father, who was a farmer, located at South Lyons in 1833, being a young man of twenty-five, and taking up one hun-

dred acres of Government land, founded the homestead where he and his wife lived and died and where our subject himself was born. The mother died in 1883, November 15; the father, June 13, 1879.

Dr. Hagadorn was born at South Lyons, Oakland county, Michigan, September 9, 1839. He acquired his early education in its district schools, afterward taking a three years' course at the State Normal School at Ypsilanti. During his senior year at the latter institution he commenced the study of medicine. His schooling was by no means continuous, as he lacked the means to pursue uninterrupted courses and was too independent to borrow of relatives or friends. His plan, which he persistently followed, was to teach for one year and spend the next as a student. Even then, he was often obliged to practice the strictest economy, as well as take any kind of work which he could find to do. A portion of the time, while at Ypsilanti, he sub-rented a room and did his own cooking. Jobs of wood sawing were always welcome at this period of his life. He has ever been an enthusiastic friend of athletics and while at the State Normal, his slender income was slightly increased by his directorship of the athletic department.

After a three years' course in the medical department of the State University, Dr. Hagadorn graduated with the class of 1870, many years afterward taking post-graduate work at the Eye and Ear Infirmary and Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1889. Although he practiced some before graduation, his regular work did not commence until his location, after he had received his degree, at Ovid, Clinton county, Michigan. In the fall of 1873 he removed to Lansing, and established in that city a substantial and select practice, having been physician to the School for the Blind for seven years and

the Industrial School for eleven years.

The doctor is identified with the Masonic fraternity, Blue Lodge No. 33, and is also a member of the Elks. He is a Republican in politics and although he is connected with no special church, is a Protestant in belief and an upholder of strict morality. In the fall of 1866 Dr. Hagadorn was married to Miss Dora Raymond, daughter of Stephen Raymond of Adrian, Michigan.

ALEXANDER D. HAGADORN, M. D.

Dr. Hagadorn, who enjoys a lucrative practice among some of the best people of Lansing, was born in Oakland county, Michigan, on the 28th day of February, 1843. His father, William, was a native of Steuben county, N. Y., the date of his birth being March 4, 1809. In 1833 (he was then a vigorous young farmer of twenty-four) he mounted his horse and started from his New York home for some friends who had settled at Northville, Oakland county, Michigan. He completed the long, tedious trip on horseback, remained there with his friends for a short time and returned to the East. But, like thousands of others, when he had once breathed the large freedom of the West, he was irresistibly attracted to the country; so, during the following year, he again started for Oakland county, and finally took up one hundred acres of Government land at South Lyons. He cleared and improved the tract, continuing to engage in farming there until his death, June 13, 1879.

Of the five children in the family, the oldest was Wesley, who was born April 7, 1838, and died June 9, 1888. A sketch of John W. Hagadorn, the second child, appears elsewhere in this volume. Mary, the third, was born July 18, 1841, and, as the wife

of Lucien Lovewell, a stockbuyer, is living at South Lyons. Dr. Hagadorn was the fourth, and Albert, the fifth child, who was born July 31, 1845, is a farmer in Lansing township.

The mother of our subject, Nancy, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., November 9, 1814, and died in South Lyons, Michigan, November 15, 1883. The grandmother of our subject was a cousin of P. T. Barnum, the showman.

As the name implies, the Hagadorns were of German extraction, the founders of the New York branch of the family being three brothers, who emigrated from the Fatherland in 1700, and settled in the Empire state. John Hagadorn, a son of this trio, was born in 1785, came to Michigan with his son, the father of our subject, and died in 1851.

Dr. Hagadorn acquired his early education at the district schools of Oakland county, taking a higher course at the State Normal School, Ypsilanti. He entered the institution in 1861, remaining three years. For two years he was principal of the schools in Armada, Macomb county, and also held the same position in the schools of Algonac, St. Clair county, Michigan.

Having by this means obtained sufficient means to insure a medical education, he entered Michigan University, and in 1871 graduated with his degree, M. D. He began the practice of his profession at Milford, Oakland county, where he remained busily and profitably engaged for ten years. In 1881 he removed to Lansing and his practice and his reputation have steadily increased.

Dr. Hagadorn is a Republican, and his popularity and his skill as a physician are evidenced by the fact that he has already served as Health Officer for two years. He is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, be-

ing a Royal Arch, Blue Lodge No. 33 and Lansing Commandery No. 25. He is also a leader in the Methodist church, being a trustee in the local organization.

On May 20, 1874, Dr. Hagadorn was united in marriage to Theodosia Rowe of Oakland county, the daughter of Squire and Dolly Rowe. The mother, at the age of eighty-seven, is making her home with the doctor and his wife. The latter is a native of Highland, Oakland county, where she was born in 1849.

To Doctor and Mrs. Hagadorn have been born three children: Grace R., who was born October 31, 1875, is the wife of Harry Reed, teacher of chemistry in the State Agricultural College. She is a graduate of Lansing high school, also of Albion College. The second child, Herbert A. Hagadorn, was born June 17, 1877, graduated from the Agricultural College, and is an electrical engineer at the works of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Dana, born May 10, 1889, is a student at the Lansing high school.

E. F. HOUSE.

The subject of this sketch was born July 17, 1859, in New York. He was the son of Jacob and Emma (Gates) House. His parents were natives of the Empire state, where his father was born December 6, 1824, and the mother, July 26, 1821. His parents were married in New York, March 30, 1847, and came to Michigan in 1860, settling in Clinton county, where the father is still living. He bought eighty acres of wild land which he improved and has since sold and at present owns no land at all. He later purchased land in Ingham county, which is now owned by his son, E. F. House.

There were seven children in this family

and all but one are living: Wm. Miles, born February 24, 1848, a resident of North Dakota; Truman Marian, born May 5, 1849, resides at Avon, N. Y.; Sarah L., March 29, 1852, died February 24, 1874; she was the wife of Perry Landon of New York; Emma B., born November 18, 1853, lives with her family in Clinton county, Michigan; Francis Wisner, born March 24, 1856, now a resident of North Dakota; Mary Elizabeth, born March 24, 1861, married Hugh Moulton of Bannister, Michigan, and E. F. House, subject of this sketch.

Mr. House was but eighteen years of age when he started in life for himself. March 5, 1884, he was united in marriage to Miss Nettie, daughter of G. W. and Mrs. Gulick, a sketch of whose lives is given elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. House has greatly improved the premises where he now resides, having erected buildings, cleared up the land and made it one of the pleasant homes and productive farms of the county. But one child has come to bless the lives of Mr. and Mrs. House, Edna, born February 11, 1885, now a student of the high school at Williamston. Mr. House makes quite a remarkable statement of fact in asserting that he belongs to no fraternal or other society, that he never held any office and is not identified with any church. He seems to carve out for himself a path, socially, morally and intellectually to his own liking.

HON. MARTIN HANLON.

Martin Hanlon was born in the Empire State, August 7, 1853. He was the son of Felix and Catherine (Blake) Hanlon, both natives of Ireland. They came to this country and settled first in New York. The father was a shoemaker by trade and has followed this occupation through life.

In 1863 Mr. Felix Hanlon moved with his family to Huron county, Canada, where he is still living at the advanced age of seventy-seven years.

Our subject was the oldest of a family of eleven children. He remained at home with his parents until sixteen years of age, when he came to Lapeer county, Michigan, his first occupation being that of night boy in a livery barn, after which he learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he spent six and a half years.

At the age of twenty-three our subject was deeply impressed with the importance of an education, and while the way seemed practically hedged up, yet he resolved to make a start. For seven years he pursued his studies, working his way through without asking favors of anyone. In this was clearly manifested the spirit of his ancestry. Graduating from the Almont high school, he immediately proceeded to take a course in the State Normal, from which he graduated with honor in the class of 1882. Feeling himself fairly well equipped for teaching, he came to Williamston and was engaged as superintendent of the high school, which position he occupied with most gratifying results to himself and to the patrons of the school. Here he remained for three years.

In 1884 our subject was united in marriage to Miss Mary, daughter of W. H. Webb of Manchester, Washtenaw county. To them were born four children, only one of whom is living. Mrs. Hanlon departed this life in 1895. Mr. Hanlon's son, Harold W., is now taking a literary course at the U. of M. combined with law, both of which he completes within six years.

Mr. Hanlon's social standing can be judged largely by the confidence he has received from his fellow citizens since he became a resident of Williamston. In the year



HON. MARTIN HANLON

1886 Mr. Hanlon engaged in the drug trade and has been in this business ever since. His stock consists of a complete line of drugs, wall paper, books and stationery. In this business he has met with satisfactory success. He has filled the offices of School Trustee, Councilman of the Village and Justice of the Peace. He filled the position of Commissioner of Schools of Ingham county from 1897 to 1901.

Mr. Hanlon is a progressive spirit of the Republican party and always takes an active interest in politics. At the last general election he was chosen Representative from the second district of Ingham county to the State Legislature, taking his seat January 1, 1905.

Mr. Hanlon is in every respect a self made man, and he may justly be proud of the fact that he secured a good, classical education by his own energy and perseverance. He is a member of the fraternal organization of Masons. He is an all round, first-class citizen—a man whom the people delight to honor, and one in whom they have never been disappointed.

CHARLES C. HALE.

Charles C. Hale, who is the fortunate owner of one hundred and two and a half acres of fine land in Wheatfield township, is actively engaged in the pursuit of the varied duties which fall to him as an agriculturist. Not only has he been successful financially, but in the better sense of that word, he has been successful in gaining the esteem of all his acquaintances and it is the universal testimony that he enjoys the highest respect of his fellow citizens.

Several years ago there resided in the State of New York, Justice and Miss (Elliott) Hale, the former being born there March 16, 1816, and the latter in 1821.

These estimable people were the parents of three children, the first being Charles C., the subject of this sketch, whose birth occurred in 1841 on the 8th day of April; the second, Smith, born November 12, 1842, and the third, Luther, born October 2, 1847.

When our subject was but one year old, the parents moved from New York to Ohio, where they bought one hundred and twenty acres of wild land from the government for ten shillings per acre. Justice L. Hale was a Whig, but never sought office.

The spirit of patriotism was evident in the family as our subject's two brothers, Smith and Luther, enlisted in the Ohio regiment at the opening of the civil war and died of sickness before the war was ended.

The early education of our subject was acquired in the district schools of Ohio, but was somewhat limited, as he was obliged to leave school at the age of ten years. He came to Michigan and settled on the farm on which he still resides, in the year 1864. This farm was in a raw state when he came into possession of it, and he cleared this, built good buildings and made all the improvements, which now adorn the place.

On the 4th of June, 1865, occurred the marriage of Mr. Hale to Betsey Kent, daughter of Jeremiah Kent, a native of New York. Mrs. Hale was born December 22, 1835, and was one of six children, four of whom are still living. Mrs. Hale's father, Jeremiah Kent, was born in 1801 and died in 1865, while her mother passed away at the age of sixty years.

To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hale were born two children, but both died while they were yet infants.

Politically, the origin of this sketch is a Democrat. Mr. Hale has taken care of himself since a young lad and in his younger days he was denied educational facilities, but he has had the pluck to make amends

for such deficiencies and as a result of his good business ability has prospered financially. Progressive in every respect, he is esteemed by all who know him.

DIGBY V. BELL.

The name of Bell is inseparably interwoven with the pioneer history of not only Ingham county, but also the great State of Michigan. The father of our subject, Digby V. Bell, Sr., came to Ingham county at an early date or about the time that the capitol was built and served in the official capacity of Auditor General of the State. He was a native of the British West Indies, where his boyhood and youth were spent until he was twelve years of age. At this time he was apprenticed to a captain of a sailing vessel, and he followed the sea for the next six years. He then embarked for New York and was married to a Miss Sarah Hamm. Unto this worthy couple were born nine children, six sons and three daughters.

After the termination of his office as Auditor General he took up his residence in the city of Detroit and there engaged in the flour and feed business for two years, at the expiration of which time he went to Chicago and established a commercial college for young men. He continued in the management of this institution for some years, when he finally sold out and returned to New York city and there remained until 1867, being engaged with a son in the brokerage business. It was in this year that he again returned to Michigan, removing to Battle Creek, where he was made Postmaster, which office he held until his death.

The early boyhood and youth of our subject was spent in Michigan and he received his education in the schools of Detroit. At a very early age, he became identified in his father's office at the time he was Auditor

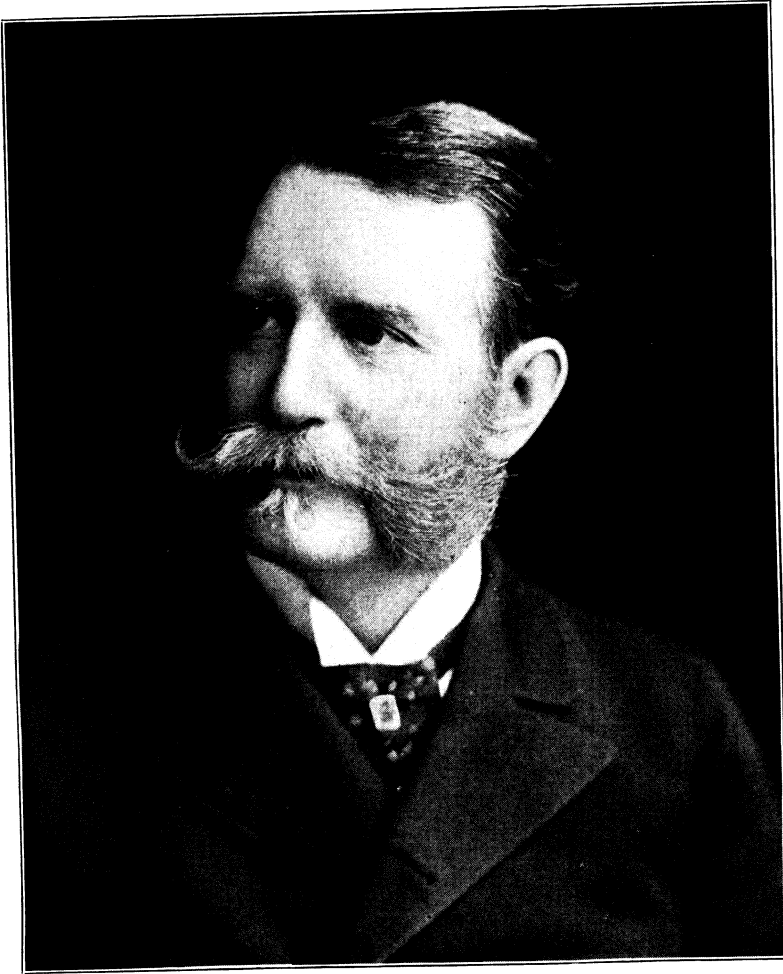
General, as a clerk, and he remained in that capacity for several years. In 1851 he was united in marriage to Miss Eugenia Thomas, a daughter of John Thomas, an old pioneer resident of Lansing. Mrs. Bell was a native of the Empire State and was a child of but three years when she accompanied her parents to this State. At the age of fourteen she became a resident of Lansing and there became a student in the young ladies' school, an educational institution which was capably conducted by a Miss Jones.

Unto our subject and his wife were born three children, all are deceased, the eldest, Louis E., a young man of more than ordinary accomplishments, possessing a splendid voice, died in 1884 in Italy; the second, J. W., died in 1900 in the City of Detroit; the third, Digby V., departed this life in the City of Lansing, in 1896. He had married Miss Rose K. McKensey, and unto them were born two children, Louis Eugene and Lawrence V.

At the breaking out of the Civil War Mr. Bell offered his services to his country, by enlisting in the 24th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, in which he was made Quartermaster with the rank of First Lieutenant. He saw three years' active service, being engaged in a number of important battles, chief among them being that of Gettysburg, where he showed great bravery by carrying provisions to his comrades in arms during that memorable engagement. Serving three years, he resigned his commission, was honorably discharged and returned home.

Mr. Bell took an active interest in politics, using his vote and influence towards the promotion of the Republican party. For four years he served as Deputy Collector of Customs and then for ten years was at the head of this office. He was an efficient and faithful officer, both in his civil and soldier duties.

This worthy man departed this life at his



DIGBY V. BELL

home in Detroit in 1891, honored and respected by all who knew him. The strong traits of his character were such as to endear him to all with whom he came in contact. He was a man of broad humanitarian principles and the deserving poor always found in him a friend. He gave generously for the public good, was faithful in friendship, devoted to his family and stood as a representative of the highest type of American manhood.

EDWIN R. HAWLEY.

A history of Ingham county without the record of the life of the Hawley family would be very incomplete, as much of the improvement and settlement of Bunker Hill township is due to their energy and activity.

In 1842 Mr. Joseph and Mrs. Elizabeth (Bracken) Hawley with their family came from England to Michigan, when the State was a wilderness. They settled on a farm of forty acres in Lindon township, Washtenaw county, near Waterloo village. Four years later they removed to Waterloo, Jackson county, where they lived until the death of the mother, thirty-three years later. The father then lived with his sons until 1887, when he was married to Mrs. Sarah Adams. From this time he lived at Stockbridge until his death, January 18, 1890. In his early life Mr. Hawley was a good Whig, but later he changed to the Republican party.

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hawley. Three were born in England: Joseph, November 11, 1832; Emanuel, August 30, 1837, and Mary, December 31, 1840. One child was born at sea. The subject of this sketch, Mr. E. R. Hawley, was born in Washtenaw county, October 21, 1845.

The early education of Mr. E. R. Hawley was received in a district school and com-

pleted at the close of the war in 1864. He remained at home helping his father on the farm until twenty-eight years of age. At this time he was married to Miss Mary A., daughter of Solomon and Mary Ann (Blake) Dewey of Waterloo, Michigan, who were both natives of New York. Miss Mary A. was born September 12, 1848.

After his marriage, Mr. Hawley came to live at his present home in Bunker Hill, on section thirty-four, at that time a farm of two hundred acres to which he has since added enough from time to time to make him a farm of five hundred and twenty acres. The houses, barns and all the improvements are due to the energy and characteristic ability of our subject. Today he is the possessor of one of the finest farms in the county, and one of which he may justly feel proud.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hawley have been born two children: Joseph S., February 28, 1874, who is married and lives near the home place and is the father of one child, Edna E., born October 11, 1904; and Robert J., born November 15, 1877, who is married and lives on section twenty-seven in Bunker Hill. He is the father of one child, Mary R., born March 13, 1904.

Mr. Hawley, from his earthly possessions, has provided for his sons, having furnished them each with land, of which they are now in possession. The fact that he was able to start his sons in life and on the road to success must indeed be a comfort to him.

As an evidence of the high esteem in which he is held, Mr. Hawley, although affiliated with the political party which is about fifty voters in the minority in his town, has served his town seven terms as Supervisor. His name, with all his fellowmen, is a synonym for honesty and integrity. Here in Bunker Hill township his energy and perseverance have made a beautiful home.

where, surrounded by the comforts and luxuries which their own hands have won, Mr. and Mrs. Hawley will pass the evening of their days and live in the high esteem of their fellowmen.

LEWIS E. IMES, LANSING.

Lewis E. Imes, the Lansing photographer, has one of the most completely and equipped and tastefully arranged studios in the State. He is a native of Illinois, and the son of William L. and Anna Imes, and was born in Macomb, McDonough county. There he acquired his early education, and at the age of eighteen removed to Chicago. In that city he mastered his profession under the well known Edward Hartley, one of the most artistic photographers of the west. He remained with him for three years, after which, working and experimenting as a progressive photographer, he resided in several western cities within the succeeding few years. He located for a short time successively in Davenport, Ia., Deadwood, S. Dak., Denver, Col., and various places in California.

Mr. Imes returned to Chicago, spent a season in Omaha, Neb., and then started for the west. In New York city he entered the employ of the American Aristotype Co. During the eight years he was connected with this company he made his headquarters in various cities throughout the west, coming to Lansing from Kansas City in November, 1899, and establishing the business, which has since developed so rapidly and substantially.

Our subject joined the Knights of Pythias when he was only twenty-one years of age. He has become a member of the Elks since coming to Lansing, and has been identified with the Boat Club for five years. He is, in fact, one of the most popular of

Lansing's citizens, and his studio is the center of much social and artistic activity.

NATHAN L. COOLEY.

Nathan L. Cooley, one of the most prominent agriculturists of Lansing township was born January 6, 1840, in Lansing township. He is the son of Jacob F. and Lucy (Barnes) Cooley, an extensive history of whose lives is given in connection with the historical portion of this volume, also with the sketch of the life of Lansing J. Cooley.

Nathan Cooley was the third in order of birth in the Cooley family and began attending the district school in Lansing township when he was fourteen years of age. At that time there were only two school houses in four townships. At the age of eighteen he worked the father's farm on shares, and continued at this until he was twenty-one. When he was quite young the father gave him forty acres, and here on section 30 he built a house and made his first home. The land was all timber and he cleared it and added to it, as he prospered, and now owns seventy acres.

For many years our subject was a Democrat, but four years ago changed to the Republican party, with which he now lines up. He was married in December, 1860, to Emaline Garber, whose parents came to Michigan about the year 1850 and settled in Eaton county, south of Charlotte, on eighty acres of raw land. The father of Mrs. Cooley died about fifteen years ago, and the mother about thirty-five. To Mr. and Mrs. Cooley have been born seven children, of whom five are living.

Our subject was elected to the office of Justice of Peace for two terms by the Democratic party and for twenty years was a member of the School Board. He is a member of the G. A. R. and Patrons of Industry.

It is a fact worth noting, that Nathan L. Cooley was the first white child born in Lansing township and never wore a pair of shoes until twelve years of age. His uncle Elija Barnes, who was a shoemaker, made him a pair of shoes out of the tops of his father's old ones, and our subject was so proud of them that whenever he would go across a creek, where he could not jump, would take them off and wade across. Once the father found a bee tree and went with the boys to cut it down, and, coming to a stream our subject took off his shoes, as it was warm and put them on the stump of a tree for safe keeping and after cutting the tree returned home and forgot the shoes, as he was not used to wearing them. The next morning it was cold and he wanted the shoes but had forgotten where he left them. Our subject and his mother hunted all the day for them, but to no avail, and about a week after, when going through the woods, our subject found the lost shoes and was more pleased than he would be now with a farm.

Nathan Cooley often accompanied his father at night deer hunting in a boat on Grand river. He would put a candle behind a board and point the gun by it and he could see the sights on the gun and not be seen by the deer. He often stayed out until twelve or one o'clock, steering the boat for the father. The father was obliged to go to Eaton Rapids for provisions and once upon going there he had to work after reaching the place to get the necessary money for the provisions and after they were bought, made a boat and started down the river with them, and night came on before he reached home and he ran into a rock which split the boat open and everything was dumped into the river. The father waded in and saved the most of the provisions, but the weather was so cold that he was obliged to run up and down the bank to get warm and keep from freezing.

While doing this he heard the bark of a dog and following the sound, came to an Indian camp, when he was invited in and given a place in front of the fire in order to dry himself. Here at this camp the father made warm friends of the Indians and they were closely associated for many years, as is recorded in the historical part of this volume in the history of the early pioneers.

Our subject was well acquainted with the Indian Chief "Okemos," whose history is given in a pleasing manner elsewhere in the book.

In 1864 Nathan Cooley enlisted in Co. F, 8th Michigan Cavalry and went into camp at Jackson, Michigan, and from there to the front. They were provided with horses and saddles at Fredericksburg, and from there went to Franklin, Tenn., thence to Pulaski, and from there to Shuel Creek and there engaged in a skirmish with Forest's Cavalry and Hood's army, then fell back to Mt. Pleasant and built a barricade across the road, only parts of three regiments being there. They then stampeded them back across a bridge in the rear. Here they were hemmed in by high stone walls and our subject and about twenty-five others were captured. They then were taken to Andersonville Prison, where they were confined from November, 1864, until the close of the war.

After the hardships of the war, in which so many brave men suffered and died, our subject returned to home life.

To our subject and first wife were born the following children: Allen E., born December 31, 1861, married and lives in Lansing township; Nathan, died in infancy; Riland G., June 5, 1866, married and lives in Lansing; Stella, May 3, 1868, widow of Jay Parker, lives in Lansing; Ruben Lee, born April 4, 1870, married and lives in Lansing; Della, February 9, 1872, married and lives in Lansing township, and Dora Emaline,

died in infancy. The mother of this family died March 28, 1875, and July 20, 1876, our subject married Mrs. Adaliza Cadwell at Lansing. Her people were natives of Massachusetts where she lived until fifteen years of age, then with the family moved to Ohio, then to Michigan about 1854, and settled in Clinton county. The father of Mrs. Cooley died in August of 1860 and the mother in 1897.

It is undoubtedly a great satisfaction to our subject, who has reached years of maturity, that he can look back over a life spent in struggles to do well for his family and fellowmen and feel that those efforts have been recognized by his friends and children and that the world is better for his having lived in it.

GEORGE WEBB (DECEASED).

George B. Webb, now deceased, was for fifty-three years a resident of Aurelius township and was at the time of his death the oldest settler in this locality. He was a native of England, was born at Summerset Shire on the 14th day of April, 1803, and at the time of his death, March 7, 1890, had arrived at the advanced aged of eight-six years. His early education was acquired in the schools of his native country, but believing that America offered better opportunities for an enterprising and ambitious young man he emigrated, at the age of twenty-two, to the new country and landed in New York, when he proceeded to Syracuse, where he engaged in the butcher and dairy business.

At the age of twenty-eight years he was united in marriage to Miss Anna M. Catley of Syracuse and to this union were born five children, of whom three are now living, namely: William M., Lucy M., and Martha A., the wife of Jacob Nichols, deceased.

The wife and mother of these children died at the age of forty-two. It was in 1836 that George B. Webb came to Michigan and settled in Aurelius township and is therefore justly entitled to be classed among the earliest of pioneer settlers of the county and among the earliest in the State. Here he bought eighty acres of government land and from time to time added to his possessions, as he prospered, until he owned three hundred and forty acres of fine farming land. All this he improved, cleared and placed under cultivation, built a good home and comfortable barns and out buildings and became known as one of the land marks of the county, famous for his hospitality. Indians were plenty, and happily, they were kindly disposed. For some time they maintained a camp upon Mr. Webb's premises. In the earlier years they were the nearest neighbors and most frequent callers.

George B., or "Uncle George," as he was called, was a man of genial and kind disposition and was known by everybody for miles around. After the death of the first wife, he was again united in marriage, the second union being with Mrs. Lucy Harty of Bunker Hill township of this county, and to this marriage was born one child, L. C. Webb of Mason. Before his death, George Webb gave to his two boys, J. H. and W. M., eighty acres of land each and also gave two grandsons twenty and forty acres respectively and to Lucy, now Mrs. Jennings, the old homestead of eighty acres. Of this she later sold forty acres to her brother, William M. Webb. Mrs. Lucy Webb died April 5, 1882, at the age of sixty-six years.

George B. Webb had lived through many scenes and incidents of pioneer times, identical to the early history of this State and even at an early age. While a boy at the time in England he witnessed scenes of carnage by the return of the troops from the famous

Battle of Waterloo, where he, as a boy of thirteen, was compelled to take his father's team and convey wounded French prisoners who had been captured in this battle and carry them part of the way across England.

An incident worthy of mention, for the benefit of future generations, occurred to George Webb shortly after his arrival in Ingham county. Selecting a tract of land, upon which he desired to make his home, he started out on an Indian trail for Ionia. Reaching Grand river he expected to find some friendly Indian to carry him across, but none being in sight, he began building a raft, doing the work with a pocket knife and using what flood wood he could reach. Having constructed this frail craft he embarked upon it for the other side. The water was very deep and the current swift, consequently the raft fell to pieces, leaving him in deep water and unable to swim, and his life was only saved by the timely appearance of a friendly Indian. This was but one of the stirring incidents that fell to his lot as a pioneer and if we were to attempt to give in detail a history of these scenes and times, which tell of the lot of these worthy people, it would fill a volume of itself; however, a general description of these features have been arranged to appear in a separate portion of this work.

George B. Webb cast his first vote in Aurelius township for the Democracy and continued to affiliate with that party throughout his life. The first township election was notable in that fifteen votes were cast, one of which was for Mr. Webb. He was a man of exceptional character, strong in purpose, broad-minded and liberal in views and had a high sense of honor, and added to these qualities, he was a loving husband and a kind and indulgent father, generous and hospitable and a liberal supporter of charitable work. His death occasioned the

deepest regret throughout the community of Ingham county, as it had lost one of its most valued citizens.

It is to Mrs. Jennings, the daughter, that the publishers owe these facts pertaining to the history of Mr. Webb. She now resides upon the old home farm, where she is assisted by her nephew, Burton E. Webb. Mrs. Jennings is a member of the M. E. church and is a woman highly respected for her many qualities of heart and mind.

MASON J. CARTER.

Many of the native sons of the Wolverine State are now active enterprising business men and farmers, and in their various lines of business have met with success, as has our subject, Mason J. Carter, who was born in Stockbridge township, September 24, 1850. His father, Silas Carter, was born near Summerset, in New York, about July 11, 1820, and his mother, Mary Ann Fitz, was born November 28, 1826. The parents of our subject were married in New York and came to Michigan about the year 1846, and located in Stockbridge on eighty acres of wild land, which they cleared and later added one hundred and twenty. They cleared nearly all of the two hundred acres. Silas Carter was killed at Petersburg at forty years of age. He enlisted in 1864 in the 2d Volunteer Michigan Infantry and was shot in July, 1864. The father was a Republican and a member of the M. E. church.

Mason J. Carter was the third of eleven children: Jerome (dead), Harrison (dead), our subject, Martha (dead), George, Silas (dead) Adelbert, Frank (dead), William, Herbert, and a child who died in infancy.

Our subject was educated in the district school and started for himself in 1867 and worked by the month until 1879 when he

rented a farm and in 1881 bought eighty acres where he now lives. All this was wild land, with no buildings or fences, but our subject has brought it to a fine state of improvement, built a frame house and good barns. In 1894 he bought ten acres more of timber land, which he has since improved. He now owns ninety acres, and a half interest in seventy-three acres.

After the death of Silas Carter, the mother was married to Nelson Lewis, and they had one child, Norman. Nelson Lewis deceased.

January, 1871, Mr. Carter was married to Emma J. Haughton, and they were the parents of four children, all living: Silas, September 7, 1872; Sara Jane, September 18, 1874; Maude, July 16, 1876, and Millie M., May 19, 1881. The mother of this family died August 20, 1897, and our subject again married, the woman of his choice being Ella Dewey, who was born December 16, 1860. Our subject's second wife was the widow of Samuel Dewey, who died July 19, 1897. To the Deweys were born six children, all living: Solomon T., January 2, 1885; James H., November 18, 1887; Maggie E., July 30, 1889; Ralph D., September 6, 1891; Ruth E., November 7, 1893; Gladys L., January 20, 1895. Our subject and wife were married December 25, 1898.

Harrison S., a brother of our subject, enlisted in the 20th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, Co. H, September 7, 1864, at Ann Arbor, and was mustered out June, 1865. January, 1867, he reenlisted in the 8th Infantry Regulars, and died of typhoid fever at Sumner, S. C., in October of 1867.

Mrs. Carter's parents were married at Ypsilanti, Michigan, November 29, 18—, and the father died April 21, 1864, while the mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Hooker, born March 6, 1814, lives with

Mrs. Carter and is in her ninety-first year. The father, Henry Clements, was born at Steuben county, N. Y., July, 1800. He was a mason and worked at his trade the most of the time. He died at Meadville. Mrs. Carter's mother bought seventy-three acres of land in Stockbridge township after the father's death, which she sold in 1901. One brother of our subject's wife, Clarence, born May 8, 1859, died August 17, 1902, while a brother Henry was killed in the civil war.

Mason J. Carter is a Republican, though he never devoted much time to politics, as he prefers the quiet avocations of home and business life to the excitement and uncertainties of the political arena.

JAMES S. COON.

A good citizen is ready to serve his country, both in peace and war, and does serve it alike whether upon the battlefield or in pursuing his usual avocation, and by a life of industry helping to build up the social and industrial interests of the vicinity in which he lives. The reflection of a life thus spent makes the path straighter before the feet of the young, and in return brings its reward in every walk of life. Mr. J. S. Coon endured the hardships of war in defense of his country, likewise the trials of the pioneer, in clearing up his new land, and today is reaping his reward, enjoying the fruits of his early struggles.

Our subject was born in Genesee county, Michigan, in 1846, and was the son of Willis S. and Patience (Nichols) Coon. The father was born in Genesee county, N. Y., and in 1845 came to Michigan, first locating in Genesee county, and in 1847 came to Jackson county. To the parents eight children were born, four of whom are now living, our subject being the second. Willis Coon, the father, enlisted in Company E,

First Regiment of Michigan Sharpshooters, February 1, 1863; was taken prisoner at Spottsylvania, Va., and was confined in Andersonville prison, where he died in August, 1864. Our subject, with his brother Amasa, also enlisted with the father in the same regiment, and served until the close of the war. This regiment was organized by Col. C. V. DeLand of Jackson, and rendezvoused at Dearborn. When only partially organized, having but six companies in camp, the command was mustered into service July 7, 1863, and immediately ordered to Indianapolis, Ind., and from thence proceeded by rail to Seymour the same state, and within a week from the date of leaving the State had met the notorious raider, Morgan, at North Vernon and Pierceville, capturing a number of his followers. Morgan had entered Indiana and was creating havoc with the inhabitants in the smaller towns on his route. DeLand, with his small, but determined force, headed him off, and by the use of strategy was enabled to rid the country of him.

Following the brief service, the regiment returned to Dearborn, and completed its organization. August 16 it proceeded to Chicago, and went on duty guarding rebel prisoners at Camp Douglass. February 14, 1864, it was assigned to the 2d Brigade, 3d Division of (Willcox) G Army Corps, and joined the command at Annapolis, Md.

A year of service had already passed, but "trouble" for the regiment had only begun.

The old Army of the Potomac was just entering upon the ever memorable campaign of 1864, upon the line on which Gen. Grant proposed to fight it out if it took all summer. Crossing the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, May 5, and two days later came the awful slaughter of the "Wilderness," the regiment being engaged on both the 6th and 7th. Its losses footed up seven killed and fourteen

wounded. Keeping in line May 9, 10, 12, the regiment did valiant service at Spottsylvania, when thirty-four brave men of this command yielded up their lives, and one hundred and seventeen were wounded. The gallant Major, John Piper, was among the slain.

Col. DeLand was twice struck during the fearful, bloody conflict of the 12th, but remained at his post bravely encouraging his men by his personal heroism, until the close of the battle.

North Anna, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor and other engagements followed in rapid succession, and in each of which the First Sharpshooters took an active part, depleting their ranks in each engagement. Crossing the James river with the army during the night of the 15th of June, the morning of the 16th found the forces in front of Petersburg, the beginning of the siege which lasted till April 2 following. During the term frequent reconnoitering parties were sent out. Firing along the line was almost continuous day and night. On the 16th, the day of arrival before Petersburg, the regiment, under command of Major Rhines, became hotly engaged charging and holding the enemy's works, repelling frequent and persistent efforts to retake them; two officers and eighty-six men were captured by the regiment, also the colors of the 35th North Carolina. During the conflict the command became almost completely surrounded,—but two alternatives were left—it must surrender or cut its way out. The latter was quickly decided upon. The colors were destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. It finally succeeded in rejoining the army, not however, without severe loss. Maj. Rhines fell gallantly leading his command. The casualties in this engagement figured up, killed 31, wounded 46 and 84 missing.

This was the darkest day in the history of this regiment, and one never to be forgotten by the subject of this sketch. From this date to July 30 the regiment lay in the advanced line of entrenchments.

Col. DeLand had resumed his command and led in a gallant charge of the brigade on the rebel works simultaneously with the "Mine Explosion." Mr. Coon, with several comrades, entered the rebel fort and remained nearly all day. The main body of troops, however, retired. The regiment suffered a loss of three men killed and thirteen wounded; Col. DeLand being among the wounded. Captain Dicey and thirty-two men were captured. Mr. Coon inclines to the opinion, that had the advantage gained been quickly followed up, a decided victory might have resulted. August 19 the command was at Weldon R. R., and a few days later at Reams Station, where it remained until the latter part of September. At Poplar Spring Church the regiment became engaged September 30, losing two men killed and Col. DeLand, and sixteen men wounded, all of whom were left on the field, and fell into the hands of the enemy, including the wounded and brave DeLand. In this engagement our subject was wounded in the left hand and back; the shoulder strap of his knapsack was severed by a minnie ball—he lost his haversack and cap, and his gun was put out of commission while in his hands.

The regiment did effective service for Gen. Hartranfts' brigade, October 2, at Pegram's Farm, and again on the 8th at Boynton Road. October 27 it took part in the movement at South Side Railroad, it skirmished during the day with the enemy at Hatcher's Run, losing five men wounded.

Returning to its old camp it remained quietly in quarters till March 25, 1865, when a portion of the regiment became engaged in repelling an assault on Fort Stead-

man. In this engagement James S. Coon received a severe shell wound in his right hand, crippling him for life, and was also wounded in the head by a small scale off from an exploded shell. This bit of iron he carried in his head for something like fifteen years, when it worked out. He was sent to the hospital, but only remained over night, when he joined his regiment, and remained with it till the final muster out.

Mr. Coon has to his credit participation in twenty-one battles and skirmishes in addition to the long, weary months in the trenches before Petersburg.

The colors of the First Michigan Sharpshooters were the first to flutter from the court house after the City of Petersburg fell into the hands of the union forces. By order of Gen. Ralph Ely, commanding the brigade, at precisely four o'clock and twenty-eight minutes p. m., April 3, the old banner was thrown to the breeze.

To add that the fortunes of the First Michigan Sharpshooters were the fortunes of our subject—that its experiences were his experiences—that its battles and victories were his, is certainly a record of which any man might feel a sense of pride, and a most worthy legacy to hand down to posterity.

Our subject's brother, Amasa, who was a member of the same company and regiment, and up to September, 1864, had gone through the same campaigns, received a severe wound September 30 from a piece of shell, suffering the dislocation of his knee, and the same day fell into the hands of the enemy, as a prisoner of war. He was taken to Saulsbury, where he was confined for a time; was finally paroled and came home with his regiment. He never fully recovered his health, and died about six years later. At the time of enlistment, Amasa Coon was but fifteen years of age.

"We give him honor all the same
As those who fell amid the rain
Of shot and shell."

Mr. Coon's brother, Lewis, was a member of the 147th N. Y. Volunteers. His command was assigned to the fifth corps. He enlisted in August, 1863, and joined his regiment at Brandy Station, Va., in the fall of 1863. He was with his regiment at the "Wilderness" and "Spottsylvania," "Cold Harbor," and all through the campaign of 1864, until June; he was wounded in the left side by a minnie ball, near "Cold Harbor;" was sent to the hospital for a month, when he returned to duty, and from that date was with his regiment till the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged and mustered out with his command.

An uncle, Lewis Coon, enlisted in the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, and after one and one-half years' service with this dashing regiment, fell a victim of disease and was buried in a soldier's grave in the sunny south, at Nashville, Tenn. Though it was not for him to meet death on the field of battle, amid the booming of cannon and the rattle of musketry, yet, in the language of the poet:

"As truly for his country's cause
He sacrificed his early all;
As truly earned her proud applause.
As truly answered duty's call."

Mr. J. S. Coon spent his boyhood days in Jackson county. It was in the year 1868 he came to Leslie, where he engaged in such employment as he could secure. His ambition was to have a farm of his own, and to this end he purchased forty acres of land, to which he added as he prospered, until today, he is the happy possessor of one hundred and ten acres of good, tillable land, under a profitable state of cultivation. The

buildings are substantial and attractive—a pleasant country farm home.

August 6, 1865, Mr. Coon was married to Miss Caroline, daughter of Daniel L. and Ann McFarland. Mrs. Coon was born in Laporte, Ind. Her father was a native of Canada, the mother of New York. She was the second of four children born to her parents, and was raised in Jackson county, Michigan.

To Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Coon have been born children as follows; six of whom are living. Data respecting them is here given: Anna B., born January 17, 1867, died January 17, 1895; Minnie A., born April 10, 1868, married E. D. J. Pixley of Jackson county, died at the home of her parents September 27, 1891; Ina P., born February 20, 1870, died January 26, 1893; Ida May, born December 21, 1871, married Lester Eaton; William H., born September 13, 1873, died September 19, 1875; Nellie E., born July 19, 1875, died May 30, 1878; Frank E., born December 13, 1877, married Nellie Hurst; George B., born December 27, 1879, married Emma Mann; Elizabeth M., born March 4, 1884; Edith A., born December 18, 1886; Lala H., born November 10, 1891.

Mr. Coon is a zealous Grand Army man, being a member of Dewey Post No. 60 of Leslie, and has occupied nearly every official chair in the organization, which speaks volumes for his comradeship, and the fraternal side of his nature.

Being the happy possessor of a fine farm in Leslie township with good buildings and up-to-date improvements, and with a sufficiency for the demands of the declining years, he is enabled to view the past with a degree of satisfaction that comes from the contemplation of "duties met and well performed."

Deprived of the counsel and love of both

parents while yet a youth, starting in life handicapped from wounds received in battle, he has reason for personal congratulation upon the success that has attended his efforts.

Naturally inclined to the sunny side of life, he is reaping as he has sown, and finds pleasure in the harvest.

ARLINGTON A. BERGMAN.

Arlington A. Bergman was born October 3, 1870, in Jay Co., Indiana. His parents, George and Elinor Bergman, had four children born to them, of which Arlington was the second son. The names and dates of birth of the others are as follows: Clement T., December 12, 1867; Nora A., April 9, 1872, the wife of E. A. Hilliard, a resident of Delhi township, Ingham county, and George C., March 1, 1875. At the tender age of five years, Arlington was bereft of his parents. His father died September 19, 1875, at the age of thirty-five and his mother in October, 1875, only a month later.

Our subject received his early education in the district school, and having a natural appetite for books, he made the most of his opportunities, and at the age of seventeen secured a certificate and began teaching school in the country. For the following eight years teaching was his business, and after some years in the country he was employed in the graded village schools in Mercer Co., Ohio. This was not to be his life's work—he had greater ambitions, and teaching to him was a means to a desired end. He secured books and occupied his spare moments reading law. He placed himself under the tutorage of Hon. J. J. M. LaFollette, Dept. U. S. Attorney for the District of Indiana, and in the year 1897, on February 22d, was admitted to the bar at Portland, Ind. Not being satisfied with his equipment,

he entered the Normal University at Eastman, Ind., from which he graduated with honor, June 27, 1899, and was admitted to practice in the supreme court in that state. Only a few days later, July 12th of the same year, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Michigan, and afterwards hung out his shingle for business in the City of Mason.

Mr. Bergman is an impressive speaker, and when he talks "the people hear him gladly." He has built up a good practice and is growing in popular favor. He is City Attorney, and his admiring friends made him the Democratic nominee for the responsible office of Prosecuting Attorney in 1904.

Mr. Bergman rather prides himself on the fact that his athletic sport, while in college, was largely sawing wood with a buck-saw, though not entirely from choice.

Mr. Bergman is a member of the fraternal organization of the K. P. and has occupied all the chairs in the order officially and is now past chancellor. He is also an Elk. His people were members of the Evangelical church, and while he has no church relations, he is in full sympathy with every means and effort for a better and higher Christian civilization.

PHILO L. DANIELS (DECEASED).

Among the earlier settlers of Central Michigan, it is hardly too much to say that there are few who exercised throughout life a stronger influence or have left a more enduring impression upon the minds and hearts of their associates and acquaintances than Philo L. Daniels. He was born in Berlin township, Erie county, Ohio, December 15, 1836. He remained a resident of the locality of his birth until 1861, which year witnessed his arrival in Ingham county. His



ARLINGTON A. BERGMAN

early education was acquired at the district schools of his locality and later supplemented by a course at Oberlin College at Oberlin, Ohio.

Upon our subject's arrival in Lansing in the year above mentioned he became identified with the livery business which he successfully continued until 1867. Disposing of this property he engaged in the real estate and ice business, in which he continued for forty consecutive years. Various other enterprises demanded Mr. Daniels' attention, as he also owned and operated a valuable farming property near the M. A. C., comprising one hundred acres. In the conduct of this place he took individual pride, as he was a great lover of fine stock and raised a great many thoroughbred horses and also Holstein cattle. In later years he was also identified with the dairy business and in 1882 embarked in the drug trade in which he continued until 1903.

In 1855 Philo L. Daniels was united in marriage to Miss Emeline E. Fisher, daughter of John Lewis and Letitia Maria Fisher, who were both natives of New York. It was in this state that Mrs. Daniels spent the first sixteen years of her life and then, accompanying her parents, moved to Ohio. Her education was principally acquired at Albany, N. Y., and in Ohio she successfully taught in the district schools prior to her marriage. Mr. Daniels affiliated with the Republican party, believing its men and measures best qualified for good government.

Forty-three years have passed since Philo L. Daniels became a resident of Lansing and Ingham county. The part which he took in the struggles and labors and successes of pioneer times and all the many acts of kindness and little deeds of charity and benevolence, and the temperate and consistent life he led are matters of history and will be

recognized by all who knew him. Not a few there are who can say that to his kindness and indulgence they are indebted in a large degree. Settling here in the early history of his adopted State, he contributed much to making it what it is, desirable for situation. He died at his home on the 10th day of August, 1903, and is interred in Mt. Hope Cemetery. Mr. Daniels devoted much of his time to matters connected with the growth of Lansing and invested his means in the development of property, having built four stores in this city. He was one of the principal promoters of the Central Michigan Agricultural Fair and bought the first life membership ticket. He was a man of genuine worth and stood high in the community where he so long made his home and those who knew him best were numbered among his warmest friends and no citizen of Lansing or Ingham county was more highly respected.

Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Daniels has successfully superintended the settlement of the business affairs and in this has shown herself to be a business woman of exceptional capability. She was made administratrix of the estate. She still resides in Lansing in her pleasant home, surrounded by hosts of friends, who are coextensive with her acquaintance.

CHARLES J. DAKIN.

The subject of this sketch, Charles J. Dakin, was born September 8, 1868, in Ingham township. He is the son of Jacob and Adelaide (Woods) Dakin, who were natives of Michigan. The father was born August 3, 1838, and the mother August 6, 1840. In perusing the genealogy of the Dakin family, we find that their genealogical record dates from 1066 A. D., and that persons of that name came over from Nor-

mandy with William the Conqueror, and from that time until 1875 they figured conspicuously in English history. Sir Thomas Dakin, being Lord Mayor of London from 1870 to 1871. The first Dakins that came to America, were John Dakin and his wife, Alice, who sailed on the sailing vessel "Abigail," and settled at Lyon, Mass., in 1635. Elisha and Johnson Dakin, descendants of John and Alice Dakin, emigrated to Dutchess Co., N. Y., and enlisted from there in the Continental army in the year 1777. Joseph, Samuel, Thomas, Jonathan and Peter Dakin, other descendants of John and Alice Dakin, enlisted from different localities of Massachusetts, at dates ranging from 1775 to 1779. The genealogy of the Dakin family of Ingham county trace their ancestry from Elisha Dakin of Dutchess county, N. Y.

Jacob Dakin came to Ingham county in 1840 with his father, and engaged in the business of farming. He later purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Ingham township, which he improved and brought to a high state of cultivation. Politically, Mr. Dakin is allied with the Democracy.

Charles J. Dakin is the second of a family of six children, and was educated in the district schools, at the Dansville high school and Cleary's Business College at Ypsilanti, Michigan. At the age of twenty-two years Charles Dakin purchased seventy-seven acres of land in Ingham township; he lived here four years, then sold and bought eighty acres in Wheatfield township, and later bought forty acres more, which was partly improved, and with the characteristic energy and ambition of the Dakin family soon brought the place to a high state of cultivation, and now has one hundred and twenty acres of well improved land.

January 2, 1891, Chas. Dakin was united in marriage to Luella Benton, daughter of

James and Amelia (Hilton) Benton, the former being a native of Saratoga, N. Y., and the latter of Kent county, Mich. Mr. Benton came to Michigan in 1857, and soon after married and settled on eighty acres of unimproved land in Kent county. Mrs. Dakin's father died November 1, 1872, and the mother is yet alive.

Our subject has been a member of the Baptist church for twelve years, to which he gives his hearty support. Politically, he is allied with the Democratic party, and has represented his town as Drain Commissioner for one term, and is serving the fifth term as Supervisor.

Charles J. Dakin's farm of one hundred and twenty acres gives abundant evidence that he understands the business of a farmer, and that he has the enterprise and energy essential to keeping his estate in good condition, and making it abundantly productive.

CHARLES F. DANA.

Among the prominent and successful farmers of Leroy township, Ingham county, is the enterprising man whose name appears at the head of this sketch. Charles F. Dana was born in the township in which he now lives, January 19, 1866, and is the son of Hiram J. and Alice B. Dana, born in 1830 and 1845, respectively. The father was engaged in the occupation of a farmer and came to Michigan in 1837, and first located in Leroy township in 1858 and bought forty acres of timbered land. From time to time he added to his possession, until at the time of his death he owned three hundred and ninety-seven acres of highly cultivated land.

Hiram Dana was three times married, first at the age of twenty years, second he was thirty years of age, and the last marriage occurred about fourteen years ago. The parents were members of the Congrega-



M. F. BATES

tional church and the father was a staunch Democrat. He died Nov. 16, 1894.

Charles Dana is one of ten children born to his parents, and the second in order of birth. He acquired his education in the district schools of Leroy township and later attended the Williamston High School. He started out for himself at the age of twenty-two by buying a farm of forty acres from his father. The land was in fairly good condition, but he has improved it, and now owns ninety-five acres of rich farming land.

Charles Dana was united in marriage in 1885 to Ella Rockwell, and one child came to bless this union, Oswald. The mother died Nov. 9, 1888. Our subject was again married in 1890 to Miss Lillie Geisinger, and they are the parents of four children: Myra May, Lelia Bell, and the twins, Vera and Vernor.

Our subject's grandfather, Alvin Oran, named Leroy township. In 1837, when the country was wild, inhabited mostly by Indians and wild game, our subject's grandfather and his wife and his wife's grandfather came to Michigan and located the farm upon which they now reside.

Charles F. Dana is an active Democrat and fraternally is allied with the Gleaners and the Grangers in Leroy. He is a highly respected man in his community.

M. F. BATES,
LANSING.

M. F. Bates, organizer of the Bates & Edmonds Motor Company and of the Bates Automobile Company, as well as an inventor of note in the specialty of gas and gasoline engines, is a native of Calhoun county, Michigan, and was born in the year 1869. He is the son of B. D. and Betsy A. Bates, his father being also a Wolverinite, and, by trade, a blacksmith. He is still living—a

proud witness of his son's marked success in the industrial field, which he and his boy commenced to cultivate nearly twenty years ago.

Our subject was brought up in Calhoun county, Michigan, where he received his early education, and, where, while yet a boy, he was granted a patent on an improved land roller in 1887, and at once he and his father began the manufacture of the device, placing several hundred of the machines on the market. The ambitious boy realized, however, that to make the most of himself and his inventions, he must obtain a practical training as a mechanic. He therefore entered the machine shop of the Olds Works, at Lansing. From the first day of his employment there he was thoroughly in earnest. He had a definite object in view, and he never rested, night or day, or holidays, until he had become a thorough machinist. More than that, he became an expert draftsman, making patterns and drawings, especially for gasoline engines.

Mr. Bates finally invented the first gasoline engine used by the company, trading his invention for stock in the P. F. Olds & Son. He is also the inventor of a two-cycle boat engine, which is manufactured by the Smalley Motor Company of Bay City, Michigan.

After remaining with the Olds Company for six years Mr. Bates severed his connection with the firm, and, in April, 1899, organized the Bates & Edmonds Motor Company, of which he is the president, and with Mr. Edmonds is the real power behind the large and rapidly growing industry. When the company was first organized it employed only three men, and the capacity of the works was only four engines monthly; it now employs one hundred men and its output is two hundred monthly. To keep up with orders the factory is in operation night

and day, turning out the up-to-date gas and gasoline engines, which are the result of the president's ingenuity, and upon which he has been granted patents by the Government.

He is also vice-president of the Bates Automobile Company, which is in the general manufacturing business in that line.

A consideration of the above bare record indicates rare executive and inventive ability on the part of Mr. Bates; a rare genius, in fact, for realizing financial results from the products of his thought and mechanical skill. Little idea, however, can be given of the grim determination which has accomplished these results, the hours of over-time which he passed as a machinist; his persistent studies to improve his general education and business knowledge at the Scranton Night School, and a hundred other ways by which he "kept everlastingly at it," and wrenched success out of a thousand difficulties; little idea can be given of all this, without far overstepping our bounds.

In 1896 Mr. Bates was married to Miss Celesta Thomas of Lansing. They have two children: Ralph and Louise. Both husband and wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

GEORGE DUNCKEL.

When the early settlers of any township have been men of character and ability, men who respected themselves and the laws of God and man, and who were inspired with a noble ambition to provide for their children and their children's children, we may be sure that grand foundation has been laid for the uplifting of that place. Such a foundation was given to Locke township by the coming of men like George Dunkel, who ranks among the oldest settlers here.

This successful farmer and citizen was born July 29, 1829 in Ontario county, and

was the son of Nicholas F. and Catherine (Countryman) Dunkel. The father was a mechanic and farmer and came to Michigan when it was yet a territory. He first located in Wayne county in the fall of 1834, and then moved to Livingston county, and in 1842 moved to section 27, Locke township, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, but only retained eighty on a contract. This land he improved, and then bought forty acres on section 27 and sold it. The mother being poorly they came to their son's home and lived with him until their death. The father and mother are interred in the Rowley cemetery at Locke.

George Dunkel is one of twelve children and out of the eleven who grew to man and womanhood only three are living. Our subject was educated in a little log school-house of his district. When twenty-one years old he started out for himself by purchasing forty acres of land on section 27 and eighty on section 25 in Locke township, where but little improvement had been made. By reason of strict attention to business and his ambition to succeed he has prospered and today is the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of the best farming land in the community.

Mr. Dunkel was twice married, first to Lydia Hill and to this marriage seven children were born, of whom three are dead. July 21, 1883, he was again married to Henrietta Fairbanks, daughter of Ferris G. and Marguerite Fairbanks. The father died in the army and the mother, who was an active member of the M. E. church, passed away in the year 1889.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Dunkel were born two children: Leon Mose, born March 28, 1886, and Howard Wiest, born May 23, 1898.

Our subject early in life was a Whig but joined the Republican party on its organiza-

tion. He cast his first vote for General Scott, the next for John C. Fremont and has been a strong Republican since that time. He has been honored with the position of Town Treasurer for nine terms, Supervisor for four terms, also was Superintendent of the Poor for three years. Mr. Dunkel is active in politics and always studies the needs of the community and the characteristics of the men before using his ballot to place them in office. Mr. Dunkel is one of the oldest living settlers of Locke township and his value to the community has not been measured simply by his activities, although they have been great, but by his influence for good in moral, social and industrial spheres. He has lived sixty-two years in this township and has seen the county in all its stages of advancement and progress. Mr. and Mrs. Dunkel are highly honored and respected people of their community.

JAMES E. FERGUSON, ESQ.

Among the citizens of Mason of good repute for uprightness of character and unquestionable integrity, enjoying the respect and confidence of the public generally is the time-honored justice of the peace, James E. Ferguson.

Mr. Ferguson was born in the Empire State in Galen, Wayne county, June 17th, 1822.

He was the son of Jacob and Fannie Ferguson, the second in a family of eight children, named respectively, John, James E., George, Nelson, Amos, Mary, Margaret and Pamela.

Mr. Ferguson grew to manhood upon his father's farm, securing such education as was afforded in the district schools at that day. His father being a pioneer settler, Mr. Ferguson attended school in the first institution of learning erected in that vicinity. The

building was also used for church purposes. Having always been something of a reader, his general knowledge coupled with fair discrimination has given him efficiency in his court practice which has been quite extensive, extending over a period of twelve years. Self possessed and with quiet, unassuming dignity, his is an ideal justice court.

As an illustration of the progress in methods of farming within the scope of a single life, Mr. Ferguson relates with some degree of pride that he recalls the fact that he threshed out his father's oat crop with a flail, this he did nights and mornings, attending school during the day.

April 7, 1843, he was united in marriage to Elisabeth Vandercook, purchased forty acres of land and launched out at farming for himself, settling in Rose township, Wayne county, New York. This was but a few miles from his paternal home.

As the years went by, six children came to bless their home and lives. Their names are Josephine, Jacob, Joseph Ene, Barney G., Albertine and Fannie.

He added improvements to his little farm in the way of building, cleaning up and fencing and after six years sold the place and in 1854 took Horace Greeley's advice and came west to Michigan and settled upon a farm of 360 acres in Jackson county.

Here he broadened out his farming operations and for twelve years he managed this estate adding improvements year by year. The opportunity came and he sold out and for a time rented a large farm, raising grain and stock.

In 1886 he retired from farming, moved to Mason and engaged in the grocery trade which he followed for some years, and upon his election as justice of the peace, closed out his business, devoting himself entirely to the duties of his office for the past twelve years.

Mr. Ferguson affiliates with the Demo-

cratic party, but was never esteemed as an offensive partisan.

His wife died April 8, 1899. His children long since grown to man and womanhood have gone into the world to build homes for themselves.

Regarded with respect, and enjoying the good will of his townsmen, he is going down the western slope leaving behind a record for rectitude and virtue worthy of emulation.

CALVIN FOSTER.

Calvin Foster, whose home is in Williamston township, is one of the representative farmers of Ingham county. Thorough, systematic and progressive, he has met with success in his chosen calling and has risen to a position among the substantial citizens of his community, being now the owner of a well improved and valuable farm of one hundred and eight acres, where he and his worthy wife now reside.

Our subject was born in Williamston township, May 21, 1873, the son of John C. and Eliza (Cumming) Foster, the father being born in England in November, 1813, and the mother, also a native of England, was born in 1829. Thinking that opportunities were better for advancement in the New World, our subject's father left the parental roof and came to America. Before this, however, John C. Foster was united in marriage to Eliza Cumming, who had one brother, George Povey, who settled in Meridian township. Settling in Williamston township on a partly cleared farm, which by industry and faithfulness, he greatly improved, he and his wife made this their home until their death. John C., the father, was a Democrat in his political convictions, but never held any office.

Unto this union were born nine children, two of whom are now living: Esther, the

wife of Isaac Piper of Meridian township, and our subject, whose early education was acquired in the district schools of Williamston. Calvin Foster lived on the home farm with his parents until their death, when he rented the farm and on May 12, 1904, was united in marriage to Miss Viola Boam, born in Meridian township, May 25, 1882, being the daughter of Andrew and Louisa (Burtraw) Boam, now living in Meridian township, the former born in Michigan, October 13, 1851, and the latter November 12, 1854. Our subject's wife was one of seven children, five of whom are living.

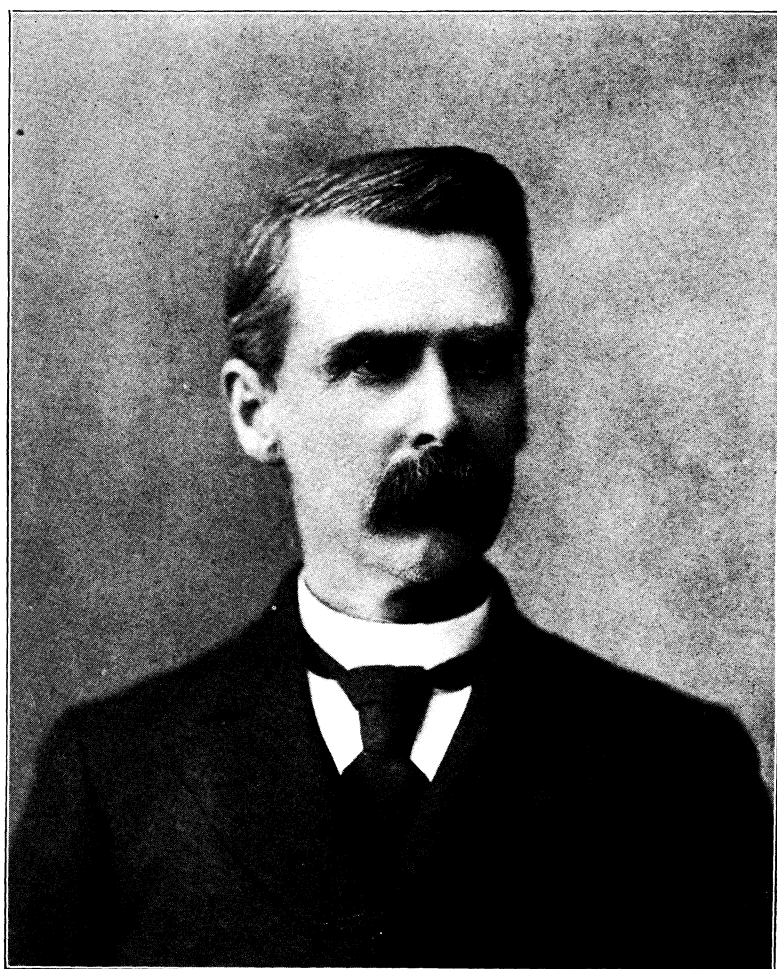
The grandparents of Mr. Calvin Foster, who originally came from England, were among the pioneer settlers of Ingham county.

The subject of this review, following in the footsteps of his father, affiliates with the Democracy, and is an active member of the Gleaners. Mr. Calvin Foster, though but a young man in years, has lived a life of industry and usefulness and has gained the confidence and respect of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

DR. M. COAD.

The subject of this sketch was born in Eastport, Maine, in 1836. His father, English; his mother, of Scotch ancestry.

Dr. Coad received his education in his native town, after which he went to Massachusetts, where he took up the study of medicine, and was a student at the time of the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion. In 1862 he was enrolled as a private soldier in the 52d Massachusetts Infantry, Co. F. His abilities being recognized and the demands for surgeons being great, he was detailed assistant surgeon for a time; later he was commissioned by General Banks as assistant surgeon of the 76th



DR. M. COAD

Colored Troops, acting in this capacity until some months after the final closing of the war. He was mustered out of service and honorably discharged, December 31, 1865.

Following the close of the war, he completed his education at Berkshire Medical College in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and at Brooklyn, N. Y. His experience in the Brooklyn Hospital in 1866 and during his term of service has been of great advantage to him in private practice in later years. In 1868 he came to Michigan and settled in Williamston, where he has since practiced his profession, in which he has met with more than average success.

In 1870 Dr. Coad was married to Miss Alice E., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Miles of Fenton, Michigan, and to them have been born two children: Grace E., the wife of T. L. Burger of Chicago, and Kate M., a student at the M. A. C.

Dr. Coad has kept pace with the progress of his profession, as a member of the County and State Medical Societies. For some years he did practically all the surgical work in his locality. The doctor has always been identified with the growth and development of the various enterprises of the village, taking a lively interest in educational matters. He has served as village President for five years. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1897, as a Democrat, and served upon various important committees.

Fraternally, Dr. Coad is a Mason, A. O. U. W. and G. A. R. The confidence and esteem of his fellow-men in him is verified in the fact of his election as a member of the School Board for twenty-seven consecutive years. Dr. Coad has always been strong in the councils of his party and a trusted leader. His correctness of deportment and uprightness of life have won for him many admiring friends. Mrs. Coad is a lady of culture and a helper in every good work for

the betterment of society. She is a member of the Episcopal church.

A. S. BENNETT.

A. S. Bennett, secretary and manager of the Peerless Motor Works, manufacturers of gas and gasoline engines, is a native of Indiana, as he was born at Lake Station, that state, in 1865.

He is a son of William and Ann Bennett of New York. William Bennett having been engaged for many years in the insurance business at St. Johns, Clinton county, Mich., where he located in 1854, and died in 1893. The mother now resides at Whitmore Lake.

The early education of our subject was acquired in the common schools of St. Johns, and he remained in that city until sixteen years of age, where he found employment with the Auto-Body Works, then conducted by W. B. Stone & Co. Here he remained for the following three years, and then found a position with the Capitol Wagon Company, remaining with this concern throughout the remainder of its existence.

He, later, became identified with the Hildreth Motor Company, holding the position of secretary, and originating the gas engine, which this concern now manufactures. It is especially adapted for electric lighting purposes. As stated, Mr. Bennett is now the secretary of the Peerless Motor Works, incorporated as a stock company August 13, 1903, with the following officers: Lawrence Price, president; J. Gansley, vice president; Lewis Sattler, treasurer, and our subject, secretary and manager. A new plant has been erected, and the company has become an important manufacturing factor of Lansing, employing a good force of men, having a capacity of five engines per day.

Mr. Bennett was married March 15, 1887, to Miss Jessie TenEyck of Lansing, a daughter of C. P. and H. E. TenEyck.

A. S. Bennett affiliates with the Democracy, and is an active member of the Masonic fraternity. He is likewise a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Elks. Viewed from a business standpoint, Mr. Bennett is considered one of Lansing's enterprising and successful citizens, standing deservedly high in the estimation of his fellowmen.

GARRETT DUBOIS (DECEASED).

Among the earliest settlers in the Township of Alaiedon was Jacob DuBois. The impress of the man and his family was such as to ever after characterize the community as one of the morality and to this day the traveler, inquiring for the DuBois settlement, finds no trouble in receiving directions.

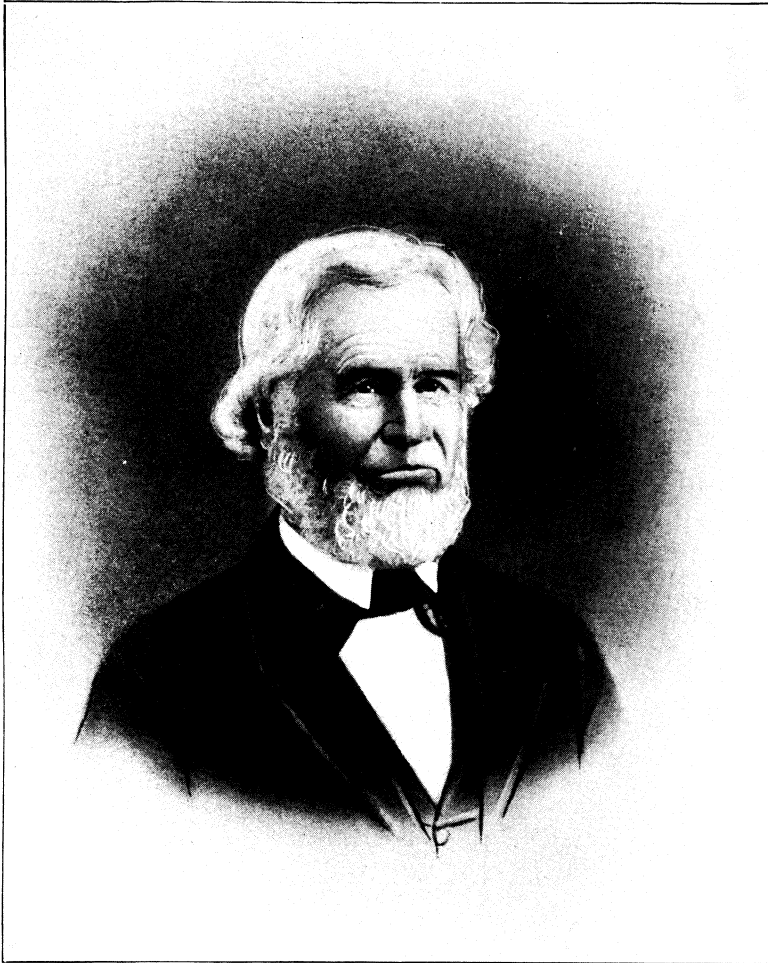
Garrett DuBois was the son of Jacob and Sarah (Buck) DuBois. He was born in Marble, Ulster county, New York, February 8, 1806. In 1810 they moved from Ulster to Delaware county. The family consisted of twelve children, nine of whom lived to years of maturity. It was in the year 1837 that Jacob with two of his sons came West and settled upon wild lands in Alaiedon township.

Our subject received his early education in the common schools in Delaware county, N. Y., and when old enough assisted his father in farming and also helped about the mill, which his father operated, manufacturing lumber. He used also to assist in rafting logs on the river. In 1832 he was united in marriage to Miss Lucy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Israel Chapman of Delaware county, N. Y. Mrs. DuBois was born January 18, 1807, and the year after their mar-

riage they moved to Wayne county, Pa., and he entered the employment of his father-in-law in his extensive lumber business.

Hearing from his father and brothers a glowing account of the future possibilities of this new country, he decided to join them. He purchased a team of horses and an outfit, packed in their belongings and made the journey of seven hundred miles in nineteen days. Upon his arrival he located six lots of land, situated on section thirty-five in the neighborhood where his father had previously located. Upon this he made considerable improvement and resided there until 1855, when he disposed of his holdings and located on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Bunker Hill township, without improvements which he had bought in 1852. He put up a frame shanty and began clearing the land; in fact, he had done some clearing and sold off one crop of forty acres of wheat before moving onto the land. At the time of his death he owned one of the attractive farm homes of the township. The farm is situated upon what is commonly known as Felts Plains, and the original shanty is still standing. He also built a frame barn in Alaiedon in 1842 and a frame house in 1845, which were probably the first frame buildings in that town. They are still standing and in service.

To Mr. and Mrs. DuBois were born seven children: James, November, 1832, is married, a farmer and resides in Eaton county; Amasa, April, 1835, bereft of his wife, is now a resident of Traverse City, Michigan; Jacob C., December, 1837, married, and resides in Kansas; Roswell C., died in infancy; Adelia, born in 1842, lived on the home place, also her sister Emily, born in 1844; Ann, born in 1846, died in 1864. Mr. DuBois passed away in September of the year 1884, at the ripe old age of seventy-eight and one-half years, loved and respected by



GARRETT DUBOIS (Deceased)



MRS. GARRETT DUBOIS (Deceased)

all who knew him. His wife died in August, 1894, at the age of eighty-seven. They were buried in the cemetery near the Felts school-house on Felts Plains.

Upon the death of the parents, the old homestead passed into the hands of two maiden sisters, Adelia and Emily, who have since carried on the farming. The family have always been recognized leaders in the social and church work, giving to the cause of religion their first thought and effort. The M. E. church, to which they belong has always received from them cheerful and loyal support.

Few families have exerted a more potent influence for good. Long years after their names have ceased to be spoken will the influence of their lives be felt in the community in which they resided.

ELBRIDGE A. DRYER,

LANSING TOWNSHIP.

Elbridge A. Dryer was born in the Township of White Oak, Ingham county, May 18, 1841. He is the son of Hon. William A. and Betsey H. (Newell) Dryer. Hon. William A. Dryer was one of the earliest settlers of Ingham county, and his name is intimately associated with the growth and development of the county for more than half a century after he came here. A very complete sketch of William A. Dryer's early pioneer life, written by himself, is found elsewhere in this volume, and after his removal to Lansing from the scenes of his pioneer struggles, his connection with public affairs is not given, a few incidents of which follow: He was engaged for a time in a general store for himself. In 1852 he exchanged his store and village property for one hundred and eighty-five acres of land on section 7 in Lansing township. The land was but partly cleared with no buildings.

He erected a comfortable farm house and barns, putting the premises generally in good condition. He was known as a progressive and successful farmer for many years, keeping choice herds of cattle and other improved stock. Mr. Dryer, the father of our subject, was a man of fine social qualities, bearing a character above reproach, always enjoying the confidence and respect of the public. This was manifested by the many positions of trust and responsibility to which he was elected by his fellow citizens. A few years prior to his death he disposed of the homestead and moved to the City of Lansing, where he spent the declining years of his life in quiet, with the realization of a life's duty well done. He was a life-long Republican, and a pillar in the M. E. church, of which he was a member for many years. Our subject takes pride in the fact that his father was present at the birth of the Republican party "Under the Oaks" at Jackson. He was for twelve years a member of the Board of Supervisors, most of the time as Chairman. The longevity of the family was quite remarkable. William A. Dryer died at the age of eighty-three years and the three maiden sisters, who made their home throughout life with him, lived to a ripe old age, Margaret died at the age of eighty-eight, Mary was seventy-seven and Delia was ninety-two.

Elbridge A. Dryer was the third in a family of seven children. He remained at home with his father until the time of his marriage, which occurred November 25, 1863, to Eleanor Moon. Her parents were early settlers in Eaton county, coming there in 1853. Her father died in 1864 and her mother in 1901. After his marriage he worked on the home farm for seven years. He then moved to Beechbrook farm, owned by J. E. Warner, his brother-in-law, which he worked for five years. He then bought

forty acres of land on section 7, Lansing township, this being but slightly improved at the time. He has since erected commodious buildings and made all modern improvements and here he resides.

Mr. Dryer styles himself a liberal Republican. He has never been ambitious for place or public office, yet his fellow townsmen have honored him by his election to the office of Commissioner of Highways.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dryer have been born two children: Howe, born March 7, 1866, is married and lives in Delta township, Eaton county; Elbridge Adelbert, Jr., born May 28, 1868, is married and resides at Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Dryer are consistent members of the M. E. church, to which they cheerfully contribute their means to its support. Mr. Dryer is among the most respected citizens of his township, enjoying to a good degree the confidence of his fellowmen.

LEWIS FOLER.

A progressive farmer in Wheatfield township is the man whose name introduces this sketch. He was born May 20, 1844, in Prussia, the son of Christian and Marie Foler. The father and mother were natives of Germany. Our subject is one of ten children born to his parents and was the next to the youngest. He acquired his education in the common schools of Germany, and when seventeen years of age came to Michigan and worked by the month on a farm for five years. From his savings he bought seventy-four acres of land, all woods, which he cleared and improved, and purchased more land, from time to time, until today owns one hundred and thirty-seven acres.

Mr. Foler casts his vote with the Republican party and in his religious views is found active in the Lutheran church.

Our subject was married Jan. 15, 1869, to Kate Liesenfeld, of Lansing, and to this union were born five children, three of whom are living: Lillie, born August 13, 1870, married Charles Darrow, and lives in Alaiedon; Frank, born Sept. 24, 1875, married Mercie Robinson, and lives in Wheatfield, and Stella, born Dec. 13, 1879, married Charles Price, of Vevay township. The mother of this family died in 1888, and our subject was again married in 1891 to Louise Siple, daughter of Fred Siple, who early settled in Washtenaw county.

Mrs. Foler's father died in 1888, and her mother is still living in Mason, Michigan.

To the second marriage was born one child, Bertha, June 13, 1896.

Mr. Foler is a successful farmer to whom credit is due for having made his way through life unaided.

A. L. HARLOW, LANSING.

A. L. Harlow, the founder of the National Supply Company and the originator of a coöperative mail order business, which embraces some most unique features (to be hereafter described), is a native of Dewitt, Clinton county, Michigan, and was born in 1868. His parents were Henry and Elizabeth Harlow, his father, a farmer, coming to Michigan at an early day and settling in that county, where he died in 1888. There were four children in the family, and the future prophet of coöperation and cheap prices for the necessities and comforts of life early commenced to glean his facts, which were to be the basis of a great practical system, from the rugged storehouse of experience.

The boy left Clinton Co. when only nine years of age and made his home in Shaftsbury, where he was reared and educated. When a youth he began running an emery

wheel for E. Bement and then, for a year and a half, clerked in a general store at North Lansing. In his young manhood his prominent connection with Grange stores opened his eyes to the necessity of dealing more directly with the people than was possible under the prevailing business methods. After managing a Grange store for about three years, at Lansing, he formed a partnership in the business under the firm name of Harlow & Peabody. Their transactions, which covered a period of two years, were extensive and profitable.

Mr. Harlow then commenced to branch out as an independent merchant of large caliber, imbued with original and progressive ideas and possessed of the practical genius to carry them into execution. He first established a carriage, harness and implement business, which he pushed for four years with such success that he finally owned and operated establishments in Lansing, North Lansing and Dewitt. But the panic of 1893 caught him with business too greatly expanded and he lost not only his capital, but became involved \$8,000 in debt. His next experience seemed a necessary step to enable him to evolve from hard facts the system of which he is the acknowledged father. During the following three years he followed the fortunes of a commercial traveler, being a salesman for E. Bement's Sons.

In association with Mr. Merfield our subject next organized the Michigan Distributing Company, the forerunner of the business of which he is now the inspiring and developing force. After about a year he sold his interest to his partner, and, having paid all the old claims against him resulting from his failure of 1893, he placed before the public his co-operative plans and organized the National Supply Company. When he started his present enterprise his capital was only \$1,500. With this sum he erected a large

brick store, being obliged to borrow money to pay his working force. His plans with direct buyers were, however, presented so earnestly and forcibly, by means of pamphlets, catalogues and other printed matter, that the people patronized the store with constantly increasing liberality, and before long the stanch business men themselves became his associates and enthusiastic champions. The business expanded so rapidly as to make incorporation necessary, this move being effected June 10, 1903. The accommodations for its transaction have been expanded by making a large addition to the original building and by erecting another structure equal in size to this entire establishment. These two enormous stores are now filled with goods of every description to the point of overflowing, and orders by mail from buyers all over the country are increasing at almost a bewildering rate.

The stockholders of the National Supply Co. met at their office in this city on Monday Jan. 15, and elected their officers for the coming year and transacted other business. After the reading of the financial statement it was decided to declare a dividend of 6 per cent, leaving a good surplus in the reserve fund, on which to conduct the business the following year.

This company has been organized but a little over a year and, it is stated, has made a remarkable showing for so short a time, surpassing all other mail order houses in the size of its first catalogue and the variety of goods handled at the commencement. Already its quarters are too small, and plans are being made for extensive additions to its building in the city. For this purpose the stockholders voted to increase the capital stock by issuing \$25,000 of 7 per cent preferred stock, the record of the past year's business warranting such action.

The directors—A. A. Wilbur of Lansing,

C. T. Maines of Flint, A. L. Harlow of Lansing, A. C. Davis of Lansing, C. A. Lawrence of Owosso, Dr. C. L. Barber of Lansing, George Hagamier of Lansing, and J. F. Lewis of Lansing—are all shrewd and careful business men, and it is believed, with their management, the company has a very bright future before it.

At a meeting of the directors A. L. Harlow was elected president, Dr. C. L. Barber vice president, J. F. Lewis treasurer, A. C. Davis secretary and C. E. Rogers assistant secretary.

A new and larger catalogue, with added departments, is now being prepared, as the demand for the first issue of 10,000 was so great that the supply is entirely exhausted.

This concern was incorporated with a capital of \$75,000. The profit-sharing life membership bonds of the Co-operative Society are divided into shares of ten dollars each. They are non-assessable and entitle their holder to a ten per cent discount on all goods purchased at the catalogue price, which is itself usually twenty-five per cent below the average figure in vogue among merchants who pay from the profits of their business. Those salaries of salesmen both in their establishments and on the road, which are saved by the co-operative mail order system. Members who procure from their relatives, friends and non-members orders for goods selected from the company's catalogue are allowed a commission of five per cent. If a person has not the ready cash to become a life member he may do so by clubbing together with his neighbors and sending in to the company a catalogue order amounting to \$100. Every four months each member receives a statement showing the commission discount, etc., which is due him, with a check for the amount. If goods purchased are not satisfactory they are returned and money refunded, with all trans-

portation charges. The business transacted is strictly on a cash basis. There are many interesting details which might be given, explanatory of this successful co-operative enterprise so largely a product of Mr. Harlow's experience, thought and foresight, but for the full literature on the subject direct connection should be established with the National Supply Company.

Again reverting to personal matters it may be added that Mr. Harlow is known politically as a Republican. His wife was formerly Miss Florence Tubbs, a native of Lansing. Their one child, Myrtle, is nine years old.

J. N. ELLIOTT (DECEASED).

A greater portion of the life of the gentleman whose biography we give below has been devoted to agricultural calling. In 1883, however, he retired from the active pursuits of this class of labor and came to the Village of Leslie and erected a fine residence, where he lived until his death, July 6, 1898.

J. N. Elliott was born near Rives Township, May 23, 1844, and was the son of Oliver and Rebecca Elliott. The greater portion of his boyhood days was spent in this locality and on the home farm. Starting out for himself, the first year he bought a farm of eighty acres in Onondaga township, Ingham county, and the next year added forty more, where he lived one year. After a residence on the farm of ten and one half years, he moved into Leslie and busied himself with looking after the farming properties of himself and wife.

Our subject was married in February of the year 1871 to Miss Marcellia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Parker of Aurelius Township, who was a farmer, born in New York. He emigrated to Michigan in 1847

and settled in Aurelius township, when Mrs. Elliott was but six months old and located on a farm with but few improvements, their home being the log cabin of the day. There were three children in this family: Francis M., married Julius Vaughan, Guy C., lives near the old homestead, and our subject's wife.

In political preference, Mr. Elliott was a Democrat and used his influence and vote in the service of that party. He was for a time a member of the village council in Leslie.

Starting out in life with no pecuniary aid, Mr. Elliott, by his energy, ability and strict attention to business, amassed a comfortable competence and was the owner of a fine farming property of one hundred and forty acres, which Mrs. Elliott still looks after, along with the two farms which are numbered among her possessions.

Mrs. Elliott is an active member of the Congregational church, and socially, is connected with the Eastern Star. Her father was a Mason and a Republican and was Justice of the Peace for a good many years. He accumulated a good deal of property and at the time of his death owned more than six hundred acres of land, which he distributed among his children.

Since our subject's death, Mrs. Elliott has resided in the village where she enjoys the esteem of a large circle of friends. Mr. Elliott was a good man, honest and well thought of. He was actively interested in all that pertained to the welfare of the community.

GEORGE TRAVER.

The pioneers of Ingham county are a class of men, who for sturdy integrity and undaunted enterprise, will compare favorably with any class of men whom we may name. They did not come to the west with

the expectations of finding a royal road to fortune, but they had enough good sense to know that that road does not exist for the honorable and upright man. They did hope, however, and their hopes were realized, to make a home in the wilderness, which in time should "Blossom as the rose," and where they might place the feet of their children on the right road to independence and a comfortable competency.

Among the older residents of the county, we are pleased to name Mr. George Traver, whose birth occurred in New York City, July 15, 1831, and who accompanied his parents to Michigan, when but one year of age. He was the son of Absolom and Charlotte (Miller) Traver, both natives of the east, the father's birth occurring at Governors Island, and the mother's in Boston, Mass. To them were born ten children, seven of them are living.

Mr. and Mrs. Absolom Traver were among the sturdy pioneers of Michigan, and figured quite prominently in the settlement of Ann Arbor, where they lived in 1832. The elder Traver bought one hundred and sixty acres north of the Huron river and cleared it with his own hands. In 1835 he built a saw mill, and had the honor of furnishing all the hardwood lumber for the first building at the University. During his residence in New York City he followed the grocery business, but upon coming to Michigan followed the calling of a farmer. He sold the bulk of his farm in Ann Arbor in small parcels, keeping a portion for his home, where he lived until his death, which occurred August 12, 1868, at the age of sixty-eight years and eleven months.

Upon the death of the mother of our subject in 1847, Mr. Traver was again married, with this union four children were born, two of whom are living. George Traver, the sixth from the oldest of ten chil-

dren, received his education in the common schools of Ann Arbor, and at the age of twenty-three started out for himself, going to Minnesota, where he was a teamster for one year, after which time he came back to Michigan, and for one year worked on his father's farm.

Our subject was married to Katherine Ellen Kirk, daughter of John and Sarah (Howe) Kirk, July 26, 1855. Mrs. Traver was born August 30, 1836, in the Village of Dexter. Her parents were natives of England, and came to Michigan settling in Dexter in the year 1834, and bought forty acres of land where the high school now stands.

Mr. Traver worked for John M. Bour in a lumber yard for a while, and in the winter of 1857 moved from Ann Arbor to Ingham county, buying forty acres of land in Alaiedon township. In March, 1861, sold his farm and went to Ann Arbor, staying until the spring of 1862, when he moved to Leroy township, and on January 4, 1864, when the call came for men to defend the nation's honor, he enlisted in Co. B, Sixth Michigan Heavy Artillery; served twenty months and was mustered out August 20, 1865, never having received a wound.

Returning to civil life, he bought from the State his present farm of forty acres in Wheatfield township, of which one-half acre was cleared, and it boasted of a log house and no barn. Mr. Traver was obliged to work by the day to support his family, wages were very low at that time, receiving but fifty cents per day, and had to pay three dollars a bushel for wheat. By the help of his family he was enabled to clear up the land, and built the present buildings.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. George Traver were born five children: John A., born August 22, 1857, died April 17, 1884; Henry A. and George R., both live in Leroy township;

Nellie I., born December 27, 1864, is single and resides at home; William A., born December 22, 1866, died when an infant.

Socially Mr. Traver is a member of the G. A. R. Post at Williamston, being the chaplain of that order. He takes a citizen's interest in political affairs, and votes for the principles of the Republican party. Mr. Traver, though not in the best of health, carries on general farming, and the neat appearance of his property gives abundant evidence that he understands the calling which he has chosen.

F. E. HOYT.

Frank E. Hoyt is a native of the City of Mason, having been born there in 1875. He is the son of George and Emma Hoyt. George Hoyt, the father, was born in 1841 in Ingham county, and was the son of E. M. Hoyt. He lived in his native town until twenty-one years of age, when he went west and worked in a silver mine, when after four or five years at this work he returned to Mason and clerked in a store, at the close of which time he engaged in the clothing business for himself. Our subject's father was engaged in this business for fourteen years, when he sold out and bought a farm of one hundred and eighty-six acres, which he improved, and upon which he built a modern house, where he is now living, having retired from activity. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. George Hoyt, two of whom are living, our subject and Adah C., now the wife of L. B. McArthur. George Hoyt is a stockholder and director of the Farmers' Bank of Mason, fraternally is a Mason, and politically a Democrat.

Frank Hoyt, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the Mason high school, after which he worked in the store for his father, and in 1898 was mar-



JAMES H. SHAFER

ried to Miss Gertrude Eaton, daughter of Abram Eaton of Ovid, immediately after which event, he came to the farm where he now resides.

Abram Eaton, the father of Mrs. Hoyt, was born in Oakland county, Mich., March 9, 1843. When a small boy he went with his parents to Ovid, settled on a farm there and sixteen years ago moved into Ovid, where he engaged in the manufacture of carriages, until his death, December 17, 1896. Mrs. Emma J. Eaton, mother of Mrs. Hoyt, was born March 24, 1847, at Ovid, and died August 4, 1890. Mrs. Hoyt is the youngest of four children. Mr. Eaton served his country during the whole war in Co. D of the First Michigan Cavalry.

Our subject is a member of the K. P. lodge at Mason, and in politics, believes that the principles of the Democrat party are the best fitted to govern the people. Mr. Hoyt though but a young man in years is an energetic farmer, who by his many good qualities and industry has won a warm place in the hearts of his fellow citizens.

George M. Hoyt, our subject's father, is a member of the Masonic fraternity Blue Lodge, and enthusiastic in the work of the order.

Mrs. George M. Hoyt's grandparents on her father's side were Abigail Smith and Solomon Vail Frost. On the side of her mother they were Eliza Hart and Isaac Merrit.

Frank E. Hoyt's parents were united in marriage June 18, 1867. His mother's maiden name was Emma Beaumont, she was born in Yorkshire, England, June 12, 1846. She died in October, 1889, aged forty-three years.

The grandparents of our subject on his father's side were natives of the Empire State. His grandfather, E. M. Hoyt, was born October 14, 1819. His grandmother,

Charlotte Losey Hoyt, was born October 19, 1823. They were married November 20, 1839. They were the parents of nine children, named respectively: George M.; Albert D., (deceased); Harriett E., (deceased); Mary E., (deceased); Albert, No. 2; Benjamin, (deceased); Sarah; Chauncy and Oscar.

Our subject's father, George M. Hoyt, was married June 10, 1891, to Miss Eliza Frost. Mrs. Hoyt was a native of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where she was born April 24, 1844.

Her parents, Charles and Amelia Merrit Frost were natives of the Empire State, though of English extraction. They were for many years highly respected members of the society of Friends.

JAMES HENRY SHAFER.

James Henry Shafer was born July 11, 1849, in the Village of Mason, County of Ingham, State of Michigan. He was the third of a family of five children born to Col. George W. and Deborah Horton Shafer.

Col. Shafer and his most estimable wife were both natives of Colchester, Delaware county, New York. The portraits of these venerable Christian pioneers with a biographical sketch of their lives may be found upon page 315 in the History of Ingham and Eaton Counties.

For the benefit of his children and posterity, Mr. James H. Shafer has here recorded the names of his brothers and sisters with the date of their birth in chronological order, with other data which he desires to have preserved.

Rufus, born September 21, 1845, died February 18, 1861, buried in Mason cemetery where the remains of his parents now lie; Jane D., born August 4, 1847, the

widow of Delevan C. Smith, and mother of three children, as follows: Gertrude, Guy and Allie, all married and living useful, upright lives; Charles M., born July 6, 1851, married Almyra Gutches, who died June 5, 1875. In 1883 he married Catherine Gansley and owns the old Shafer residence and a portion of the farm, on North Main Street, within the city limits; Hannah H., born January 3, 1855, wife of J. A. Barnes of Aurelius township. Mrs. Barnes is the mother of two children: Mable and Nellie.

Mr. Shafer acquired his early education in the Mason school, this being prior to the organization of the high school. He, however, completed the course and laid the foundation for a good, practical business education, which has done him a good turn in the many responsible positions he has been called to fill. It has been the rule of his life, to not only occupy, but to fill and dignify the positions of trust and honor, to which he has been elected by his fellow citizens.

Arriving at the years of his majority, he hired out to his father to work on the farm and stayed with him two years. In the meantime he made a most important venture, being united in marriage, November 8, 1870, to Lucy E., daughter of N. G. and Eliza Saxton of Somerset, Hillsdale county, Michigan. Mrs. Shafer has demonstrated to her husband the truth of the proverb, that "Who findeth a wife, findeth a good thing." She has proven herself a good helpmate and a companion in all the varied experiences of their somewhat eventful lives. Mr. Shafer states with some degree of pride that upon his wedding day he cast his first vote and that for General Grant, for President of the United States.

Gathering up his small possessions, in 1872, he took the advice of the old farmer editor of the New York Tribune, and turned

his face toward the setting sun, locating at Coffeerville in southern Kansas. He engaged in freighting goods by team from Coffeerville to Indian Territory, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, principally to the Osage tribe. The train often met roving bands of Indians, more or less troublesome, and thinking over his experiences in those years of frontier life, he congratulates himself on being fortunate enough to leave the country before receiving an "Indian hair cut."

Returning to Michigan he purchased a part of his father's land, ninety-five acres, practically all unimproved. He built a place to live and set himself to clearing up the land. He won out, not as it is sometimes expressed, "hands down," but by pluck and energy, hard days' work and lots of them. Today his one hundred acre farm is one of the finest within sound of the new court house bell. Good farm buildings, fine stock, modern improved farm implements; just outside the city limits, mixed farming has been his rule. Mr. Shafer has acquired something of a local reputation as a sheep feeder, wintering for early spring market about three hundred head.

As a matter of convenience to himself and the junior members of his family attending the Mason high school, Mr. Shafer moved into the city, and erected a fine, modern, city residence in which he has established his family "for keeps."

For the past nine years Mr. Shafer has been the popular, efficient and painstaking Secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, one of the best organizations of its kind in the State.

By his frankness and cordiality and the "at home" feeling that comes to all callers at his office, he has won a strong constituency among the members of the organization. He possesses to a marked degree, ap-

proachableness, that so often characterizes the intelligent man reared in primitive rural life. While a resident of Vevay township, he was for seven years a member of the Board of Supervisors. His farm lies within the limits of the Mason school district, and Mr. Shafer has several years been a member of the School Board. A few years since Mr. Shafer received the nomination for Representative in the State Legislature; he simply lacked two requisite votes, to win. Capable and conscientious, he would have made an honorable record as a legislator.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Shafer: little Deborah, bearing the old time name of her now sainted grandmother, was born in Vevay, August 11, 1872, and died August 28, 1874, and buried in the cemetery at Coffeetown, Kansas. There being no marble works in that section at that early date, Mr. Shafer secured a native stone of suitable dimension, and himself cut the inscription that marks the little mound containing the sacred dust of their first born; Lennah P., born June 5, 1875, graduated at the Mason High School, was a successful teacher for some time and later finished a course at the Ypsilanti Normal. She is now the wife of Rev. George L. Sprague, pastor of the Baptist church at Lowell, Michigan. Mr. Sprague is a graduate of the Toronto Theological school and entered the work of the ministry, equipped for successful gospel teaching. Mrs. Sprague is the mother of Marjorie, born February 7, 1903. George N., born November 6, 1878, at Mason, received his early education at the Mason High School, and afterwards attended the State Normal at Ypsilanti. He has had considerable experience as a teacher in the district schools of this county, an avocation which he gave several years of careful preparation. His parents may well feel proud of his attainments and prospects for a life of useful-

ness and correct deportment. Florence, born April 12, 1887, has finished the course of the Mason high school, is a most exemplary young lady and is still under the paternal roof.

Mr. Shafer is something of a "joiner." He is a member of the K. P.'s, Royal Arcanum and the Grange, to all of which organizations he gives added strength of dignity and character.

The Shafer family for four generations have been active and faithful adherents of the Baptist church society. Mr. Shafer's grandfather, Henry Shafer, was a deacon in the Baptist Church at Colchester, N. Y. His mantle fell on his worthy son, George W., and he in turn transmitted it to his dutiful son, James Henry, with more than average probability that he will hand it down to his son, George, without spot or wrinkle. The family are all united in church work, zealously aggressive in every good enterprise.

SILAS E. VANNETER.

Among the prominent men of Williamston township we find the name of Silas E. Vanneter, who was born February 17, 1838. The father, John S. Vanneter, was born February 21, 1811, and the mother, Katherine (Schermerhorn), February 15, 1813. John S. Vanneter was a farmer, but when a young man was a wagon maker. He came to Michigan in September, 1846, and located in Williamston township on forty acres of land, all wild. There was a log house which he moved his family into, and there lived one winter, and the next winter built a larger one. He cleared off the land and shortly after he came bought forty acres more which he cleared. About the year 1857 he bought the eighty acres on which our subject now lives. Previous to his death he deeded the property to his four sons.

John and Katherine Vanneter were married in Courtland county, N. Y., November 5, 1835. Both were born in that county. The father was a Democrat, and a member of the M. E. church, and died May 3, 1873. The mother died November 2, 1881.

Silas Vanneter was the second of ten children: Martin, born November 27, 1836, died October 19, 1867. He married Hattie Newman, July 4, 1864, and to them one child, Emma, was born. He was shot while attempting to arrest a burglar. Silas, our subject, born in New York; William, born June 5, 1840, died May 20, 1877, was born in New York, married Mary L. Harvey to whom one child was born, Ella; Milo, born in Ohio, August 30, 1842; Almina and Alvina, twins, born February 27, 1844. Almina died February 14, 1864, and Alvina, September 7, 1864. Alvina married Thos. Wilson to whom one child was born, Jennie, June 27, 1863, and died May 29, 1865. Martha, born May 9, 1845, and died February 25, 1868; James, born December 17, 1846, died September 18, 1847; Amos, born March 6, 1849, died January 29, 1868; Frank, born January 19, 1856, married July 1, 1893, to Sadie Renfrew and resides in California.

Our subject acquired his early education in a primitive log school house of his district and started for himself at twenty-one years of age. He settled in Williamston township, where his father bought him eighty acres of wild land. He improved the land and built a frame house and barn. When he first located upon this place he built a log house and kept "bachelor's hall" for seven years. He now owns eighty-eight acres of land with good buildings upon it. In religious views Mr. Vanneter and his wife are to be found among the Baptist people.

February 16, 1868, Silas Vanneter was married to Abbie J. Leighton, whose father

was an old settler by the name of Nathan Leighton. He came to Michigan in 1854 and settled in Williamston township on one hundred twenty acres of wild land upon which were a log house and a small orchard, with twenty acres improved. He cleared the balance, however, in a short time. Mr. Leighton was born February 2, 1804, and died August 8, 1883, while the mother, Adigail (Carl), was born August 27, 1803, and died March 23, 1875. To Mr. and Mrs. Leighton were born eleven children, five of whom are living: Sara L., July 22, 1827, deceased. Sara married Merrit Chapel, September 21, 1857. Susan, born February 19, 1829. She married William H. Shorman, September 23, 1848. Syrena, born December 11, 1830, died August 14, 1843; Mary L., born December 28, 1832, died September 16, 1904. She married S. D. Watson. Hiram, born May 9, 1835, and died October 25, 1847; Stephen P., born January 19, 1837, married Rosella Loranger, December 30, 1866; Nathan, Jr., born July 26, 1839, married Julia Dancer; Mrs. Vanneter, born in Huron, Wayne Co., N. Y., Nov. 21, 1841; Jehial, born Aug. 10, 1844, died Aug. 14, 1844; Clarissa A., March 2, 1846, married James Apsey, March 23, 1866, and he died July 7, 1888; Nancy F., born January 6, 1849, died January 3, 1886. She married Frank Carl. Mrs. Vanneter's father was a Democrat and a member of the Universalist church.

To Silas Vanneter and wife were born four children: May, August 18, 1870, at Honey Lake Valley, Lassen county, California. She married Herbert Bradley, May 25, 1897, and to them was born one child, Lena Ethelyn, July 11, 1899, and she died December 14, 1903. Merritt C., born in Williamston township, January 9, 1872, married Alice Finn, December 22, 1896, and to them one child has been born, James



CAPT. GEO. A. MINAR



MRS. GEO. A. MINAR

Clyde, Jan. 24, 1899; Pearl, born in Williamston township, July 1, 1875, married Thomas A. Kelleher, Aug. 16, 1904; Chas. E., born in Williamston township, June 6, 1886, is now attending school at the Kalamazoo College.

When our subject's father first came to Michigan it was necessary to remove six trees from the road during the last six miles of the trip.

Our subject remembers having seen, in the early days, eighteen deer in one drove. Mr. Vanneter's brother, Milo, was in the 26th Michigan Infantry, and served with that regiment from the time it was mustered in until the close of the war.

Mrs. Vanneter's parents were natives of Maine, and her father was once a teacher in New York, while she herself was a pioneer school teacher of Ingham county, having taught seven and a half years.

Mr. Vanneter has filled several positions of trust, among them being that of Village Assessor for Williamston for four terms, Village Constable eleven years, etc. Fraternally he is an active member of the Masonic order, No. 153, Williamston. Mrs. Vanneter has been a member of the Eastern Star at Williamston since its organization, having been its first worthy matron.

CAPT. GEORGE A. MINAR.

There are in every community families that give to it character and dignity. Families of whom their fellow townsmen are justly proud, and from whom they would be loth to part. Culture and refinement are appreciated in a measure by those who never attain to them. It is by universal claim and common consent that Capt. George A. Minar and his most estimable wife have been given place in this class. Cultured, intelligent, benevolent, they are solving the problems of

life in a manner that brings to them joy, pleasure and happiness. Possessing those qualities of heart and mind that readily recognize the needs and claims of others, they have each been the blessing and benediction in many lives.

George A. was the third of eight children, born to Capt. Lyman and Anstress (Jenkins) Minar, his place of birth being Ellisburg, N. Y. He entered upon the activities of this life, November 26, 1852. When George was about twelve years of age, his father moved with his family to Toledo, O., where he remained four years, then came to Michigan and settled in Mason. George, while a lad, attended the school of his native town and later at Toledo, O., and finished his schooling at the Mason High School at the age of nineteen years. The same year he began sailing with his father, who was captain of a vessel on the great lakes. At twenty years of age he was made captain and given command of the boat known as the "Montpelier," running between Ogdensburg and Chicago. During all the intervening years, with but an exception or two, Captain Minar has sailed during the summer months. For the past eight years he has had command of the "Northwest," one of the largest passenger boats on the lakes, employing one hundred and eighty-five men for her management. Her length is three hundred and eighty-five feet, has two thirty-five hundred horse-power engines and ten boilers, which consume seven tons of coal per hour. She is well equipped with an electric light plant sufficient for a town of four thousand five hundred people. The Northwest plies between Buffalo and Duluth, touching at Houghton, Hancock, and other important cities on the route. She has ample accommodations for six hundred and fifty passengers. Being exclusively for passenger traf-

fic, she is out only about four months in the year. The remainder of the time, Capt. Minar spends with his family at their pleasant farm home one mile south of Mason city.

The captain and "my wife," as he puts it, own one hundred acres of choice tillable land, with fine new farm buildings, to which they are annually adding improvements. Among the prized trophies that have come to Capt. Minar, in his official capacity, is a copy of engrossed preamble and resolution, passed by the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange, while on board the Northwest, September 28, 1899. They were accompanied by a purse of one hundred dollars in gold. So far as pertained to the captain and his vessel, they read as follows: "The passengers of the Northwest are nearing the end of their delightful journey. They have traveled over two thousand miles on this magnificent ship and have had brought to them in the most vivid and striking way, the greatness of the lake commerce, the vigor and vast possibilities of the western lake cities and the intimate dependence of their own beautiful city at the foot of Lake Erie upon the growth and prosperity of the younger, but not less energetic communities, visited. Not only is it fitting and proper but a great pleasure to us to make recognition of all the courtesies which have been showered upon us since we left home and to express as adequately as our words will permit, the pleasure we have had and our appreciation of the kindness and hearty good will we have experienced. We desire to extend our thanks to Mr. W. C. Farington and the other officials of the Northern Steamship Company. They have responded to our every wish, have let us make our own schedules and have shown us in many ways that their only desire has been to minister to our pleasure.

From first to last they have been broad minded and generous. We congratulate them on the possession of this magnificent ship and the success which has attended the first excursion of the Buffalo Merchant's Exchange.

To Captain Minar and the officers of the vessel we cannot express our debt of gratitude. It has been our pleasure to witness Captain Minar's masterly handling of his ship and we have had occasion to know how considerate he has been for our comfort. He gave a hearty and ready assent to our proposal to take this great steamer through the beautiful but narrow and tortuous channels of the Portage Canal, thereby affording us one of the greatest pleasures of our trip—a pleasure we did not expect when we left Buffalo. While we were in our cabins last night, his watchful care for our comfort led him far up into Saginaw Bay, nearly sixty miles out of his regular course in order that we might escape the full force of the gale on Lake Huron. Modest and unassuming, but past master of his profession, Capt. Minar deserves and has the hearty good-will of every passenger on the ship, and one and all we wish him happiness and prosperity.

We should fail to show to all who have treated us so kindly and have made our trip so instructive, as well as agreeable, the sincerity of our gratitude if we permitted their keen rivalry to go unrecognized. Our words may be inadequate, but the sincerity that underlies them is not the less genuine.

Therefore, be it resolved: That the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange cause copies of this preamble and resolution to be suitably engrossed and sent to the various organizations herein mentioned; that a vote of thanks be tendered by the passengers of the Northwest to all those who have thus ministered to their comfort and happiness.

Signed, R. R. Hefford, Mathias Rohr, J. N. Adam, Moses Sheir, John Feist, M. N. Drake."

George A. Minar was united in marriage June 24, 1881, to Florence, daughter of Milton and Elizabeth Perry Ryan. Mrs. Minar was born in Onondaga township, Ingham county, August 10, 1863. She has one sister, Adella, born October 21, 1860, wife of Haven S. Fuller, and a brother, Martin, born May 17, 1867. Milton Ryan was for many years a prominent citizen of Ingham county. He held respectively the offices of Register of Deeds, Justice of the Peace and County Superintendent of the Poor. He was also a soldier in the Civil War. He was born in New York, January 18, 1837. He died at Mason, October 8, 1889. Mrs. Ryan was born in Michigan, August 21, 1844. She is still living. Two children have been born to Capt. and Mrs. Minar: John Milton, November 20, 1882. He is attending the Kalamazoo College and is in his junior year. He is taking the philosophical course; Ruth Anstress, born June 21, 1903. Little Ruth is the light and joy of the Minar household.

Capt. Minar is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Chapter Degree, and enthusiastic in the work of the order. He also belongs to the Royal Arcanum. Capt. and Mrs. Minar are both active church workers, identified with the Baptist society. Mrs. Minar is a lady of rare culture and exceptionally pleasing presence. She is an accomplished elocutionist, having graduated from Mrs. Chaffee Noble's training school of elocution and English literature at Detroit. Her public readings have been a source of much pleasure to those who have been favored with an opportunity of listening to her.

Politically, Captain Minar's views are in accordance with the principles of the

Republican party. He is proud of the long lists of eminent statesmen his party has produced during the past four decades and of her record of progressive legislation in behalf of political and civil liberty.

Their friends wish for them many years of pleasure and happiness, the fruits of right living.

FRANK C. MINAR.

One who has observed the characteristics of Frank C. Minar of Vevay township remarks of him, "He farms it for a business and his business is farming." To add that he has and is still making a success in his chosen occupation, would almost seem superfluous. Application coupled with energy and good judgment are bound to win out. Mr. Minar first opened his eyes to the wonders of this old world, new to him, at Ellisburg, Jefferson county, N. Y., October 18, 1855. He was the youngest of six children born to Lyman and Austress (Jenkins) Minar. When nine years of age his parents moved to Toledo, Ohio. This was in the year 1865. After four years' residence at Toledo the family came to Michigan, and located in Mason, where Frank attended school, receiving the rudiments of a good common school education.

In the year 1876 Lyman Minar moved his family upon the farm which has been their home for the past quarter of a century. The farm consists of one hundred and two acres of choice land, under a high state of cultivation, lying one-half miles south of the corporate limits of the City of Mason, and for several years past our subject has managed the farm.

June 24, 1881, Frank C. Minar was united in marriage to Miss Lillian P., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Clark. Mrs. Lil-

lian Minar was a lady of culture, a graduate of the Mason High School, quick of perception, bright and witty, and a general favorite among her acquaintances. One daughter was the fruit of this union, Julia Belle, born March 31, 1882, now the wife of Harold W. Freshour of Aurelius township. After a little more than six years of wedded life, Mrs. Minar died, December 12, 1887, at the age of thirty years.

November 18, 1903, Mr. Minar married Jessie DuBois Barr, an estimable lady of refinement, and a member of the M. E. church of Mason. One daughter, Dorothy Lydia, was the fruit of this second union, born December 14, 1904. Mr. Minar lines up with the Republican party.

The farm has been greatly improved by tile drainage, nice fencing, the erection of new barns and outdoor buildings, giving the promise an up-to-date appearance. Thrift and enterprise are the impressions one receives in passing Maple Grove Farm, the fine country home of the Minars.

Mrs. Minar's parents, Amassa DuBois and Lydia C. Lowell, were for many years among the most highly respected citizens of Bunker Hill township. Her grandfather, Garret DuBois, was among the earliest settlers of the county. The family were noted for their probity of life and character.

Mr. and Mrs. Minar are active members of the Grange, and in full sympathy with the principles of the order.

WILLIAM TOBIAS.

William Tobias was born October 16, 1829, and was the son of Henry and Henrietta (Lake) Tobias, both natives of the Empire State. The father followed the occupation of farming, and came to the wilds of Michigan when our subject was a lad of ten years. They first located in Howell,

where they lived for ten or twelve years, when they came to Wheatfield and bought twenty acres of wild land upon which were no buildings. The timber was cut away and a log house built, and here they made their home for some time.

Henry Tobias was a Republican, in which party he took an active interest. The mother died at the age of seventy years and the father died at the home of our subject aged eighty-five years.

William Tobias is one of eight children, and received his education in the common schools of Howell and Wheatfield. When nineteen years of age he started out for himself, and worked on a farm for eight or ten years. He finally bought eighty acres of wild land in Wheatfield, which he brought to the present state of improvement. From time to time he has added to his possessions, and now owns one hundred and forty-two acres of finely cultivated land.

Our subject was married December 31, to a daughter of Samuel and Rachel (Drake) Bird, who settled in Washtenaw county in the year 1833. They belong to that class of hardy pioneers who gave the best years of their lives to the upbuilding of the country. Their first purchase of land was one hundred and sixty acres, mostly oak timber and no improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Bird were members of the Presbyterian church, and in political convictions Mr. Bird lined up with the Democracy. The father of Mrs. Tobias died at the age of seventy-one years, and the mother lived to be eighty-five years old.

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Tobias: the first child born in 1859, died in infancy; Sarah, born in 1860, married Curtis Beeman of Williamston, and they have one child; Fred, born in 1863, married Nora Horton, and they have one child and live in Williamston; Frank, born in 1866,



J. F. LEMON, M. D.

is married and has two children. He lives three miles south of the Township of Leroy. Bird, born in 1869, married Ethel Clark and lives at home.

Mr. Tobias is a Republican in his political views, and is public-spirited and progressive, and is ever ready to give a helping hand and encouraging word to any good cause that promises to be for the benefit of the people.

DR. J. F. LEMON.

The subject of this sketch, Dr. J. F. Lemon, was born in Novi, Oakland county, Michigan, Jan. 28, 1854. His father, Rev. Joseph Lemon, was for many years a well-known and highly respected minister of the gospel. Elder Lemon was born in England, in 1827, and came with his parents to Canada when four years of age. Dr. Lemon's mother, whose maiden name was Zilpha Skinner, was born, 1830, in the State of New York. His parents were married in 1848 and in the year of 1854 came to Michigan and settled at Novi in Oakland county. During the years of his residence in the State, he followed his calling, that of Baptist preacher, serving the people of his denomination as pastor and teacher in Dansville, Perry, Waterloo and Pinckney. He died at Ann Arbor, Nov. 20, 1889.

Dr. Lemon grew to manhood under the shadow of the great Michigan University. He received his early education in the public schools of Ann Arbor, and later entered the medical department of the University, from which he graduated with honor in the year 1882. He soon after located in the village of Dansville, and hung out his shingle. He soon established himself in business, his practice increased, and he has had a large ride in the surrounding country. More than half a score of physicians have opened up

practice in the village since Dr. Lemon located here, and have passed on.

On May 16, 1885, Dr. Lemon was united in marriage with Miss Kittie Hatch of Dansville. The fact that Mrs. Lemon's relatives resided in the vicinity of Dansville may have had an influence on their deciding to make that village their future home. Since Oct., 1891, the doctor has had an increasing practice. He has purchased a substantial residence, and other buildings of value.

Being socially inclined, the doctor has associated himself with the I. O. O. F. and the Maccabees, to both of which organizations he is a loyal member. He is also a member of the Masonic order.

Dr. Lemon is a member of the Ingham County and also of the State Medical Society. He has been President of the village for seven years and Secretary of the Board of Education for twelve years, a position he still holds.

Politically the doctor lines up with the G. O. P.

Dr. Lemon is the oldest practicing physician in his locality, and he is a progressive scholar, he keeps pace with the advancements made in the profession.

Dr. and Mrs. Lemon are both church workers, being identified with the Baptist denomination. They are unitedly interested in every enterprise looking to the betterment of society.

HOMER L. WHITNEY.

Among the intelligent and progressive young farmers of Vevay township is Homer L. Whitney of Eden. Mr. Whitney bought the farm upon which he now resides, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres in the year 1897. It is most conveniently located, being only a half mile from Eden station, on the J. L. & S. division of the M. C.

R. R., standing on the border of table lands. The view from the premises is one of the pleasantest for miles around. In addition to his farming enterprises Mr. Whitney owns the grain elevator at Eden, and ships large quantities of grain and produce. The market at this point has had the reputation for years of being one of the best along the line.

Mr. Whitney is a Wolverine by birth, having been born in Leslie township of this county, April 15, 1866. His parents, Lorenzo and Mary Craddock Whitney, were both of English extraction. His father was born in 1828 in the state of Connecticut and came into the County of Jackson, Michigan, in 1845. He located in Leslie township about 1853. He died at Rives in 1900 and was buried in the cemetery at East Rives. His mother, born in England, died in 1890 and rests beside her husband.

Mr. Whitney was the second of a family of four children. The names and date of birth of his brother and sisters were as follows: Frank, August 11, 1859; Jennie, September 22, 1869, and May, March 30, 1874. Mr. Whitney's school advantages were better than the average farm boy and he made the most of his opportunities. His early education was secured in the district school of Jackson county and later he attended the Leslie High School for three years. He took up the occupation of pedagogy in the district school, which he followed for five years, meeting with very satisfactory results. He afterward spent some time at the State Normal School at Ypsilanti.

Homer L. Whitney was united in marriage September 16, 1891, to Alice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Miles Snyder of Henrietta, Jackson county. Mr. Snyder was a successful farmer and a good citizen and died in 1901. The mother is living in Jackson.

To Mr. and Mrs. Whitney three children

have been born and their bright faces and cheery voices are the joy of the home: Lennah C., May 13, 1895; Miles R., August 30, 1897, and Alice I., November 22, 1902.

Mr. Whitney began his farming operations upon a rented farm in Jackson county and followed it up for six years until his accumulations warranted his purchasing his present home. In politics he is a Republican and has held the office of School Inspector and Township Treasurer. Among the fraternal organizations which he affiliates are the F. & A. M., Mason Lodge No. 70, Eastern Star, Modern Woodmen and Grange.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney are members of the M. E. church, to which they cheerfully contribute of their substance. Mr. Whitney is a gentleman of pleasing personal presence and his intelligence and character make him a worthy citizen.

EX-MAYOR A. A. WILBUR.

A. A. Wilbur, one of the leading furniture dealers of Lansing, as well as an alderman and the coroner of Ingham county, is a native of the Empire State, having been born in Genesee county in 1848. He is the son of Noah and Rhoda Wilbur, his father being also a native of New York. The latter married twice, our subject being the only child by the second marriage.

Mr. Wilbur lived in New York until he was seven years of age, and when he came to Lansing with his mother he was in his fifteenth year. He first learned the cabinet-maker's trade, and worked at it for eight years, after which for four years, he was associated with J. W. Barker in the manufacturing business. He then fell back to his trade as joiner and cabinet-maker, continuing in this until he established an independent business.

In 1878 Mr. Wilbur founded the furniture and undertaking house in which William H. Joy became his partner in 1903. The establishment which is located in North Lansing, consists of eight floors of a large building, filled with stock which is tasteful and strictly up to date, and constitutes one of the largest and most complete stores of the kind in the State.

Our subject is a staunch and popular Republican, having served in the common council for six years and one year as mayor of Lansing. At present he is Alderman for the fourth ward and County Coroner. As to his connection with the secret orders, he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Royal Arcanum.

Thirty years ago Mr. Wilbur was married to Miss Elizabeth Yeiter, a native of Ohio. One child was born to them, Etta, a graduate of the University of Michigan, from which she has received the degree of A. B. and A. M. She is now teacher of German and English in the Lansing high school.

OSCAR S. GREGORY (DECEASED).

Among the early pioneers of the township of Stockbridge who have left their impress for good citizenship and for the development of moral and religious sentiment as a worthy example to those who come after them, recognition is given to Oscar S. Gregory and family.

Mr. Orrin Gregory emigrated from the Empire State in the year 1830 and located in the then Village of Jackson, Jackson county, Michigan. Here he engaged in the business of milling, making the town his home for the term of five years, when he decided to engage in farming. He purchased a tract of two hundred forty acres of wild land in the Township of Stockbridge. While the father

was a resident of Jackson village, the subject of this sketch, Oscar S. Gregory, was born October 28, 1832, and it is recorded of him that he was the first white male child born in the settlement.

Orrin Gregory entered upon his possessions in the fall of 1835. It was in a state of nature. A log house was built and with characteristic energy the improvement of the land was begun, each year adding to the tillable land until one hundred acres was brought under a state of production. The elder Gregory being of a religious temperament and impressed with the opportunities for doing good among his neighbors and adjacent settlements, entered the ministry in the Protestant denomination in 1843 and continued in the work during the remainder of his life. He died in 1847 respected and revered by all who knew him.

The year Mr. Gregory came to Michigan, before leaving his native state, he was united in marriage to Caroline Durand, a most estimable woman and one who proved to be a helpmate indeed during the years of their married life. She was the mother of five children and died in the assurance of a living faith in 1883. Our subject was the eldest of the family, the others were Olive, born December 28, 1834; Amanda, born January 31, 1837; Almon, born May 4, 1840; Francis M., September 17, 1842.

Amanda, at the date of this writing, is the sole survivor of the family.

Oscar S. Gregory was a man of more than ordinary ability. A good common school education was supplemented by the privileges afforded by the Jackson high school. He was for many years a successful teacher and was nearly all his life associated with educational work either as a teacher, school inspector or otherwise. After the death of his father, the care of the family in a large measure devolved upon Oscar, who remained at

home until twenty-seven years of age and in the meantime, by dint of economy and good management had laid by means sufficient to purchase eighty acres of land, which he did. This was in the year 1853. The land was but partially improved, the balance was brought under cultivation and as he was prospered bought on from time to time until at his death he had two hundred thirty acres with good buildings, an attractive rural home.

October 27, 1859, Oscar S. Gregory was united in marriage to Martha E., daughter of Royal and Sallie Richison Stevens. Mrs. Gregory was born in the Green Mountain State at Underhill, March 4, 1833. Her parents were natives of Vermont, where her father was born in 1795, and her mother at Cornwell August 9, 1799. They were married on Thanksgiving Day at Underhill, in 1818. Royal Stevens came to Michigan, June, 1836, located in Stockbridge township upon one hundred and sixty acres of unimproved land which he took up from the government. At an early date there were no public highways to the premises. Blazed trees, section and quarter section lines were followed in the marking of locations. Reaching his wilderness possessions, Mr. Stevens set about erecting a home for his family. A shanty was first built in which his family lived for nine months without windows or floors, but with pioneer pluck and persistence, Mr. Stevens kept at it. A large comfortable log house took the place of the shanty and other improvements were going on. The land was being made to yield for the necessities of the family and as the years passed by a surplus was produced and in a few years Mr. Stevens was known as one of the prosperous farmers in his community. In the year 1847 he erected a substantial brick residence and also constructed a horse barn from the same material, making

the brick himself from clay found on his premises.

He was recognized as a man of sterling worth, a Christian gentleman. He died April, 1867. The mother lived to a ripe old age and passed away November, 1880, leaving to her children and grandchildren the rich inheritance of a life of love, devotion and good deeds. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, as follows:

Melissa, born February, 1820, died in 1887; Orange, born April, 1822, died in the 90's; Edgar, No. 1, born in 1824, died the same year; William M., born 1825, died in 1891; Justin, born in 1827, died in 1857; Edgar, No. 2, born in 1830, died in 1866; George E., born in 1835, died in 1860, and Theron A., born in 1841, now a resident of the Village of Stockbridge, engaged in the hardware trade.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevens were among the charter members of the North Stockbridge Methodist Episcopal church and always contributed liberally of their means for its support and were loyal to its teachings to the close of life.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Gregory have had born to them five children, three of whom are living: Orrin, born in 1860, died in 1868; Metta, born in 1863, now the wife of Orville Jones. They reside on a farm in Stockbridge township; Marcus, born in 1868, was united in marriage to Mary Koons; they have one child, Helen; Marcus Gregory is engaged in business in a general store in the Village of Stockbridge. They make their home with his mother who owns a residence in the village. Marcus owns the old homestead in the township where the father lived and reared his family; Cora, born 1872, now the wife of Herman Summers, their home is in Detroit; they have one child, Ruth; Clarence, born in 1874, died the year following.

Oscar S. Gregory was an active public spirited man and always took a lively interest in matters pertaining to the betterment of society. In politics he was an enthusiastic Republican and always loyal to the principles of his party and strong in its local councils. He honored his ticket by having been often given a place for various offices. He served three terms as Township Treasurer.

He was a member of the fraternal order of Maccabees, also the Masons. He died November 22, 1897, a man of positive character, strong in his convictions and always on the right side of every moral question.

Mrs. Gregory takes special pride in the fact that her people are of Scotch descent, originally coming from Scotland, and she also takes pleasure in giving place in this biography in recording the fact that her father was a soldier in the War of 1812 and served during the entire war and in recognition of his services, received from the general government a land grant for forty acres.

NELSON A. HAZELTON.

There have been no remarkable or striking events in the life of Nelson A. Hazelton, who was born June 22, 1862, in the Township of Onondaga, where he grew to manhood. This brief biography is given for the purpose of preserving the genealogy of the family.

Nelson A. Hazelton was the son of James and Sarah (Russell) Hazelton. The father was born in Canada, and died in the Township of Vevay, aged sixty-six years. The mother is still living, making her home with her son William, in Vevay township. The father was one of a family of eleven children, four of whom are still living. He always lived with his parents, caring for them and assisting in the management of affairs until the younger children were able to assume the

responsibilities. When he was eight years of age his parents moved from Canada and settled in Jackson county. Here he received his early education. When about twenty-five years of age he was united in marriage to Sarah Russell, after which he purchased a farm in the Township of Vevay. The Russells were early settlers of Ingham county.

Our subject was one of seven children born to his parents: Effie is the wife of James Hopcraft, a farmer, residing in Jackson county; Mary, the wife of Norman Wilcox, a resident of Jackson county; our subject and his sister Nellie were twins, she being the wife of George Salmon of Dakota; William, a farmer in the Township of Vevay; Warren is a resident of Jackson county, and Frank resides in the Township of Aurelius.

Nelson A. Hazelton was united in marriage August 28, 1886, to Miss Belle, daughter of James and Ellen (Burnett) Bell. Mrs. Hazelton was born June 6, 1868. They have two sons: Walter, born November 16, 1887, in Onondaga, and Floyd, born March 17, 1890. The boys are both at home with their parents.

Mr. Hazelton is a Republican in politics and is a member of the fraternal organizations of the M. W. A. and K. O. T. M. His one hundred acre farm is located on section twenty-four of Onondaga township, and is one of the well improved and pleasant homes of that section.

WILBUR McCROSSEN.

Wilbur McCrossen is a well-known and popular druggist of Mason, and was born in New York, January 13, 1853. He was the son of Nixon and Jane (Colgrove) McCrossen. His father was a farmer, and resided in Ontario county, N. Y. Wilbur received his early education in the district schools of his native township, and added to this he has

had years of wide experience along various lines. The early years of his life were those common to boys of his time on the farm. He assisted with the farm work until the age of thirteen, when he began as a newsboy of the M. C. R. R. and also followed the same occupation on the L. S. R. R. for three years. Arriving at the age of sixteen years he entered the employment of the railroad as brakeman and followed this hazardous work for a term of three years, after which he returned to his native town and entered the employ of a druggist of a neighboring town, where he remained for several years. Later he purchased employer's business and remained in this business for two years, closing out with profit to himself, when he located in West Branch county, Ogemaw county, Michigan, and remained there one year as clerk, and later engaged in the drug business, which he conducted successfully for a term of six years.

Being pronounced in his Republican views, he entered actively into campaign work with his party, and was elected County Treasurer and reelected, holding the office for four years, or for the limit of the law. Retiring from office, he went on the road as traveling salesman for a drug house.

Our subject came to Mason in 1893, and bought the well-established drug business of H. M. Williams, which he has since conducted. He has built up a large trade, and numbers his customers by the score. His place of business is the headquarters of the local politicians of the city. He is a member of the School Board of the Mason High School, the duties of which office have been discharged in very satisfactory manner to its constituents. Mr. McCrossen has taken six degrees in Masonry, and has filled the Master's chair in the Blue Lodge for two years; he also fraternizes with the Elks and K. P's.

In the year 1894 Mr. McCrossen was united in marriage to Miss Emma Bertch, and unto them has been born one daughter, Murryne, born February 19, 1895.

Mr. McCrossen is held in high esteem by the citizens of his city, and by his characteristic energy and thrift has prospered in his business affairs, and unto such men who give their all to the welfare of the people Ingham county owes its present prosperous condition.

SEYMOUR FOSTER.

The gentleman whom the government has seen fit and proper to place at the head of postal affairs in the city of Lansing, Ingham county, is he whose name is at the head of this sketch. Besides being personally a man whose integrity, intelligence and fitness for the office rendered him eligible to such a position, he has the additional advantage of having served the country in its hour of need, and during the late Rebellion hazarded his life in the chances of war.

Seymour Foster was born July 1, 1845, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, the son of Theo. and Frances (Seymour) Foster. The father was born in Foster, Rhode Island, and came to Michigan in 1833 and became the editor of the "Signal of Liberty" at Ann Arbor and the "Free Democrat" at Detroit. In 1855 he moved to Lansing and accepted the position of superintendent of what was then the House of Correction, now known as the Industrial School for Boys. Here he remained in this capacity until 1860 and then became the editor of the "Lansing Republican." The father of our subject was a man of progressive ideas, an important factor in the newspaper world and a man of splendid attainments. He died in 1865 and the mother passed away in 1873.

Seymour Foster was one of three chil-

dren, the oldest, Charles T., was killed at the Battle of Fair Oaks. He was the first man to enlist and the first one killed from Lansing, having enlisted in Co. G, 3rd Michigan Volunteer Infantry on April 12, 1862. The second, Fannie, the deceased wife of Judge A. E. Cowles; the third member of the family was our subject who acquired a common school education, which was quite limited, as the father's health failed him and it was necessary for the son to assist him and at the age of thirteen years he started out for himself.

In November of the year 1863, our subject enlisted in Co. B, 2nd U. S. Sharp Shooters, known as Berdan's Sharp Shooters, and saw considerable service, while following the fortunes of his command. He was discharged July 15, 1865. In 1869-'70, he was engaged in the feed business with a Mr. W. C. Kyle and in 1878 purchased the abstract books of the county which he owned and conducted for four years and then disposed of them.

May 25, 1871, Seymour Foster was united in marriage to Miss Mary L., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Woodworth of Lansing, who was one of the early pioneer residents, having come here in 1857. Unto this marriage four children were born: Charles W., a prominent attorney of Lansing and a graduate of the law department of the University of Michigan. He is associated with his brother, Walter S., also a graduate of the University of Michigan; the third, Miss Gertrude, is a graduate of the Lansing High School, also spent a year at Smith College; Theodore G., is a student in the High School.

Our subject has filled every chair in the Chas. T. Foster G. A. R. Post, No. 42, of which he is an active member. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum, Modern Woodmen and National Union. He has

taken an active part in political affairs and in 1873 was elected to the office of City Clerk, succeeding himself in 1874. In 1876 he was elected to the office of City Treasurer and re-elected in 1877. The First District of Ingham county, recognizing his abilities, in 1895, elected him as their representative in the State Legislature.

Under the Harrison administration in 1888, Mr. Foster was appointed Postmaster of the city and served until 1892 and was reappointed by President McKinley in 1897 and again by President Roosevelt, in which position he efficiently serves the people to-day. At various times he has been Chairman of the County Committees and has acted as delegate to many conventions.

In 1896, on the 13th day of July, our subject was appointed receiver of the Peoples' Savings Bank of Lansing, which duties he discharged with credit to himself and all involved.

Seymour Foster has ever been an active business man, is one of the widely known men of the State and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

WILLIAM T. WEBB, WILLIAMSTON.

Among the most prominent and influential citizens of Williamston, we find the name of William T. Webb, who was born in Washtenaw county, Michigan, in 1865, and is the son of an early pioneer of Michigan, Charles Webb, who was born December 1, 1828, in Kent county, England, and died April 2, 1901, while the mother whose maiden name was Marie Margaretha Hochstadt was born in Windecken, Germany, January 31, 1838, and came to this country in the year 1860.

Charles Webb came with his parents to this country when but a child, and located in the State of New York in Seneca county.

He was the fifth child of a family of fourteen children, of whom four are still living: Mrs. Susan Winslow, Mrs. Caroline Kinney, James and George E. He came to Michigan with his parents when nineteen years of age, or in the year 1847. From his boyhood Charles Webb was a hard worker and gave his earnings to his parents as long as they lived. After this he worked by the month until he could buy a forty acre farm, to which after a time, he added ten acres. Shortly after this he sold this farm in Washtenaw county, and came to the Township of Williamston in 1866, where he bought eighty acres, which was then a solid piece of timber, and it was the result of his own hands' work and energy that this farm was cleared up.

The parents of our subject were married in the year 1863, and to them one son, our subject was born. The father was a member of the order of Masons and was baptised in the Church of England. Thirty-five years' residence in the Township of Williamston gained for Charles Webb the high esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was a man who had the interests of his place and residence at heart, and always commanded the respect of every right-minded person.

William T. Webb was raised in Williamston township, his parents moving here from Washtenaw county when William was but one year old. Here he received his early education, and later was a student at the Ypsilanti Normal for a short time, and also at the Cleary Business College. Early in life the profession of law held a fascination for him, and in 1890 he went to Ann Arbor and attended the University of Michigan, where he took up the study of law, graduating in line in 1893, after which he took a post-graduate course and received a second diploma in 1894. His first adventure in his

chosen profession was in Detroit, where he was in partnership with E. A. Fink, but sickness soon overtook him, and he was obliged to give up his work for about two years. Upon locating again, Mr. Webb chose Williamston, and here begun what has proven a successful practice in 1897. He is a man of fine intellect, keen perceptions and a facile power in expressing himself—he seems particularly adapted to legal work.

October 26, 1898, our subject was united in marriage to Miss Mattie B., the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Leasia of Williamston, whose life history may be found elsewhere in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Webb one child has been born, Bernice Catharina, November 10, 1900.

William Webb has had a membership in the Grange for over twenty years, and also belongs to the I. O. O. F. He is a Republican in political affiliations, and has always been actively identified with the political affairs of his party. During the silver campaign, our subject was one of the prominent speakers of the county, and visited nearly all the towns in his locality. Since coming to Williamston he has met with success on every hand.

Our subject is very proud of the fact that he helped to clear up the father's farm and worked thereon every summer until he was twenty-six years of age, assisting his father at this work. He is now the owner of the place, which comprises one hundred acres, of which is in every way an up-to-date farm property. This, Mr. Webb finds time to oversee, and takes a great deal of interest in its management. He also owns some of the most valuable real estate in the Village of Williamston.

The Webb family were early settlers in this part of the county, and have always been among the highly respected and influential citizens of the community.



CAPT. FRANK C. IVES

CAPT. FRANK C. IVES.

Capt. Frank C. Ives is a product of Ingham county. The bright light at Sunnyside first shone on his infant features on the morning of September 24, 1873. There was nothing remarkable about his birth; he started in life with an avoirdupois of 12 pounds, and was well born. His early boyhood was spent upon the old home-farm, Sunnyside, Vevay Twp. In addition to his primary school advantages, he was for some time a student at the Mason high school and later at Albion College; the alma mater of his mother and from which his father went to serve his country as an officer in the great civil war. A course at the Lansing Business University, and his school days were over. Always a lover of books, he early acquired a desire for travel which he was fortunate in being able to gratify, first by an extended trip in the West, covering a period of one and a half years, visiting the states of Kansas, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska and the Black Hills, S. D.

During the entire period of the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893 he found employment on the grounds of the exhibition, giving a most excellent opportunity of studying the exhibits from all points of the globe; and by association with the representatives from the different nations, familiarized himself with their customs and characteristics. The important thing is not how we came to obtain knowledge, the important thing is to obtain it. In 1894 he visited California, spending some time at Oakland, Riverside, Lake Elsinore and Los Angeles.

In the winter of 1896 he spent five months in the City of St. Louis, Mo. During his stay in the city he experienced the most thrilling event of his life, he was caught in a cyclone that wrought terrible havoc, over three hundred people losing their lives and

millions of dollars worth of property having been destroyed within the space of a few minutes. This event occurred just prior to the assembling of the National Republican Convention in that city, which nominated Major Wm. McKinley for President of the United States for the first term.

During the summer of 1896 Mr. Ives, who had gained quite a local reputation as a solo singer, engaged with Evangelist H. O. Wills of Detroit, and made a tour of the lower peninsula and Canada. He recalls with pleasure the time spent with "Bro. Wills."

February 15, 1898, occurred the blowing up of the United States man-of-war, the "Maine," while lying in the harbor of Havana, in which two hundred and fifty-eight brave sailors and marines and two officers lost their lives. A little more than two months had passed, when, on April 26, 1898, Pres. McKinley issued a general order calling out the entire force of the Michigan National Guard. Mr. Ives had familiarized himself with the unequal contest that had been waging between the Spanish government and the little band of liberty loving Cuban patriots, and his patriotism was at fever heat. On the same day the call for troops was issued, he enlisted as a private soldier in Co. F, First Regiment Michigan N. G., Capt. John G. Snook, commanding. May 9th following the company was mustered into the United States service and designated Co. F, 31st Michigan Volunteer Infantry. Under the command of Col. Cornelius L. Gardner of the regular army, the regiment proceeded with little delay to camp Geo. H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., where a vigorous drill was maintained for some time. August 21st the regiment broke camp and proceeded by rail to Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tenn., where regular drill exercises were continued. While at this point the

regiment was ordered out by Gen'l McKee to suppress a riot going on in the ranks of the Sixth Va. Colored Troops. This service was successfully performed without loss of life or bloodshed.

January 10, 1899, the regiment proceeded under orders to Camp "Onward," Savannah, Ga., where it remained until January 25, when it boarded the United States Transport "Chester" and embarked under orders for Cienfuegos, Cuba. The transport encountered a heavy sea, and in order to lighten the vessel it became necessary to throw overboard much valuable property, among which was a full outfit of cots presented the command by Miss Helen Gould. The point of destination was however safely reached February 1st, and the day following the troops disembarked and were transported by rail to Rodrigo, a point on the island about sixty miles inland. A few days later the regiment marched to Amaro, five miles distant, and went into permanent camp.

March 4th Co. F was detached from the regiment and ordered to Remedios, Santa Clara Province, to apprehend Cuban Bandits who were at the time committing serious depredations on cane and tobacco plantations in the vicinity. Here the company remained for nearly six weeks. The purpose of the expedition to the island having been accomplished, the Secretary of War issued an order for the return of the regiment to American soil, and in obedience thereto, April 12, 1899, the command assembled at Cienfuegos and embarked on the government transport "Thomas" enroute for the United States.

After the usual time spent in detention camp, the regiment was mustered out and disbanded from their former camp "Onward" at Savannah, Ga., May 17, 1899, having to their credit nearly thirteen months gov-

ernment service, three of which had been spent in Cuba.

During his term of service Frank C. Ives had been promoted to Corporal. On the reverse side of his discharge it reads "Service honest and faithful, character excellent."

As a compliment to his personal appearance and soldierly bearing, Corporal Ives was regularly detailed as orderly at regimental headquarters. He twice served upon special detail. He was once sent to Macon, Georgia, from Knoxville, Tennessee, a distance of several hundred miles, for a deserter who was held in that city, and again during the stay of the regiment at Savannah he enjoyed the distinguished honor of being the only corporal from his company detailed for duty at provost headquarters.

Returning home the company was reorganized and designated Co. "B," 1st Independent Battalion, M. N. G. Mr. Ives was made duty sergeant. May 30, 1901, he was promoted by Capt. E. E. Hartwick, then commanding the company, to 1st sergeant, in which capacity he served until June 20, 1902, when he was elected by the company to the rank of first lieutenant, and after passing a satisfactory examination was commissioned by Governor Aaron T. Bliss. He served faithfully with the rank of first lieutenant to April 26, 1904, when he was elected by the company and commissioned by Gov. Bliss captain, which rank he still holds. Physically, Capt. Ives is the type of the American soldier. Standing a trifle over six feet and carrying about 200 pounds, well distributed, on duty, he is every inch a soldier, and exceptionally popular with his command. At the last State encampment his company was one of the largest of the encampment and one of the best disciplined.

Capt. Ives is a member of the Order of

United Spanish War Veterans, also of the Knights of Pythias and Sons of Veterans.

He has held the office of Township Clerk. He also served as assistant Supervisor of Census for the sixth congressional district in 1900.

He served as deputy sheriff and turnkey for Ingham county under Sheriff Wm. H. Porter. Capt. Ives is justly proud of the military record of his antecedents. His father, Col. L. H. Ives, did valiant service for his country in the War of the Rebellion, entering the army with the rank of second lieutenant, he passed through several grades of promotion, and during his three years' service he participated in several of the hardest fought battles of the war, notably the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, having to his credit, all told, about thirty battles and skirmishes.

His grandfather, Hon. Samuel G. Ives, in the early military organizations of Michigan was commissioned by Governor Epaphroditus Ransom in 1848, "Captain of Livingston Troops," a horse company. "Training days" were general holidays for the whole populace. Capt. Ives has in his possession his grandfather's military coat and captain's commission.

Two great-grandfathers and one great-great-grandfather did service in the war of 1812. His great-grandfather, Orin Ives, participated in the battle of Lundy's Lane. The other great-grandfather, Hon. Josiah Hedden, data is not given of his special service. The record states that Capt. Aaron Hedden, Capt. Ives' great-great-grandfather, raised a company and took part in the war of 1812.

An uncle (name unknown) of Josiah Ives, great-grand-grandfather of Capt. Frank C. Ives, was a captain in the Revolutionary War. It will thus be seen that

for generations his ancestors have been noted for their patriotism and public spirit.

Capt. Ives' ancestors, on his father's side, came from England in the 16th century, first settling in the Green Mountain State, and as far as known, were well-to-do, thrifty and enterprising people.

COL. L. H. IVES.

The cold material facts of a man's life are not his history, the world cannot know the master motives which prompt him. A man's life is what he is, and his biography is the grouping together the incidents of the spirit that moved him. Back of that which you see lies the motive,—and the motive is the man. A life of activity along the lines of virtue, morality, religion and public spirit establishes for the individual a reputation, and in him a character which always has, and will continue to develop, the highest type of American Christian citizenship, than which there is no better. Such is the reputation and character of Col. L. H. Ives.

For four decades his life has been as an open book before the people of Ingham county, and it is safe to say that few men enjoy the respect, confidence and esteem of his fellowmen in fuller measure than Col. Ives. His parents and more remote ancestors were noted for their public spirit. To be well born one must possess an inbred sense of honor, justice, right and reverence for the good, all of which have been marked characteristics of him of whom we write. Col. Ives was well born. Having been officially connected with various county and State organizations, almost continuously since his location in the county in 1865, probably no man of his occupation has enjoyed a wider acquaintance with men of all avocations and

profession than Col. Ives. He is what might correctly be termed an all round man. Fitted by natural and acquired ability, by experience and education, his fellow citizens have many times honored him with positions of trust and responsibility. No office in any organization that is worth maintaining is considered by him as beneath his dignity. The best there is in him has all through the years of his activities been given for the public good, without hope of compensation other than public approval and a good conscience. The trend of thought with him has been along the line of the public good.

In educational matters he has always taken an active interest. He has often been invited to address the children upon occasions of hoisting the flag over the school buildings, and other public doings, and his talks to the little people are always of a helpful character. He is well known as a Sunday school worker, having practically been actively engaged in the work since childhood; and he recalls with pleasure that his first superintendency was with his little home society at Unadilla, where he was born and grew to manhood. There are those living in his community who cheerfully give credit to his efforts for the complete revolution of the society along the line of temperance and morality resulting in the establishment of the M. E. church society at Eden. His official connection with the Methodist Episcopal church society extends from the years of his majority to the present, having served in every capacity from steward to class leader, and on several occasions he has conducted funeral services for his neighbors and friends without the assistance of a minister of the gospel. A friend who has been in close touch with him for several years wrote of him: "For many years he has never forgotten the men in prison, and nearly

every Sabbath he has read the scriptures to them in the county jail, and sung and prayed with them, and left them with an inspiring talk to lift them toward a better life. As a private citizen, Col. Ives excels. He is public spirited to a fault. Brain, heart, hand and purse are open to every good cause, and his voice can be had for the asking, to promote the welfare of any enterprise that has for its object the uplift of his race. He fears nobody, and he never compromises with a thing he thinks wrong. On the other hand, a tale of want or suffering, or sorrow or wrong, will move him to tears and call forth his immediate help."

In the earlier years, Mr. Ives was an enthusiastic worker and active in the councils of the Republican party, and was for several years Supervisor of his township. Active work along temperance lines led him outside the camp, and he found himself in full accord with the principles of the Prohibition party, with which he has been affiliated for the past fifteen years. He has been recognized as one of the leading factors in the party in local and State politics, nearly always a delegate to the State conventions. He has served on the State central committee, and has been several times a delegate to the national conventions.

In the year 1890 he was nominated for the office of Auditor General, making the second best run on the ticket, receiving a total of 28,427 votes.

As a temperance speaker his utterances are clear, fearless and logical, yet without offense or vituperation. He firmly believes that the legalized, licensed saloon is the one great enemy of the home, the school, and the church; and as a natural sequence, the enemy of man. He views the liquor business as conducted in this country, as the great destroyer of human happiness, and the greatest curse and danger to the permanence



Faithfully Yours
in Peace or War
L. H. Davis

of our American institutions, and our Christian civilization.

As a friend of humanity he is a sworn enemy of this monster vice of the twentieth century—this father of crime—this engine of the devil, for the imbruting and destruction of the race. The modern idea of loyalty to principle or party, "for revenue only" finds no response in his nature.

As an intelligent and progressive farmer, enthused with a spirit of public enterprise, Col. Ives' ability early found recognition among his fellow farmers. Soon after taking up his residence in the county, he was elected president of the Ingham County Agricultural Society, and reelected the year following; and later served the organization at different times as secretary and treasurer, and was nearly always officially connected with the society during the years of its existence. He was the prime mover in the organization of the Ingham County Farmers' Club in 1872, one of the earliest organizations of its kind in the State, and today the oldest and generally recognized as best. For nearly a quarter of a century Col. Ives was its secretary, and the reports of the club as published in the county papers have had much to do with formulating the methods of farming carried on in the county. As an expression of appreciation for services rendered the club, Col. Ives a few years since, was made the recipient of a beautiful gold watch and chain. Following the retirement of Amos S. Wood from the presidency by reason of advanced years, Col. Ives was elected president, which position he still holds. He took a prominent part in the organization of the State Association of Farmers' Clubs at Lansing, February 1, 1894, and was elected a member of the board of directors, and in 1901 he was chosen president for the term of one year. He has several times been honored with a place on

the programs of the annual gatherings of the association.

The Free Press Farm and Live Stock Journal of Detroit, in which appeared several views of "Sunnyside" and a portrait of Col. Ives, among other complimentary things said:

"A Michigan Farmer and His Record.

"The home of Col. L. H. Ives of Mason, Ingham county, the Colonel himself, and scenes at 'Sunnyside' are pictured out on this page. The Colonel needs no introduction to the farmers interested in the Farmers' Club organization, or to members of the G. A. R. in Michigan. He is a son of Hon. Samuel G. Ives, who came to Michigan while it was yet a territory, settling in Livingston county. He has had a very active life, starting as a boy in farm work, getting his education in winter, teaching district school, attending the Agricultural College for a time, and finally enlisting in 1862 in a Michigan infantry regiment for three years, starting out a lieutenant and retiring with the rank of colonel, at the close of the war.

"He went back to farming, and has made his home, 'Sunnyside,' one of the pleasantest in the State. Mr. Ives was one of the leaders in bringing the farmers' clubs of the State into the State organization, and has always taken a deep interest in all movements affecting the material interests of the farming community. Active, patriotic, with a genuine admiration for his State and county, Col. Ives has been a power for good in his community.

"Here is a typical American farmer, whose wide experience in various walks of life fits him for any station, and enables him to meet efficiently all requirements."

During the time Col. Ives was president

of the State Association of Farmers, the Michigan Farmer, commenting upon the appearance of his portrait, with a brief biography published in the columns, added:

"A pleasant surprise has been prepared for our readers in this issue. The lateness of the season at which it has appeared will not detract in any way from the pleasure of the glimpse of the face and life of the worthy president of our State association, which we are enabled to give our readers this week. We asked his permission to present these soon after the associational meeting, but with his usual thoughtfulness he preferred that the limited space of the department be devoted to matter wholly pertinent to the club work and discussions in hand during the winter months, his interest in the cause as ever far outweighing any desire for merited praise or personal adulation; and it is but fair to state that in the end the brief but comprehensive biography of Col. Ives presented in this issue had to be secured from a friend who 'knew him.' Every reader of the Farmer will be the better for the careful study and emulation of his character and example."

Twice Gov. Pingree recognized his fitness and ability in commissioning him a delegate from Michigan to the Farmers' National Congress. In 1904 Gov. Bliss conferred upon him the same honor, and he is a delegate to the gathering of the congress at Richmond, Va., September 12 to 22 of the present year. A State paper commenting on the fact of his appointment, said: "His is a good selection for three reasons. Col. Ives is a practical and successful farmer, he is a representative soldier of the war of the rebellion rising from private to colonel, he is a practical and consistent Christian gentleman. Added to these qualifications, he is a man of education, progressive and en-

terprising, and has farm interests at heart."

As an illustration of public confidence, fitness and social standing of our subject, reference is made to the organization of the Mason Free Street Fair Association by the public-spirited citizens of Mason city. Col. Ives was the only officer connected with the association outside the corporate limits of the city. He was elected secretary, and given charge of the advertising and business end of the concern generally. Five annual exhibitions were given, bringing together the largest number of people that ever assembled in the city. The enterprise proved a great success in awakening sentiment in favor of Mason as a public-spirited city, securing sympathy and influence at a time greatly need in connection with the erection of the new court house. The exhibitions were maintained at a high moral standard, meeting the approval of the very best citizens of the county.

Other established organizations with which he has been actively and officially associated are the Ingham County Mutual Fire Insurance Co., which he served both as director and secretary at different times. He was for several years president of the Ingham County Pioneer Society, also served as secretary.

In connection with the Ingham County Soldiers and Sailors' Association, his name appears with marked frequency, stretching over the entire period of the years of its existence. It has often been remarked of him, that he has held more positions with less material compensation than any man in Ingham county.

The following transcript from the official records of the "Army and Navy Historical Association," briefly review the admirable war record made by Col. Ives from 1862 to 1865:

"Lucius H. Ives enlisted on the 6th day

of August 1862, at Unadilla, Livingston county, State of Michigan, to serve three years, or during the war, and was mustered into the United States service at Jackson, Mich., on the 12th day of December, 1862, as a second lieutenant of Co. B, 26th Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, Col. Judson S. Farrar, commanding.

"With his command, he left Camp Jackson, for Washington, D. C. The day following, and soon after arriving at the capital city, was ordered on provost duty at Alexandria, Va., where he remained until April 20 following, when, with the regiment, he proceeded by boat to Suffolk, Va., and for some time occupied the trenches and assisted in constructing the city's defenses. He, with the regiment, participated in several expeditions to the Black Water and took part in the skirmish near Windsor, June 20, 1863; he was at Yorktown and formed a part of the command which marched to Bottom's bridge on the Chickahominy, returning to Yorktown, July 11, and was immediately placed under marching orders for Washington, where orders were waiting to hurry the command on to New York City, where it arrived July 16, on his twenty-third birthday. A great riot was in progress at the time, resisting the draft. He was for some time on duty in the city guarding government store-houses. After quiet was restored, the regiment was ordered on duty at Staten Island.

"About this time a general court martial was convened at Fort Hamilton, on the south bank of East river, and Lieut. Ives was detailed as a member of the court, which met daily for six weeks and disposed of several important cases. At the final disbandment of the court, he rejoined his regiment, and a few days later, October 13, the regiment was under marching orders for the Army of the Potomac, where it was as-

signed to the first brigade, first division, second corps; Lieut. Ives was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, February 7, 1863; captain, April 26, 1864; major, March 7, 1865.

"He participated, in command either of his company or his regiment, in every engagement in which his regiment took part as follows: Suffolk, Windsor, Mine Run, Wilderness, Corbin's Bridge, Ny River, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolo-potomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, White Oak Swamp, Ream's Station, Peeble's farm, Hatcher's Run, Boydton Road, White Oak Road, Sutherland's Station, Amelia Springs, Deatonsville, Sailor's Creek, High Bridge, Farmville, Appomattox Court House, Siege of Petersburg from June 17, 1864, to April 3, 1865.

"At Spottsylvania, April 12, 1864, his regiment lost in killed, wounded and missing, one-half of the number engaged. It was a most remarkable fact that amidst all the blood and carnage of those eventful years, so freighted with wounds, death and disaster, the subject of this sketch should have escaped unharmed.

"These three years of constant and arduous service evidence a most enviable record, and Col. Ives justly takes pride in the following incidents: That for six months he was upon the staff of Gen. Nelson A. Miles as engineer officer of the division; that he, at one time, without aid, surprised and captured a mounted Confederate major and escorted him to the rear; that among his fine collection of war trophies, he has a sabre and belt surrendered to him before Petersburg by a Confederate captain; that it was his command that captured Gen. Lee's train of two hundred and sixty wagons (three days before the final surrender), containing baggage, provisions, ammunition, and other val-

ubles, of which he still retains several treasured reminders; that it was through the lines of the 26th Michigan, while under his command deployed as advance skirmishers, that Generals Grant and Lee operated with their flags of truce for the final surrender of the Army of Virginia, April 9, 1865; that while as second lieutenant of Co. B (position on extreme left of regiment), he was the last officer in line to leave camp for the seat of war, when the shattered columns of the victorious regiment returned to the State for muster out, he rode at its head as its commander, a position he had occupied for nearly a year, most of the time with the rank of captain; that his warmest, most sincere and cherished friends are among those with whom he was intimately associated during those dark days, 'that tried the men's souls;' that it was his proud distinction to lead his depleted regiment in the 'Grand Final Review' of the armies of the United States by President Johnson, General Grant, and hundreds of others in high civil and military circles, which took place in the city of Washington, D. C., May 24, 1865."

He received his "final discharge" at Jackson, Mich., on the 4th day of June, 1865, by reason of close of war. In "Michigan in the War," Gen. Francis C. Barlow, in whose division the regiment served, is recorded as saying, among other complimentary things, "I have the strongest regard and admiration for the 26th Michigan. It is difficult to pick out one regiment from all those I served with as the best, but I can say this, that I never saw one *superior in the whole army.*"

General Hancock wrote, "I have great respect and esteem for the officers and men of the regiment so distinguished in the field as the 26th Michigan Infantry, being bound to them in ties of friendship, derived through common service." An officer familiar with

Col. Ives' military record wrote of him since the war, "Major Ives was one of the bravest and best soldiers, deserving well of his Ingham county friends, where he is prominently associated with every good movement of society in this region." An army correspondent of the Detroit Tribune, writing from the front under date of Sept. 10, 1864, said: "The commanding officer, Captain L. H. Ives, though young and fresh from the honors of late promotion, is thorough, energetic and capable in his regimental administration, and gives the best of satisfaction. This is saying much for any officer who can succeed our late excellent commander."

Colonel Ives is a member of Steele Bros. Post No. 441, Department of Michigan, Grand Army of the Republic, which he was instrumental in organizing, and of which he has been adjutant, and of which he has been honored as post commander. He is an influential member of many organizations, reaching every avenue of society, and can always be relied upon for the full measure of his influence in every enterprise tending in any manner to the public weal."

In the Department of Michigan, Grand Army of the Republic, Col. Ives' ability and loyalty have been recognized on various occasions. He has served upon the staff of the department commander, also as a member of the committee for the inspection of the Soldiers' Home at Grand Rapids.

In 1902 he was elected a delegate to the national encampment at Washington, D. C., and at the last State encampment was elected a member of the council of administration.

He is a thorough Grand Army man, and a true friend of the old soldier.

September 25, 1865, Colonel L. H. Ives was united in marriage to Miss Libbie E. Cowan of Parma, Mich., by his uncle, Rev.

Dr. B. I. Ives of Auburn, N. Y. The marriage service was performed in the little brick Methodist church at Williamsville, Unadilla township. Three couples took their places before the altar rail and were married in the same service.

Mrs. Ives was born in Eaton county, Mich., August 11, 1841. During the years of her young womanhood she taught school, and at the age of eighteen years graduated from Albion College in the class of 1861 with the degree of M. S. A. Mrs. Ives was awarded the highest honors of her class in her selection as valedictorian. The first year after leaving college she taught a government school among the Indians at Pere Marquette, Mich., and later followed the occupation in Jackson county. She is a lady of rare culture and fine literary attainments, possessing a natural gift of poetry. Several of her productions of both prose and poetry have found their way into public print. As a wife, mother, housekeeper and friend, she is loyal. Her gentle, self-sacrificing manner make her the ideal wife, mother, homekeeper and friend. Her charming presence is the light and joy of Sunnyside. A friend wrote of her, "when you write the story of Col. Ives you unconsciously write the story of her who through life's battle has been his constant support and inspiration, his keenest critic, his best friend." And, referring to "Sunnyside," their rural villa, he added, "And the home is well named, for nowhere can a spot be found where cordiality and hospitality are more freely extended, and where good cheer and sunny favor more thoroughly abound."

Colonel and Mrs. Ives are the parents of four children: Minnie Maud, born Christmas, 1868, died February 6, 1870. Zada Evespie, born November 26, 1869. For several years Miss Zada has devoted her

time largely to the occupation of a nurse. She is happily possessed of a good business ability, and has met with more than average success in her chosen avocation. She was for four years employed in Chicago. For the past three years her address has been St. Louis, Mo. She has also on several occasions been employed as traveling companion, an accomplishment for which she possesses rare adaptation. She has a most admirable poise—self-reliance, and quickness of perception. Frank C., a brief personal sketch of whose life follows this biography; Winnifred, born March 6, 1876, graduated from Mason high school at the age of eighteen years, was chosen class valedictorian. Taught one year in the public schools of Pennsylvania, later took a two-years' literary course at Albion College, followed with a course in shorthand and typewriting. Miss Winnifred was employed as secretary and bookkeeper at the Michigan Industrial School for Girls at Adrian for the term of four years, resigning to accept a position with the press department of the University of Chicago. She is at present employed as stenographer for Pres. Wm. R. Harper of the Chicago University. Miss Winnifred has given considerable attention to painting, and her pictures in oil, sepia and water colors, which adorn the walls of her Sunnyside home, have been pronounced works of art and have been much admired.

Col. Ives has furnished our historian with the following data referring to himself and family and also his ancestors:

L. H. Ives was born in the Township of Unadilla, County of Livingston, Michigan, July 16, 1840. His parents, Mariah Louisa Hedden and Hon. Samuel G. Ives, were natives of the Empire State, where the father was born Dec. 21, 1812, and the mother April 6, 1813. They were united in mar-

riage, in their native state, August 30, 1835, and came west the same year and settled where our subject was born, while Michigan was yet a territory, and practically an unbroken forest.

A very comprehensive biographical sketch of these most worthy and industrious people is to be found in the History of Livingston County, published in the year 1880. They were the parents of eight children, seven of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. Five are now living: Edwin, born June 19, 1837, died July 5, 1837; Horatio, born September 5, 1838, grew to manhood on the old home farm and went south the year prior to the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, and has never been heard of since; Lucius H., the subject of this sketch, born July 16, 1840; Frank E., born August 25, 1842, a farmer by occupation residing on the old home estate, one of the prosperous and solid men of affairs in Livingston county, married Mary Bird. They have had two children, Lute and Mabel. Mabel died July 14, 1901. Maria Louise, born May 15, 1845, married John J. Watson. They had Josephine, who married Clair Durand, died a few years later. Mrs. Watson died October, 14, 1867. Almira Josephine, born September 18, 1848, married D. E. Watts, they reside in Mason; Homer G., born November 18, 1850, by occupation a farmer, resides in Chelsea, Michigan, married Katie Godfrey. They had six children, Wirt, Edna, Jennie, Roy, Louise and Florence. Jennie D., born September 17, 1853, married Bernard Parker. Their residence is in Lansing, Michigan, where Mr. Parker has an appointment as secretary of the State Board of Auditors.

The following genealogical facts referring to the ancestors and relatives of Mrs. L. H. Ives are here given place for the benefit of her descendants: Her parents, Clarissa Mattison and William Cowan, were natives of the

State of New York, where the father was born at Scipio, July 29, 1808, and the mother April 10, 1806. They were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by the Rev. Seth Mattison, father of the bride, October 26, 1826.

William Cowan's father, Thomas Cowan, was born October 28, 1777, and emigrated to America with his parents, William and Margaret Cowan of County Downs, Ireland, in the year 1791. The family consisting of seven children. They left their native land on account of the persecutions of the Protestants by the Roman Catholic church.

April 18, 1806, Mrs. Ives' grandfather, Thomas Cowan, married Miss Charity Hinman, who was a native of New York, where she was born March 19, 1786. They had six children, her father being the eldest of the family. Thomas Cowan's wife died March 22, 1817. He later married Sally Russell, who bore him thirteen children.

Mrs. Ives' parents, William and Clarissa Cowan, came to Michigan in June, 1837, and settled in Eaton county, in what was then known as Tyler township, where she was born August 11, 1841. They were the parents of five children, one son and four daughters, the four oldest were born in the State of New York. Data respecting them and their families is given as follows:

Cyrus H., born August 11, 1827, a farmer by occupation, married Miss Emily Anderson, daughter of Col. John Anderson. They had Cora, Effie, William and Minnie. Cyrus Cowan died March 1, 1904.

Charity A., born December 23, 1828, taught school, married Rev. Lewis J. Griffin, September 6, 1857. They had Dr. Wm. L. Ernest, Clara and Stanley C., a graduate of Albion College. Rev. Griffin died September, 1902.

Fidelia F., born January 4, 1831, graduated from Albion College, taught school,



HON. FRANK L. DODGE

married July 12, 1856 to Wm. B. Burnam. They had George, Belva, Fred and Clement L. Mr. Burnam, a soldier in the civil war, died December, 1903.

Clarissa Jane, born March 4, 1836, taught school, married Jacob C. Haite, November 29, 1854. They had Seward, Frank, and an infant son, and Clara. Mrs. Haite died May 18, 1900.

Mrs. Ives' grandfather, Rev. Seth Mattison was born 1789, a Methodist Episcopal minister, and for many years a member of the New York Genesee Conference, died in 1843. His wife's maiden name was Lucy Hoyt, born 1788. They had seven children, five daughters and two sons. Losing his wife by death in 1834, he married a Mrs. Law. They had one daughter, Anna, who married Rev. Andrew Bigelow.

Three of Rev. Seth Mattison's daughters married ministers, all well known pioneers in Michigan Methodism. Rev.'s Wm. E. and Andrew J. Bigelow (brothers) for over forty years were members of the Detroit Conference. Melville M., Ph. D., only son of Rev. Wm. E. Bigelow, is the present dean of the Boston Law School, and a writer on law of international reputation. The other, Rev. Wm. W. Crane of Wesleyan Methodist church was a pioneer preacher in Eaton county. It is recorded of him that he preached the first sermon in the Township of Hamlin in the month of February, 1837. It is also written of him in the History of Eaton county, that "he married all the people and preached all the sermons." His name is found among the first Supervisors. He was later known as a historical writer and lecturer, and was for many years officially connected with the Wesleyan College at Leoni, Michigan.

Of the two sons of Rev. Seth Mattison, Rev. Wm. Mattison, D. D., was a noted Divine in the state of New York, and Seth

A. accumulated a liberal fortune during his many years in connection with the N. Y. Life Insurance Co., a portion of the time as president of the company, and later was a well known capitalist in Los Angeles, Cal.

Prof. Hiram Mattison, A. M., of N. Y., author of Mattison's Astronomy and other scientific text books, was a descendant of the family.

HON. FRANK L. DODGE.

Hon. Frank L. Dodge, who has been attorney in some of the most important litigations in the State, for many years has also been a prominent Democratic leader in municipal, county and State legislation. He was born in Oberlin, Ohio, in the year 1853, being a son of Hervey and Angeline (Stevens) Dodge. His father, a native of Essex county, Mass., was born July 20, 1806, and was by trade a cabinet maker. His brother, the uncle of our subject, was the father of the manufacturer of shoes so well known throughout the United States, and he himself was a nephew of Nathan Dane, the great lawyer.

The mother of Frank L. Dodge was a native of Haverhill, N. H., the date of her birth being July 22, 1812. She was the daughter of Col. Bradstreet Stevens, whose brother served in the War of 1812, and her remote ancestry was of distinguished Revolutionary stock. After passing the years of her girlhood in New Hampshire, she came to Ohio, where she met her future husband, their union going into history as the marriage of the first white couple in Oberlin. The ceremony was performed by President Mahan.

Mrs. Dodge's brother, E. L. Stevens, was for thirty-five years Chief Clerk of the Indian Bureau, and the son of the latter, Durham White Stevens (cousin of our subject),

has recently been appointed Consul General of Korea by the Japanese government, with headquarters at Seoul.

After following his trade as cabinet maker for a number of years, the father of our subject engaged in the furniture business, locating for that purpose at Utica, N. Y. Then he came to Ohio, where he met his wife, continuing in that line and died in July, 1884. The mother died in January, 1890.

There were five boys and one girl in the family, all of whom are alive: John S., William H., Elizabeth, who live in Cleveland; Charles D., a resident of Lansing; Ezra B. and Frank L., who was for a time a resident of Cleveland, although he received his early education at Oberlin.

Mr. Dodge's experience in the railroad business at Cleveland, was for several years. His next venture was in the hotel field with W. H. Dodge. He began his professional studies with the late Hon. Isaac M. Crane, one of the leaders in the profession at that time, who, after his admission to the bar in Eaton county, received him into partnership. In 1879 Mr. Dodge removed to Lansing from Eaton Rapids, where he has since been in active practice, when his time has not been monopolized by his duties as a legislator. During the most of this period of twenty-five years, he has been alone, the Hon. C. P. Black, formerly U. S. Attorney for Eastern District of Michigan, being his partner for a number of years. In 1885 Judge Brown, now of the U. S. Supreme Court appointed him United States Commissioner and he performed the duties of that office for ten years with marked ability.

Mr. Dodge has been connected with some of the most celebrated cases tried in the State. He represented the defendants in the conspiracy suits growing out of the great labor strikes at Saginaw. All were acquit-

ted, including Hon. Thomas B. Barry, after one of the most protracted and fiercely contested suits ever tried in that section of the State. In 1887, he also made a speech, which was very highly commended by the profession, in defense of Milo H. Dakin, before the House of Representatives, the occasion for its delivery being charges made against him growing out of the so-called conspiracy cases. In the line of damage suits, Mr. Dodge has attained special prominence and a high degree of success, never hesitating to act for any worthy person or cause without regard to the pay for services.

For a period of twelve years our subject has been a member of the Common Council of the city and the County Board of Supervisors. He was first elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature in 1882 and was returned by a large increased majority in 1884. He was a member of the Judiciary State Affairs and other important committees. His course has been most highly commended by such leading papers as the Detroit Tribune, News and Free Press and the Lansing Republican, the latter speaking of his work during the first session of his service in the following words: "During the session just closed, Mr. Dodge introduced forty-one bills and resolutions; each of these, in their turn, received his personal care and attention, and he was absent from his place during the entire session, but one and one-half days. Some of the bills introduced by Mr. Dodge were among the most important legislation of the session as regards their direct influence for the correction of abuses in the execution of the laws."

Of the important legislation which Mr. Dodge fathered while a member of the House of Representatives may be instanced, the bill (which he introduced and had passed) giving Lansing two terms of the Circuit Court; also that by which an appro-

priation was obtained from the State for the fire and police departments of the city. He introduced the measure, over which there was so great a contest, providing fire escapes for hotels, theaters and other public places. Thirty other bills which he introduced were passed, largely through his influence and constant watchfulness.

In 1890 he was a candidate for State Senator on the Democratic ticket, carrying his ward, city and county against Hon. John Robson, and running far ahead of his ticket. He voted with the other Lansing members in favor of a courthouse at Mason, on the ground that an agreement had been made to that effect, when the Governor signed the bill giving Lansing two terms of court, an act pre-eminently fair to do. Mr. Dodge was appointed a member of the building committee and drafted the resolution including the contract, which made the possibility of any wrong-doing out of the question. For his very efficient work in the matter the citizens of Mason presented him with a handsome gold-headed cane, together with numerous other gifts by individuals of Mason.

On November 20, 1888, our subject was united in marriage to Abby Turner, daughter of the late Hon. James Turner, and youngest sister of the late Hon. James M. Turner. Their five children are: Sophie Dane, Franklin L. Jr., Wyllis Osborne, Josephine Nicholson and Marion Elizabeth. All are at home and attending school.

Mr. Dodge was the original promoter and incorporator and secretary of the Lansing, St. Johns and St. Louis Railway Company and worked zealously at the project until the line was built to St. Johns. Very great credit is due him for his efforts, which, more than any other person, resulted in the building of the railroad which is of great importance to the interests of Lansing and

the people north of this city. He is still secretary, stockholder and director of the above company, and the line is now known as the "Lansing and Suburban Traction Company."

Mr. Dodge has a wide connection with secret and benevolent societies, being a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Maccabees and Foresters.

Outside of his professional and public life (and always including his domestic sphere) he is most absorbed in the care of farming land and at one time owned as high as one hundred head of beautiful horses, being closely associated in his livestock enterprise with his brother-in-law, the late James M. Turner, under the firm name of Turner and Dodge. His prosperity, ceaseless activity and love for wife and children are evidenced by the beautiful residence which he has recently completed at 106 North Street, Lansing, which his many friends trust will be the home of an unbroken family for many years to come. He is also the owner of other valuable real estate in the city, which he has done so much to honor and adorn.

HON. JAMES M. TURNER (DECEASED).

Hon. James M. Turner was born at Cazenovia, N. Y., April 1, 1820, and was a lineal descendant of Humphrey Turner, who emigrated from Devonshire, England, and settled in Plymouth, Mass., in 1628. His father, Francis S. Turner, and his mother, Deborah Morton, were married at Middlebury, Vermont, in 1799. His grandfather, Jonathan Turner, married Bridget Arthur in the year of 1772. His great-grandfather, Paine Turner, was married at New London, Conn., November 3, 1745, to Eleanor Haines. Samuel Humphrey Turner, of the seventh generation, now owns and occupies the old farm in Scituate, Mass., where his

ancestor, Humphrey Turner, lived and died, the farm never having passed out of the family.

Mr. Turner's early educational advantages were quite limited; but, having a great love for books and an ardent desire to obtain such an education as would fit him for the active duties of business life, he improved every opportunity that came his way. In 1840 he removed to Leoni, Michigan, where he became clerk in a store. He afterwards traveled through the country with a wagon, selling goods and buying produce. In 1841 he removed to Mason and engaged in the mercantile business, in which he continued until 1847. When the capital of the State was located at Lansing, he removed to that place, and erected the first frame house in the north part of the city. For sometime he carried on the mercantile trade, and then engaged in the construction of the Lansing and Howell plank-road, of which company he was treasurer and manager. The building of this road was of vast importance to this section of the State. Mr. Turner carried it through against many obstacles, securing a large amount of foreign capital to complete the work. In 1860, upon the election of John Owen as State Treasurer, Mr. Turner was appointed Deputy State Treasurer, the duties of the office being under his exclusive supervision for six years. In 1864 he originated the project of a railroad from Jackson, which was subsequently known as the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad, and devoted the greater portion of his time to the successful prosecution of the work. He was treasurer and land commissioner of the company from its organization until his death. Mr. Turner was also interested in the construction of a railroad from Ionia to Lansing, of which company he was treasurer, superintendent and a member of the first board of directors. For a number of

years he was agent of Eastern holders of Michigan lands, by whom he was intrusted with large sums of money for investment. During a period of several years he was agent for the Society of Shakers in the investment of money. In 1866 he was elected a member of the State Senate from the district embracing Ingham and Clinton counties. He was prominently identified with the railroad legislation of that session, and was a member of the finance committee and chairman of the committee on the Asylum for the Insane. Mr. Turner was greatly interested in the educational interests of Lansing, having been one of the founders of the first Union school in the city, and also of the Michigan Female College. Upon the organization of the Board of Education in 1851 he was elected member, and held the position during life. His business ability, unimpeachable honor, and integrity gave him a financial power in carrying forward great public works, which few men in the State possessed. He was a warm friend of the temperance cause and an earnest Christian. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for nineteen years was superintendent of the Sabbath school. In politics he was identified with the Republican party from its organization. He married October 1, 1843, Miss Marion Monroe, daughter of Jesse Monroe of Eagle, Clinton county, Michigan. Ten children were born to them. Mr. Turner died at his home in Lansing, October 10, 1869. The board of directors of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad passed a series of resolutions expressive of their regret at his death, among which was the following: "As one of the originators and managers of the public improvements placed under charge of this board of directors, this company and the communities benefited by the construction of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad

owe to the deceased a debt of lasting gratitude for his early earnest, unyielding, and well-directed efforts in behalf of this enterprise, for his persevering industry and sterling integrity; for the wisdom of his counsels and the vigor of his execution. Mr. Turner was a man of commanding personal appearance, being six feet four inches in height and well-proportioned, weighing two hundred and forty-five pounds. He possessed great strength and remarkable powers of endurance. He was kind-hearted and benevolent to a fault, and a real friend and helper to the poor.

GODFREY FOLER.

It has often been noted that the German-American citizen has more than ordinary qualities of industry, enterprise and ability to succeed in life. We find in this class some of our most worthy and desirable citizens. Germany was the birthplace of our subject, the date being Nov. 2, 1834. He was the son of Christian and Marie Foler, both natives of Germany. The father fought under the great Napoleon. He was engaged in the occupation of a miller and lived and died in the old fatherland.

Our subject is one of ten children, five of whom came to Michigan. He acquired his education in the common schools of Germany, where he lived until twenty-one years of age, when he came to the New World and coming to Mason, worked for six years on a farm by the month and in the meantime bought and paid for a farm of eighty acres in Wheatfield township. Twenty-five acres of this land were cleared and upon it was an orchard and a log house. He has added to his possessions from time to time and at present owns one hundred and twenty acres of improved land.

Mr. Foler was made a follower of the Republican party by reading "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Twelve Years a Slave." He is a member of the Lutheran church.

In 1870 Mr. Foler was united in marriage to Miss Isabelle Phelps, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Phelps, who came to this locality in 1850. Mr. Phelps served in the Civil War and was a member of the 7th Michigan Infantry, having enlisted at Mason on New Year's day of the year 1864, and he served until the close of the war. Mrs. Foler has five brothers and sisters in Ingham county. Her parents died: Mother, April 6, 1869; father, April 25, 1888.

To our subject and wife have been born four children, two deceased, and Percy, born March 10, 1877, married Edith Shaw, daughter of William Shaw of Mason, and they live in Wheatfield township, and Alma, born Dec. 26, 1881, and still lives at home. Our subject's wife's mother was the first school teacher in the township. The Foler family are known throughout the county as honest and industrious farmers.

IRVING JOHNSON.

Irving Johnson, the subject of this sketch, resides on the farm where he was born December 1, 1853. A half century's continual residence in one locality is an occurrence rather unusual among the pushing, progressive Americans. He was the son of Marcus and Mary (Slatt) Johnson. The parents were natives of Canada, where the father was born in Canada and the mother in York state. They first came to Michigan in 1835, purchasing a farm of eighty acres in the Township of Onondaga. At this time improvements in that locality were of the most primitive kind, small clearings here and there, with rude log huts for houses. The changes that have come to the physical coun-

try during the last half century are most marked and remarkable.

To Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Johnson were born twelve children, nine of whom are still living. For the benefit of posterity, our subject has had recorded here his family genealogy, as follows: H. D. Johnson, born November 30, 1843, now resides in Eaton county, married to Miss Jane Michaels and they have had five children, two of whom are living; Martin, born in 1845, now a resident of California, he married Mrs. Sarah Harlow and they have one child; Harriet C. Content, was born in 1846, now the wife of Mr. Nelson Forbes, living in Colorado, Mr. Forbes is a contractor and builder and they have one child; George M., born in 1848, is married and lives in Saginaw county; Isaac, born in 1849, married Miss Hattie Wool, also living in Saginaw county and they have two children; Narcissus, born in 1851, was the wife of Jefferson Hill of Leslie township, Mrs. Hill died in 1898; Leroy, born in 1852, lives in Washington; Ella, born in 1855, married Samuel McIntyre of Crawford, Michigan, and they have three children. The following: Jessie, Dean and an infant, are the deceased.

Mr. Johnson had the misfortune to lose his father when he was but nine years of age. He early assumed the responsibility of caring for the family and the farm. After the death of his mother he bought out the heirs, squared up the debts and has since owned the place. His opportunities for education were but meager, but being possessed of good business ability he has been able by dint of economy and frugality to win for himself a comfortable competence.

The event in our subject's life was his marriage April 5, 1877, to Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Thurlow, who were natives of England. Mrs. Johnson was born June 22, 1854. Three children

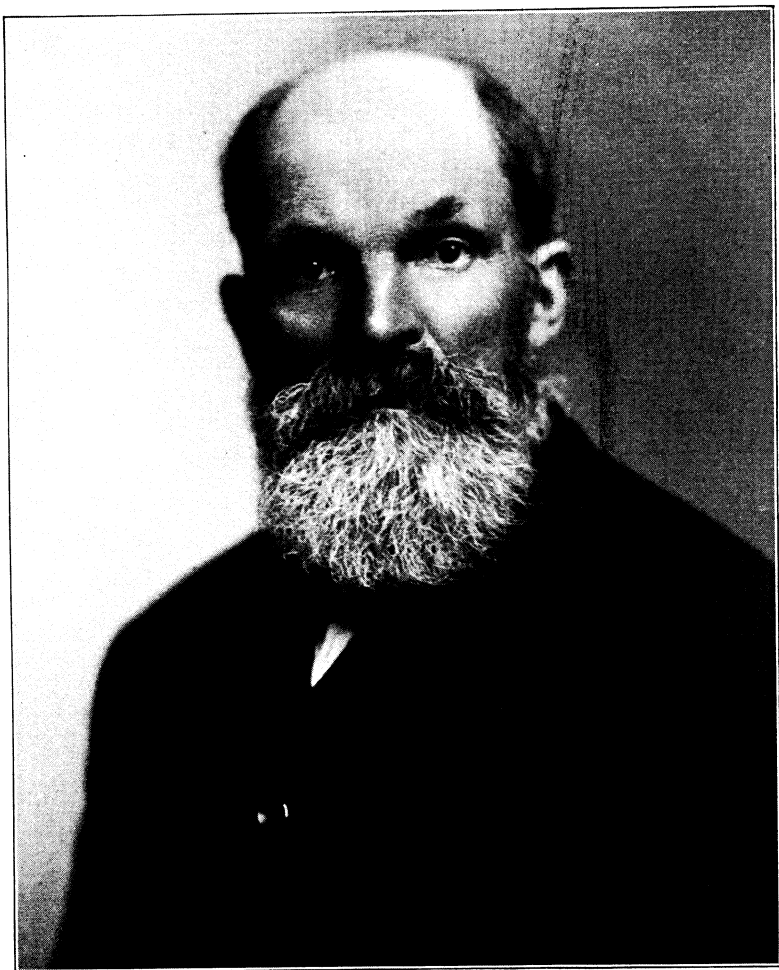
were born to this couple, Marcus Ervin, bearing the name of his grandfather, was born June 27, 1881, is still at home with his parents, assisting on the farm; Lillie Mae, born January 6, 1880, now the wife of Fay Boody and they reside in Calhoun county and have one child named Ruby; Jessie George, born June 22, 1887, lives at home.

Mr. Johnson has always been an energetic and robust man, having the powers of endurance, enabling him to perform the arduous duties of the farmer. He is now the happy possessor of two hundred broad acres of well improved land. He carries on mixed farming and is recognized as an up-to-date and prosperous farmer. He coöperates with the Republican party in the discharge of his prerogatives as an American citizen. He is not an office seeker, although always taking an active interest in the general welfare of society. He was reared in the Protestant faith, his parents being members of the Baptist society.

Mr. Johnson belongs to that class of American agriculturists that are well to do and have a very clear idea of how it all came about.

LANSING J. COOLEY.

Among the prominent and industrious farmers of Lansing township we find none more widely known and more highly respected than Lansing J. Cooley. He was born in Trenton, Oneida county, N. Y., November 3, 1834, and the son of Jacob Frederick and Lucy (Barnes) Cooley. The father was born in Germany February 23, 1807, and the mother at Hartford, Connecticut, April 1, 1804. The father learned the trade of tailoring in Germany. He came to Michigan May 6, 1836, staying one year, when he returned to New York, and then in 1837 returned to Michigan. He located in



LANSING J. COOLEY



MRS. LANSING J. COOLEY

1836 in Leslie and when again coming to Michigan in 1837, leaving his family in New York, he stopped in Jackson and finally came to Lansing township. His first investment here was in one hundred and twenty acres in Lansing township, and the City of Lansing as well as the township was named after our subject. This land was all timber and no improvements whatever were upon it. An extensive history of Jacob F. Cooley, one of the earliest settlers of this county, is given in the historical portion of this volume.

The parents were Close Communion Baptists and were devotedly attached to their church. They lived and died in this faith. The father died at Lansing June 9, 1865, and the mother February 21, 1870.

Lansing J. Cooley is the third in a family of six children. His early education covered a period of three days. In the early days there was no school in the locality which the Cooleys occupied and when one was started our subject was sixteen years old and had to work to help support the family. At the age of twenty-four he went to farming on the present place which was the original homestead and all the present modern improvements are due to the energy, ability and activity of our subject. To start with, the father of our subject gave him forty acres and he has added to it from time to time as he prospered. The Cooley homestead has never been out of the Cooley name. Our subject's father took it from Martin Van Buren and handed it down to the son, our subject. He is pleasantly located upon eighty acres of good farming land and is highly respected for his many good qualities of heart and mind. He is strongly allied with the Protestant Methodist church and politically is a member of the Democrat party.

March 11, 1858, our subject was married to Rebecca Wall, whose father was a native

of England, and never came to America. She died in 1896. November 1, 1900, Lansing J. Cooley was married to Mrs. Mary M. Taylor.

Our subject takes a citizen's interest in politics, but never cared for office, preferring to give his time to his personal affairs.

Lansing J. Cooley takes pleasure in recording with his history his experiences upon coming to this "Western Country" when its inhabitants were mostly the red men. His only playmates when a child were Indian boys and girls. In front of their pioneer home was an Indian trail, which was sometimes traveled day and night for weeks at a time. The father was engaged in his trade at Jackson, leaving our subject and a brother with the mother at home, with only the trusty axe as protection. The Indians were generally of a friendly nature and often walked into the Cooley home and dined with them at their dinner of corn-bread, which had been prepared by pounding up the corn with a wooden mortar and pestle, leaving in exchange for the meal wild game which they had shot. The mother of our subject would often sit with the squaws, trying to teach them the language of the white man, while the children played together. Upon being asked by Mrs. Jacob Cooley what their religion consisted of, they would get down and pray to the "Great Spirit." An Indian funeral covered a period of three days, as it took that long to reach the Spirit Land. It was customary for them to place with a dead person a small kettle of provisions, tobacco, pipe, tomahawk and some sugar for it to use on the way, and they would take a hollow log, cut it crosswise, stretch a deer hide over it, to make a drum, and then pound on this day and night for the three days and then the body was buried wrapped in the bark.

The home of the Cooleys was of the most

rustic sort, there being cracks in the floors wide enough for snakes and weasels to crawl through, and to find them in the beds and chairs (which were mostly blocks of wood) was a common occurrence. Wild game on every hand was in abundance. A bear caught the first hog owned by Jacob F. Cooley. He drove the bear away, but the hog died soon after. Our subject distinctly recalls the event, as he climbed onto a fence to see the bear with the pig, but happened to be just over it and will never forget the look in the bear's eye when he looked up and saw him. Animals came at a high price in those days—the first cat cost five dollars; also five dollars was the price paid for the first rooster and hen.

When our subject was first married they were too poor to buy a team and all the tools they had were an axe and hoe. They soon possessed an ox team, which was used for everything, and also owned a cow. In harvest time Lansing Cooley would mow the hay with a scythe and his wife rake it up and haul it on a sled to the stack and our subject would pitch it while his wife stacked it. When he got a cradle he would cradle and she would bind the grain. The first threshing was done with a flail on the ground. A short time after their marriage they bought a team of colts and gave a note for them. They could not make money enough here to pay for them so he went to Saginaw and boiled salt for a time, then to Thunder Bay on Lake Huron, and worked at getting out logs in the pine woods and received in compensation twenty-five dollars per month, working all winter to pay for the colts. In the Spring he returned home and bought forty acres from the father and had to take a job of clearing timber at five dollars per acre to pay the interest on that until after the Civil War, when times were better. During this time it took all the money one could

get to hire substitutes for the war, as it would take from six to seven hundred dollars. After the war our subject purchased a box wagon at the cost of one hundred four dollars and this was more of a curiosity than an automobile at the present time. Their modes of conveyance were of the most rustic sort for many years. From the pioneer times, with all its methods of farming and the many inconveniences which the farmer had to put up with, our subject has by perseverance and energy worked up to the top of the ladder and today is a prosperous farmer with all modern tools, conveyances, buildings, including a commodious house, and owes no man a dollar. The man who has lived through all the stages of civilization can well appreciate the comforts of the present prosperous County of Ingham.

Mr. Cooley has adopted Paul Ford Tayer, making him his heir, whose name is now Lansing Paul Cooley.

DANIEL R. JESSOP.

Daniel R. Jessop was born December 20, 1838, at Genoa, Livingston county, and was the son of Daniel and Hannah (Tompkins) Jessop. His father was born September 30, 1803, and his mother, November 8, 1808. The parents were natives of New York and came to Michigan in 1833 and settled where our subject was born. His parents were united in marriage February 6, 1827. The first home in the Michigan wilderness consisted of one hundred and sixty acres of wild land; a log house was rolled up, improvements began and being a man of energy and pluck, he soon gathered about him the necessary comforts of life and after a time enlarged his possessions by the purchase of eighty acres of land in Shiawassee county and forty more in Livingston county. He made substantial improvements in the



MRS. LANSING J. COOLEY (Deceased)

meantime and here reared a family of ten children. He early allied himself with the Democratic party, to which he has always given hearty support. In religious faith he was a Universalist. He died July 21, 1877. The family genealogy is as follows: Harriet, born January 7, 1828; Emeline, May 13, 1829; Chauncey, June 30, 1831, died December 26, 1862; Martin V., November 9, 1833, died February 15, 1901; Lucy, October 27, 1836, was the wife of Joshua Doane and died June 24, 1898; Daniel R., our subject; Laura, July 27, 1841, the wife of Seymour Allen—her first husband was Lucian Waldo; Isadore, July 24, 1843, wife of Dwane Havens; George, July 17, 1845, residing in Ingham county; Charles, August 24, 1848, died November 11, 1855.

Daniel R. Jessop received his early education in the district schools, and started out for himself at the age of twenty years, being first employed as a month-hand in a saw mill for his brother. At this he worked two years, and then enlisted in Co. A, Twentieth Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, being discharged December 17, 1862. The following spring he went to Saginaw and engaged in well-boring for one year, after which he engaged in milling lumber with his brother, M. V., at Dansville; then working in a salt mill, boring for salt, for one year. He was for several years engaged in this work with his brother, until the year 1888 when he bought the plant and conducted the business alone. In 1884 he purchased a portable sawmill, which he ran in both Leroy and White Oak townships for several years, and later took the plant to Missaukee county, Michigan, where he remained until 1891, when he sold out and bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres on section 23 in Williamston township, where he has since resided.

Probably the most important event in Mr.

Jessop's life was his marriage, July 3, 1864, to Martha Jane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel A. Hewes, some of the earliest settlers of Ingham county, having located in the State as early as 1833. Mr. Hewes was also for some years engaged in the saw-mill business, up to 1845, when the family moved to Ingham township, upon the place which has since been their residence, now occupied by her brother, Darwin. Daniel Hewes' death occurred April 15, 1898, and his wife passed away January 28, 1901. Her maiden name was Sarah Ann McChesney and she was born August 31, 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Hewes were married June 19, 1831, in Otsego county, at Springfield, N. Y. To them were born eight children, six of whom are living: Calista, born August 16, 1832, wife of E. J. Smith; Daniel, born November 25, 1834; Darwin S., October 9, 1836; Wallace, November 24, 1839; Martha, July 7, 1842, wife of our subject; Adaline, February 9, 1843, wife of Charles Heald; Maryette, July 3, 1845, died October 20, 1847; Elmer, April 30, 1853, died October 2, 1863. Politically Mr. Hewes' views harmonized with the Democracy, with which party he always affiliated. The family are Spiritualists.

To Daniel R. Jessop and wife have been born three children: two of whom are living: Charles E., born March 11, 1866, died August 17, 1866; Dee A., born September 24, 1869, was united in marriage to Ida M. Reilley, February 22, 1891, and they have one child, Ellice, born November 20, 1902; Guy M., born June 21, 1879, now resides with his father. Dee owns eighty acres of land, where he lives, three-quarters of a mile north of his father's farm on section four. During Mr. Jessop's residence in Dansville, he was for five years a member of the village council. He was also a member of several fraternal organizations, namely, Masons at

Mason, Dansville and Williamston No. 153, and Eastern Star No. 29 at Williamston. Mr. Jessop first joined the Masons at Mason, under John Sayres, master, then was demitted to Dansville and subsequently to Williamston.

Mr. Jessop was enrolled as private in Co. A of the 20th Michigan Infantry, September 20, 1862, and was mustered into service at Jackson, Michigan. He went with his command to Washington and from there into Virginia and crossed over into Maryland. He was taken sick on the march from Washington and was sent to Carver barracks hospital, where he remained two weeks, when he was discharged December 17, 1862, for physical disability. The price paid by a soldier in defense of the nation's honor cannot be reckoned by the number of days or years. He who gives his life or health with but a few days' service, has given much, possibly all, and is entitled to honor, just the same as he who went down in the forefront, in the smoke of battle.

Our subject's father, Daniel Jessop, within a few years after coming to Ingham county, Michigan, lost his health, and being unable to attend to business, lost his property as well.

Mr. Jessop is manager of the Haslett Park Spiritualist association, and is a firm believer in that philosophy.

JOEL V. MURPHY.

Joel V. Murphy was born Dec. 24, 1846, in Jennings Co., Indiana. He was the son of William L. and Caroline (Compton) Murphy. The father was born Jan. 21, 1820, in Steuben Co., N. Y., and died December 16, 1881. The mother also was born in Steuben county, New York, and died Sept. 27, 1893. Joel's father came to Michigan from Indiana in 1852 and settled

in Ingham county, where he bought eighty acres of land mostly unimproved. He cleared away the forests and broke up about twenty-five acres. A few years later he traded this farm for eighty acres in the Township of Locke, upon which there was a clearing of perhaps twenty-five acres. As he prospered he improved the premises, putting up new buildings and otherwise adding to the value of the farm, and resided there until his death. Their marriage was consummated Feb. 6, 1842. Mr. and Mrs. William Murphy were for many years active members of the M. E. church. To them were born four children, two of whom are still living; Homer M., born July 10, 1851, now a resident of Perry Michigan, and our subject. The names of the deceased are: Ellen, born March 14, 1843, died in March, 1904; Lucretia, Feb. 16, 1853, died July 19, 1899.

Mr. Joel Murphy received his early education in the district schools. Sept. 1, 1874, he settled in Locke township, where he has since resided. His farm, comprising one hundred and seventy acres of land under state of cultivation, is well stocked and has a very desirable rural home upon it.

Mr. Murphy is a Democrat of the pronounced sort, having been to the "manor born." Joel V. Murphy was united in marriage January 19, 1875, to Minerva, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George D. Carbaugh. Mrs. Murphy's birth occurred March 6, 1858. Her father was among the early settlers of Ionia township, Ionia county, where he located in 1855, having emigrated from the Buckeye State. After some years he moved with his family to the Township of Sebewa, Ionia county, where he now resides. He was born April 4, 1827, and the mother, February 2, 1830, her maiden name having been Harkins. Mr. and Mrs. Carbaugh were the parents of six

children, named respectively: Nancy, Minerva, Alice, Marion, Nora and Cora, the last being deceased.

As an offset for Mr. Murphy's politics, Mrs. Murphy records the fact that her father was a lifelong Republican.

But one child has come to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, Chester H., born Dec. 10, 1875. He was united in marriage Feb. 11, 1903, to Miss Flora, daughter of H. A. Harvey. They now reside at Shaftsbury, Shiawassee Co., Michigan, where he is practicing medicine, having graduated from the Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio. He is a young man of progressive ideas, and is building up a very commendable practice.

Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are highly respected members of the M. E. church, to which they cheerfully give their support and loyalty.

This record is but a brief outline of lives filled with activities, but sufficient to show the trend of their lives.

JOHN PASSAGE.

John Passage, the successful and well-to-do farmer of Williamston township, was born in New York, August 31, 1851. He was one of nine children born to John J. and Elizabeth (House) Passage. His father was of German extraction, having been born in Germany, June 3, 1809. The mother was a native of New York, where she was born October 1, 1809. The father lived to the age of seventy-one years, while the mother passed away at the age of eighty-four. In 1861 Mr. John Passage came with his family to Michigan, and settled in the Township of Williamston upon a farm of eighty acres, partially improved. He made improvements from time to time, and later purchased an adjoining eighty acres, erecting comfortable buildings, and this was the family home-

stead during the lifetime of the father. Both father and mother were active members of the M. E. church for many years, and died in the faith with a good hope of immortality in the life to come. Politically, Mr. Passage was an old Jacksonian Democrat.

The following brief synopsis of the genealogy of the family is given here for the benefit of posterity: Catherine, born January 14, 1831, married Merritt Andress, who died 1889, and his widow now resides in the Village of Williamston; Ellen, the wife of Robert Campbell, resides at Garwoods, N. Y.; Christopher, born November 28, 1832, was a resident of Williamston for many years and died at the age of sixty years; Emmett, born March 21, 1839, resides at Williamston; Mary, the wife of Gilbert Smith, born November 30, 1841, and they reside at Williamston; Jacob, born May 17, 1844, died at the age of fifty years, at the time of his death he was a resident of Gratiot county, Michigan; Lizzie E. Melissa, wife of Joseph Burkholder, born September 4, 1848, died at the age of twenty-six years; Martha, died in infancy.

Our subject received his early education in the district schools and later attended the Lansing high school for a time. He remained at home and worked on the farm, assisting his father until twenty-eight years of age, when he married Miss Ella, daughter of Dr. Oscar and Margaret Colvin. Dr. Colvin was born in the Empire State, January 12, 1818, graduated from the University of Michigan, also at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, and practiced medicine at Waterloo, Ind., for a number of years. Mrs. Ella Passage was born in Waterloo, Ind., July 31, 1859. Her mother's maiden name was Maragaret King, was born in the State of New York, July 12, 1828. Her grandfather's name was George King, and was one of the early settlers of Salem, Washtenaw

county, and was well known as a public-spirited and progressive man. Mrs. Passage was one of five children, three of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Passage cared for his aged mother in her declining years and now owns the old homestead of eighty acres.

Mr. Passage is regarded as one of the successful farmers of his locality, and has a fine herd of Durham cattle and Duroc Jersey swine, which are a source of revenue to him. In addition to these specialties Mr. Passage carries on general farming.

Our subject takes pleasure in this biography of his family to record here that his cousin, Hiram Passage, enlisted during the great Civil War and yielded up his consecrated life in defense of the flag and right. Another cousin, Jacob Passage, also did valiant service for his country. Jacob H. House, an uncle of Mr. Passage also has to his credit the record of having served all through the war. Gilbert Smith, another relative was drafted, and afterward sent a substitute who served in the war.

By industry and frugality Mr. and Mrs. Passage, while yet in the prime of life have amassed a comfortable competence, and in the enjoyment of each other's love and the good will of their friends and neighbors, the outlook for them is all that could be desired.

HON. S. W. MAYER.

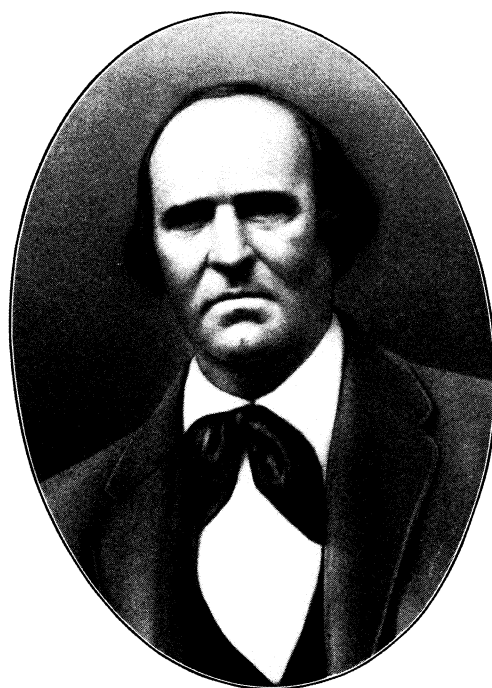
Hon. S. W. Mayer of Holt is a gentleman with whom identification with any community would be productive of good; clean of life and habit, frank, generous and obliging. Mr. Mayer first saw the light of day May 13, 1858, at Sandusky, Ohio. He was one of six children born to Andrew and Ann G. Mayer, who were natives of Germany. The elder Mayer came with his family to Michigan and settled in Lansing, when our subject was seven years of age.

S. W. Mayer received his early education in the city schools and at the age of seventeen started out to learn the stone cutter's trade, but on account of the condition of his health, changed his plans and followed various occupations for a time, until the year of 1883 he bought out the general store of James Weigman of Holt, and carried on this business with marked success for about twenty-one years, retiring in April, 1904. Mr. Mayer always took a lively interest in public affairs. He lined up with the Republican party, and was its recognized trusted local leader. He served as Postmaster of the village for thirteen years. In the year 1897 Mr. Mayer was elected from the First Representative District of this county as a member of the State Legislature. His fitness and business talent were readily recognized, and he was given place on the Committee of General Taxation, also served as Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, and as a member of the Work-House Inspection Committee.

In the year 1886 he was united in marriage to Mina L., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar W. Clark of Lansing, now deceased. Mr. Clark was a soldier in the Civil War. He was a member of the 3rd Michigan Infantry Regiment, and served in the army of Virginia. He participated in several hard fought battles, the most pronounced of which were the ever memorable battle of Gettysburg. He died January 10, 1901.

Two children have come to bless the lives of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Mayer: Rose W., born August 13, 1889, and Glenn S., born July 18, 1891; both are still under the parental roof, both students in the public schools at Holt. Mrs. Mayer is a lady of culture and refinement, a member of the Presbyterian church at Holt and highly respected for her many graces and virtues.

As a permanent reference for the benefit



JOHN L. DAVIS

of posterity, Mr. Mayer gives the genealogy of his father's family, as follows:

Sarah A., born January, 1860, the wife of W. J. Lott of Delhi township, now engaged in farming.

R. F. Mayer, born March, 1867, a minister of the gospel of the M. E. denomination, now residing in Orville, Ohio.

Louise M., born December, 1861, the wife of E. C. Ward, a resident of Alexandria, Indiana.

Emma W., born September, 1869, married W. H. Leipprandt and they reside at Pigeon, Michigan.

Herman W., born March, 1873, is living at Detroit.

Mr. Mayer is one of those men whom it is always a pleasure to meet, a man of good presence, genial ways and impresses those with whom he comes in contact, with his sterling worth, his uprightness of character, and trustworthiness.

JOHN L. DAVIS.

All the nearest and dearest associations of a lifetime are, for our subject, connected with the State in which he resides and the greater portion of his life has been spent upon the farm of which he was proprietor. It is located in the Township of Delhi and comprised eighty acres of fine arable land, which he cleared and upon which he has made many fine improvements. Upon this home farm Mr. Davis resided since the year of 1847 until his death, December 28, 1904.

The subject of this review was born in New York in 1822 and was the son of John and Betsey (Reynolds) Davis, the father being born in 1798 in the Empire State and the mother in 1800 in Rhode Island, he being one of a family of ten children, all of whom are dead except one sister, living in Kansas.

John Davis came with his family to Michigan in the year 1839 and first settled in Township of White Oak, when, after a year's residence in this locality, they moved to Delhi, where the son bought forty acres of land from William Dryer, giving him fifty dollars and one year's work. This land John L. bought for his father, and not long after this time it was sold and the father and son together bought eighty acres of land where the German M. E. church now stands. After a time this farm was sold and the father removed to Rockford, Michigan, where he and his estimable wife spent the remaining years of their life. John L. Davis, the son, by his ability and character, won for himself the high esteem and regard of all who knew him.

In the year 1847 occurred the important event in the life of our subject, it being the marriage of himself and Miss Rebbecca Harrington, daughter of Pardon Harrington. Unto this worthy couple were born two children: John Pardon, born in 1855, and died when but one year of age, and Celia Arabelle, who was born in 1857, and is married to Robert Thorburn, an enterprising farmer of Delhi township.

Politically Mr. Davis was a believer in the principles of Democracy, and all the principles of that platform had to him a reason and a right for being.

Mrs. Davis, the wife of our subject, is a member of the Presbyterian church of Holt, and is a woman held in high esteem for her many qualities of heart and mind.

Mr. Davis acquired considerable reputation as a successful keeper of bees, an occupation which he followed profitably for about 35 years. He found a ready market for this product in Lansing and the near by towns and in one season sold over \$700 worth of honey. This was soon after the war. He was known throughout the State in this ca-

capacity, as his wide experience enabled him to successfully conduct this line of business.

Mr. Davis' hearty good will and neighborly kindness won for him the regard of those with whom he associated, and they enjoyed the prosperity which he so justly earned. His life had been one of morality and uprightness and he enjoyed the high esteem of his fellowmen until called to his home beyond.

WILLIAM J. DANCER.

Among the prosperous business men of Stockbridge, we find the name of William J. Dancer, who was born in Washtenaw county, January 9, 1857. His father, William G. Dancer, was born in England in 1826, while the mother, also a native of England, was born in 1828.

William G. Dancer came to the United States with his parents in 1834 and located near Dexter, Washtenaw county on a farm of one hundred and sixty unimproved acres of land, upon which was a log house. The father started for himself in 1848 on the old homestead where he lived until his death in 1896. Our subject's parents were married at Dexter in 1847, and the mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Coy, still lives at Chelsea, Washtenaw county. The father was a Democrat as is the son today.

William J. Dancer is the fourth of a family of seven children, five of whom are living.

Our subject was educated at the district school and at the Chelsea high school. In 1880 he started for himself and taught school for three winters. For five years he worked in the general store of H. S. Holmes of Chelsea and remained there one year. In 1886, under the name of Holmes & Dancer, our subject commenced conducting a general store at Stockbridge and continued in this business until 1904, when he bought the en-

tire stock, which is the largest in the Village of Stockbridge, and here he handles everything except hardware and drugs.

May 12, 1885, William J. Dancer was united in marriage to Jennie, daughter of Henry and Deborah (Hawley) Hoag, who came from New York about 1860 and located on a partly improved farm in Napoleon township, Jackson county. He has since sold the farm and both reside with our subject. Mrs. Dancer was born on Christmas day of the year 1862. To this worthy couple were born six children, all living: Dora, 1886; Gurney, 1888; Herbert, 1891; Paul, 1893; Robert, 1896; and Jeanness, 1902. The beloved wife and mother of this family died August 15, 1902.

William J. Dancer has been a member of the village council for six years and is the present President of the village, which is his third term. He is fraternally connected with the Masonic order at Stockbridge. Mr. Dancer is a member of the dry goods firm of Dancer, Brogan & Co., of Lansing, Michigan. He has been widely influential in shaping the social and educational progress of Stockbridge and his influence is far-reaching and helpful in every way.

EDGAR S. PORTER, LANSING.

One of the most extensive dealers and manufacturers of hard wood lumber in the State, Mr. Porter is a native of Michigan, being born in Otsego, Allegan county, September 5, 1850. His parents were James B. and Eunice J. Porter, his father being for many years prominent both in politics and business. James B. Porter was a native of the Empire State, he left New York when but nine years of age, coming to Michigan in 1834. He served as County Clerk and Register of Deeds of Allegan county and in 1860 was elected Secretary of State. He was

an incumbent of that office six years, the only citizen to be thus honored in the political history of the State.

E. S. Porter remained in his native county (Allegan) until he was sixteen years of age, coming to Lansing in 1866. After graduating from Olivet College in 1868, he was employed for two years as draftsman in the State Land Office. It was his industry, economy and good judgment at this period of his life, which enabled him to get that all important start which spells the difference between success and failure in achieving a position in the practical and industrial world. With the two thousand dollars which he had saved he embarked in the lumber business in Alpena, Michigan. He remained at this point for four years, when he located in Lansing.

With the exception of the first eight years of his residence here, when he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, Mr. Porter has devoted himself with marked results to various lines of the lumber industry. His initial plant was small, and, after operating it for three years, it burned; but with determination and confidence he removed his business to the present site, building a larger establishment and prospering from the first day its doors were thrown open for business. In 1892 he associated himself with L. J. Driggs in the formation of the Lansing Spoke Company and later the Lansing Column Company. The former manufactures hardwood lumber of all kinds, but makes a specialty of wagon spokes, disposing of the product of its factory to many of the largest wagon manufactories of the country. The Column Company turns out all the parts of porches, but principally columns. The firm also sells lumber to manufacturers of furniture, interior finishers and railroad companies. This branch of the business has shown a marked increase.

Mr. Porter is also Secretary and Treasurer of the Rikerd Lumber Co., and Treasurer of the Auto Body Works, besides being a stockholder in the Reo Motor Car Company. As a leading real estate dealer and property owner, he platted the Handy Home Addition to Lansing, which comprises two hundred and twenty-four lots, over two-thirds of which have been sold, and he built Franklin Terrace, which contains eighteen flats. His present residence at 215 Capitol avenue, where his father lived and died, has been his home for thirty-six years, which fact alone is an evidence of Mr. Porter's substantial and domestic character.

October 1, 1878, he was married to Miss Marrietta Storey of Lansing. They have one son and one daughter, Drury L., a shipping clerk connected with his father's business, and Irene.

HENRY KURTZ.

Henry Kurtz of Alaiedon township was born in the Township of Delhi, Ingham county, September 15, 1856. He was the second of three sons born to Henry and Elizabeth Kurtz. Mr. and Mrs. Kurtz came to this country from Germany in the year 1852, and settled for a time in Rochester, New York. In the year 1854, the family came to Michigan and took up their residence in the Township of Delhi, where Mr. Kurtz died in 1893 and his wife in 1901. Always loyal to the cardinal principals of his adopted country, and highly respected by the entire community. The names of the other two sons born to Mr. and Mrs. Kurtz were, Charles, born February, 1854, in Rochester, N. Y.; John, born in Delhi township, this county, December 8, 1852. Henry received his early education in the graded school at Holt. Arriving at the years of his majority he still remained with his father

on the farm for a time, but later went west to the State of Iowa, where he remained one and one-half years.

Mr. Kurtz was united in marriage to Christina, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Dell, a prosperous German farmer of Alaiedon township. Mr. and Mrs. Kurtz have had born to them three children, a son and two daughters. Ernest H., born June 25, 1881; Mabel, born July 21, 1884; Viola, born November 11, 1888. Mr. Kurtz congratulates himself that his little family are all at home under the family roof. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Kurtz moved to the farm in Alaiedon township where he now resides. The improvements have nearly all been made since his occupancy of the place. He raises both grain and stock, carrying on general and mixed farming, in which he has met with very satisfactory results.

Mr. Kurtz has always given allegiance to the Democratic party. In addition to his farm operations, Mr. Kurtz has taken up the profession of an auctioneer, in which he is meeting with a satisfactory degree of success in his own and surrounding counties, among the farming communities.

Mr. Kurtz and family are loyal to the teachings of the Methodist Episcopal Church society, and liberal in its support. Every community would be improved in many ways by the addition of worthy citizens of his character. He is extending his acquaintance and influence and with them good impressions for good to all.

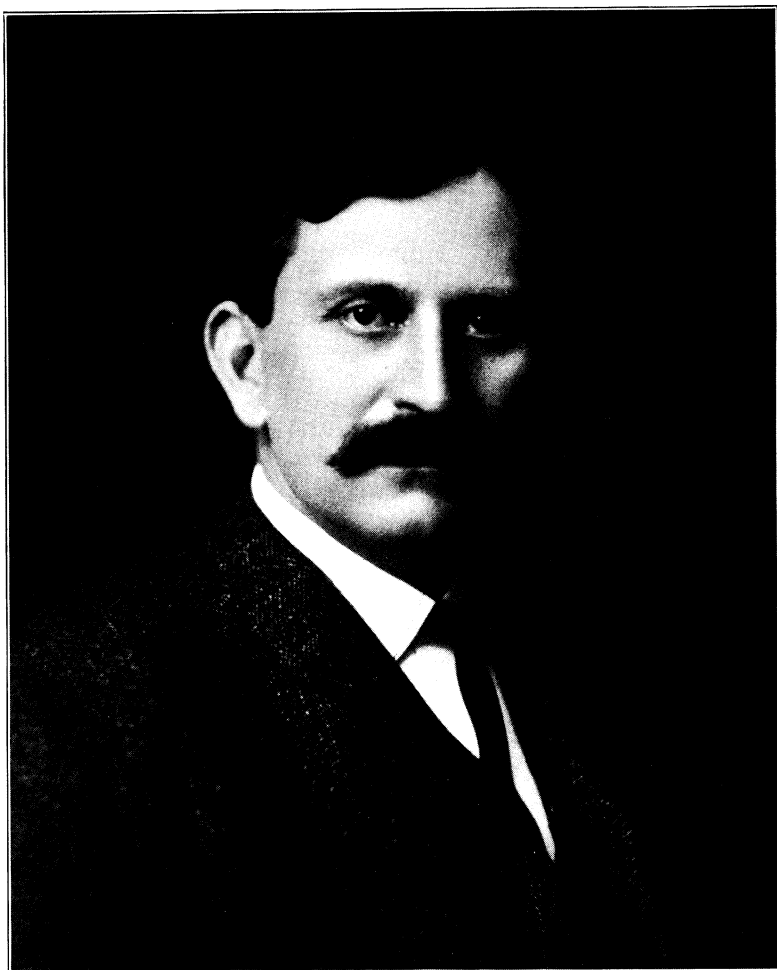
PAUL E. DUNHAM.

Paul E. Dunham, president of the Dunham Hardware Company, and a business leader and popular Republican of Lansing, is a native of Clinton county, Michigan, and was born in the year 1862. He became a resident of Lansing before he was of age,

and, after having passed more than half of his life in the Capitol City, is still strengthening his hold upon the confidence and esteem of the public and a host of personal friends.

Mr. Dunham is the son of William L. B. and Margaret R. Dunham, both of whom are dead. In 1862 his father moved from Rensselaer county, N. Y., and settled on a farm two miles west of St. Johns, Clinton county, where Paul was born. In 1866, four years after, he moved on the farm of eighty acres in DeWitt township, Clinton county, now called Gunnisonville. There the boy was raised and educated and when fourteen years of age became an apprentice in the tanners' trade. Two years afterward, when he had mastered it, he opened a shop at his fathers' farm, running a wagon in connection with his business. He continued this enterprise for about five years.

Mr. Dunham's residence in Lansing dates from 1882, when he started a tin shop with a soldering iron and some lead and resin, as his sole capital and stock in trade. But he understood his business, and was industrious and accommodating, so that one piece of work led to another, and before long he was on his feet and his little establishment was a busy and prosperous place. His tin shop gradually expanded into a hardware store, and in 1889, his father located in Lansing and associated himself in the business, which then assumed the name of "The Dunham Hardware Company." The senior Dunham died in 1900, and in August, 1904, the firm was incorporated with Paul E. Dunham as president and manager, M. D. Walker, vice president, and Alice A. Dunham (Mrs. Dunham), secretary and treasurer. In the transaction of the present extensive business, four stores are occupied, the stock consisting of hardware, buggies, farming implements and harnesses, the last named being manufactured by the company.



PAUL E. DUNHAM

Besides being at the head of this important business and industry, Mr. Dunham is secretary and treasurer of the Michigan Retail Implement and Vehicle Dealers' Association. That organization, which represents one of the leading industries of the State, holds its next meeting in Jackson, December, 1905.

Like a good American citizen, Mr. Dunham has always taken an interest in affairs which do not directly concern his individual welfare; in other words, he is liberal minded, public spirited and has assumed his full share of the municipal burdens. Upon the organization of the Board of Public Works he became a member thereof. He also served as Alderman from the first ward, being the only representative of the Republican party to be elected from that section of Lansing for thirty years. He was a member of the School Board for one term; in fact, while never anxious to assume public office, he has always felt it his duty to assume it when such is the expressed wish of his fellow citizens.

In 1882 our subject was united in marriage to Miss Alice A. Gregory, daughter of Hiram Gregory of Clinton county. Their only child, Elton Clare Dunham, is learning the tinner's trade as the first step toward the mastery of the hardware business. Outside his domestic life and the sociability centering in it, Mr. Dunham devotes a portion of his time to societies of the Royal Arcanum, Woodmen, Maccabees and I. O. O. F.

Further, Mr. Dunham takes merit and pride in the old home farm in Clinton county, which he has maintained and greatly improved by adding one hundred and twenty acres to the old homestead of eighty acres, now making a total of two hundred acres. Everything is now conducted upon modern lines and he has not only brought the land to a high state of cultivation, but has a fine

collection of Holstein cattle and operates a dairy which is well conducted and profitable. Mr. Dunham now contemplates moving out on the old homestead in the near future and make it his permanent home, as soon as his son, Elton Clare, gets the business well under way so he can handle and continue the business now at Lansing.

J. E. BANGHART.

Among the influential farmers of Lansing township, we are pleased to mention the name of J. E. Banghart, who was born December 14, 1855. He is the youngest of five children born to Jabez G. and Mary (Campbell) Banghart, the father having been born March 4, 1818, and the mother, January 9, 1825. The parents of our subject were married February 20, 1842, at Ann Arbor, where they located. They had invested their first savings in sixty acres of land which they afterward sold, and moved to Iowa for two years. They came back to Lansing city and there the father died at the home of our subject, in 1884, on the sixth day of January, the mother having passed away March 15, 1858.

The mother and father of our subject came to this country when the land was all new and endured the hardships common to the pioneer of those days. In politics, the father was a Democrat.

J. E. Banghart acquired his early education in the common schools and later at Lansing. At the age of twelve years he started out for himself and worked on a farm by the month for eight years, when he went to Lansing and was engaged in the meat market business for seven years. During this time Mr. Banghart bought a farm in Lansing township, consisting of about forty acres, about five acres of which was cleared and upon which was a small house and barn.

As prosperity attended our subject he added to his possessions and at present is the owner of one hundred seventeen acres of highly cultivated land on section four.

November 14, 1877, Mr. Banghart was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Van Etta, whose parents were old settlers of Locke township and afterwards lived in Meridian township.

Three children have blessed the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Banghart: Arthur J., born August 25, 1878, married Maud Housel and resides at Mason; George E., born October 26, 1880, lives at home; Fred A., born September 11, 1882, lives in the old homestead near the father.

Mr. Banghart is an active Republican and has held the position of Highway Commissioner for three years. He is socially connected with the Royal Arcanum.

In agricultural circles, Mr. Banghart is regarded as a prominent man, as the fine condition of his farm gives him a prestige which he richly deserves. His fine modern home, erected in 1904, and the excellent improvements about the place show to every observer the hand of a thorough going and systematic farmer.

LEVI ABBOTT.

Happy is the man who has lived a long life that has been characterized by uprightness of purpose and whose high moral standing is gratefully recognized by his fellow-men. Those men who came to Ingham county in the very early days and made the first settlements here were men of more than ordinary calibre. Their early work prepared the way for those who came after them to build up the institutions of education, business and society which make Ingham county so desirable a home.

Levi Abbott was born May 14, 1819, in

Vermont, and was the son of William and Sally (Woodcock) Abbott, the father a native of Massachusetts, and the mother of New Hampshire, the former living to the age of seventy-two years and the mother dying in the year 1856.

After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. William Abbott they moved from New Hampshire to New York and when our subject was nineteen years old they came to Michigan, locating in White Oak, where they bought eighty acres of wild land for two hundred dollars. Of the eight children born to these people, our subject is the only living member of the family, the deceased being Lenora Gibbs; William, drowned in Lake Champlain; Nancy, wife of Dr. McRoberts of Mason, Arvilla Winchell, Lavina, wife of John Coatsworth of Mason, Myron, married Hanna Reeves of Mason, and Juliett, who died when a young girl.

The opportunities for education in our subject's boyhood days were quite limited, but he attended the district schools of New York for a time and when nineteen came west with his parents and lived with them on the farm. After the brothers left home, the father deeded our subject the farm and he took care of the parents as long as they lived.

Levi Abbott was married in 1850 to Susan L. Ambright, who lived to bless his home but three years. To them were born two children, Sarah and Linaes, both dying in infancy. April 29, 1852, Mr. Abbott was again married to Salome Burgess and to them two children were born: William, April 10, 1854, married Marcia Ide of Ingham county and they have three children: Claude, aged twenty-seven; Guy, twenty-five, and Leo, who is sixteen, and still at home. The second, a daughter, Evelyn, was born August 11, 1857, the wife of Chas. F. LaFleur of Ingham township and they have two chil-

dren, Clair, twenty-three years of age and Ernest, aged fifteen. Clair is married and resides in Owosso.

The political views of the father and son have led them to affiliate with the Democratic party. Mr. Abbott attends the Baptist church of which his father and mother were consistent members.

Living more than sixty-five years in the Township of White Oak, Mr. Abbott has many warm friends who wish for him a joyous evening to his active and well spent days.

PETER J. BENNETT, JR.

The name of Bennett is inseparably interwoven with the history of Ingham county. The father of our subject, Peter Bennett, Sr., first settled in Meridian township in the year of 1851, and there bought eighty acres of unimproved land. He was a native of Ohio, and there married Miss Rachel Hahn, a native of the same state. To them were born twelve children, six of whom are now living. With characteristic energy, Peter Bennett began the improvement and cultivation of his land, and erected thereon a log house of pioneer times, and here he and his good wife reared their family, while improving their possessions. Success crowning their united efforts they added forty acres to the original purchase, owning at the time of his death one hundred and twenty acres of mostly improved and productive land. Here he continued to reside for more than twenty years, reclaiming the land from its primitive condition to the usage of civilization. Few of this generation can realize the hardships endured by our early history makers. The difficulties they encountered, the obstacles they overcame in laying deep and broad the foundation of their adopted county's present prosperous condition. Peter Bennett, Sr., gave his political support to the Democracy,

and took an active and helpful interest in the early pioneer history of this county. Mrs. Bennett was a woman of estimable character, devoted to her husband and family, and proved a valuable helpmate on life's journey. Peter Bennett departed this life Sept. 13, 1894, his wife having died July 19, 1889. Both were laid to rest in the Okeanos cemetery.

Peter Bennett, Jr., the subject of this review, was born on the 3d day of October, 1848, in the State of Ohio, arriving here with his parents when three years of age. Here he received his early education, attending the common schools of his adopted county, and at the age of twenty-one years taught for one term in Meridian township; desiring to extend his knowledge, took a course in the Commercial College at Lansing. It was at about that time that he resumed his farming operations. In 1880 he purchased forty acres, and in the following year bought forty additional acres, now owning a desirable property of eighty acres of good and productive land. Our subject has made many improvements upon that place, clearing much of the land, and placing it under cultivation.

On Christmas day of 1880, Mr. Bennett was united in marriage to Miss Eliza, daughter of John H. Groat, a native of the Empire State, who came to Ingham county in 1865, settling on a tract of land comprising one hundred acres, which he improved and placed under cultivation. Here he resided until his death, which occurred in 1889. John H. Groat emigrated from East Florence, Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1865. His wife was Ladesca, daughter of Manford Washburn, and they were united in marriage March 1, 1856. Mr. Washburn was a native of the Empire State. Mr. Groat was quite successful in his farming operations, and was a man of considerable ingenuity. In

connection with his farming interests he also successfully conducted a saw mill for a number of years. His widow still survives him, making her home with two of her sons, who are single men. In this family there were three children: William J., born May 31, 1857; Simon M., born Dec. 23, 1859; Eliza A., born May 23, 1862. Mrs. Bennett being the youngest. To our subject and his wife have been born two children, namely Ladesca, born Dec. 20, 1884, and William, born Sept. 23, 1891. Almost the entire life of our subject has been spent in Ingham county, and he is familiar with its early history and has energetically assisted in its development and improvements. Mr. Bennett is a great admirer of fine horses, and usually owns a good team.

Mr. Bennett supports the men and measure of the Democratic party. Enjoying the good will and esteem of his neighbors and associates, residing in his pleasant home, where once the Indian roamed and wild game abounded, he can, in the later years of his life, look back upon the past, and take a pardonable pride in what has been accomplished by the Bennett family in the making of history for Ingham county.

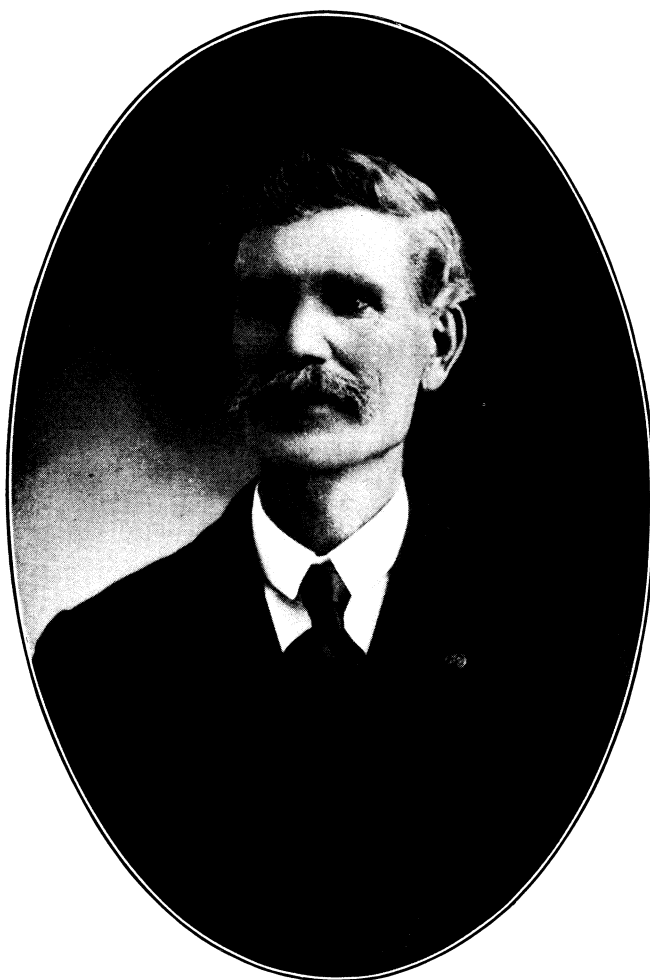
WILLIAM C. BARKER.

William C. Barker, the well known tile and brick manufacturer of Mason city, was born in the "Blue Grass State," at Winchester, January 3, 1862. He was one of five children born to Robert and Emily Barker. The others are Mary E., wife of B. D. Northrup of Lansing, Michigan, whose history appears elsewhere in this volume; Sally M., wife of Edd Hendrick, a prosperous farmer in the southern part of the State; Charles S., whose home and business is in Chicago, and who has a family of three children, all living; Roberta, the youngest, died

in infancy and was buried in the family lot in Lansing, where the father is also buried. He was born in Orleans county, N. Y., in 1827, and died at the age of sixty-nine years.

Mr. Barker's mother was born in Wyoming county, N. Y., in the year 1829. She makes her home among her children, where she is an ever welcome guest. She is a lady of refinement and culture and though past seventy-five years of age, is still able to care for herself. Robert Barker was for many years one of Lansing's most respected and prominent citizens, a man of the strictest probity of character and universally regarded with esteem. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and a Christian gentleman. He was a graduate of the Wellsville Academy of New York and after completing his studies he went to Paducah, Ky., and started a college for young ladies. A disastrous fire destroyed the building and he abandoned the enterprise. He moved his family to Lansing, Michigan, and during the war was employed by James M. Turner in the land office of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw R. R. Co. His interest in educational matters gave him recognition and he was chosen a member of the school board. He was also for a period of two years Superintendent of the State School for the Blind, this institution being located in the City of Lansing. He carried on for a time a general insurance business and for twenty-five years he manufactured brick and tile near the corporate limits of the city and acquired a comfortable competence for himself and family.

William C. received his education in the Lansing High School and later completed a course at Bartlett's Business College. In 1883 he came to Mason to take charge of the brick and tile manufacturing plant, located here and owned as a partnership concern. This he managed successfully for some



WILLIAM GALBRAITH



MRS. WILLIAM GALBRAITH

fifteen years, giving employment to as many as twenty men at some seasons of the year. His plant has received much patronage from the farmers for many miles around, both for building and drainage. Mr. Barker had the contract for furnishing the brick used in the erection of the new court house. He purchased the entire outfit in 1898 and is now the sole proprietor of the enterprise. In politics, Mr. Barker can always be relied upon to increase the Republican majority by one vote.

February 4, 1885, Mr. Barker married Miss Jennie R., daughter of F. M. Lewis of this city. One daughter, born April 1, 1887, is the light of their home and joy of their lives. She is a pupil in the Mason High School.

Mr. Barker is an Elk, a member of the Lansing organization. In addition to his business interests in the city he has interests in the Township of Alaiedon. Having possibly just passed the meridian of life and being well established in business, he may reasonably expect his full share of the good things of life, as a reward for his industry and enterprise.

WILLIAM GALBRAITH.

One of the enterprising, progressive farmers of Bunker Hill township is William Galbraith. He was born in the Empire state, September 18, 1842, in the Village of Randolph. The father, Henry Galbraith, and the mother who bore the maiden name of Fanny Turner, came to America in 1840, both being natives of Ireland, and settled in New York, where the father followed the occupation of farming throughout the remainder of his life.

The subject of this sketch is one of a family of nine children, the oldest, James, was born in Ireland and there remained; the

second, Thomas, also a native of the Emerald Isle, there remained until about fourteen years of age, when he joined his father and mother in New York, he eventually settled in Minnesota, but is now deceased; the third, John, is also a native of Ireland, and he accompanied the family on their removal to America, and is now a resident of Randolph, N. Y.; William, the fourth, was born September 18, 1842, at Randolph, N. Y.; the fifth, Mary Ann, born in 1845, is married and resides in the city of Buffalo, N. Y.; Agnes, the sixth, was born in 1848, and is now deceased; the seventh, Fannie, was born in 1850, and now resides on the old home place in New York; the eighth, Jane, born in 1853, is deceased, while the ninth, Henry, was born in 1857, is married and also resides on the old home place.

Our subject received his early education in the district schools of New York state, after which he worked by the month on a farm for two and one-half years, when in response to his adopted country's call, he enlisted in service on the first day of September, 1862, in Co. H, 154th N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, and in this he saw considerable service. He was sent to Maryland Heights, Va., in company with his regiment and was in the Battle of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and was one of the four bunk-mates who escaped death, in his regiment in that memorable engagement. In 1863 his regiment was transferred to a western army and he was left in hospital at Alexandria seriously ill, but followed his regiment in the spring of 1864 and rejoined his command at Chattanooga, and took part in the entire campaign, Sherman's March to the Sea and was in South Carolina when President Lincoln was shot. The officers called the regiment up into the public square and there read them the message of Lincoln's assassination. He participated in that great Grand Review

of Veterans at Washington, D. C., and was there mustered out of regular service. Proceeding then to Elmira, N. Y., he there received his discharge from the state service. Returning home he worked by the month, for three years, and then in the fall of 1869, came to Henrietta, Jackson county, of this State. In the spring of that year he found employment on a farm at Rives Junction, where he remained for one and one-half years. In 1871 he worked for James and John Blackmore, in their mill near Leslie, and in the following spring found employment on a farm at Layton's Corners.

In 1872 an important event occurred in Mr. Galbraith's life when he was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Ripley, who was born July 5, 1847, at Union City, Branch county, Michigan. They removed to Bunker Hill township and in 1873 purchased a farm of forty acres, section one, Leslie township, and there they remained two years and then found employment with Mr. George Archer for three years, and during the last year of this employment he traded his farm for the place where he now resides, which consisted of one hundred and twenty acres, to which he has since added forty acres, owning now, altogether, one hundred and sixty acres of valuable and productive land, to which he has added many improvements, until he now has one of the best farms in that locality. Here he has engaged in general farming and stock raising, in which he has met with uniform success. He casts his vote for the Republican party, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, while in the army at Savannah, Ga. Unto our subject and wife have been born six children: Arthur, born March 7, 1875; Alden, born March 10, 1879; Elva, born December 16, 1876; Grace, born June 17, 1881, married Theady Hamilton, February 4, 1903; Genevieve, born December 23, 1885,

and the last, born July 19, 1887, is deceased. Since 1873 has Mr. Galbraith been a resident of this locality, and as the years have gone by he has prospered until today he is considered one of the substantial agriculturists of his community.

FRANK M. BOND.

Frank M. Bond was one of three children born to George and Cornelia Bond, the others died in youth. His parents, natives of the old Bay State, emigrated to the wilds of Michigan in the year 1838, and settled in the Township of Raisin, Lenawee county. His father purchased eighty acres of heavy timbered land, built a log house, and with his own trusty ax felled the forest, and cleared the land. The experiences common to pioneers in a new country, the lights and shades of life were theirs to enjoy and endure. Frank remembers hearing his father remark, referring to the early days, "we had to look straight up through the tops of the trees to see daylight." After several years spent in clearing up, and improving the farm, his father sold and purchased 160 acres in the Township of Rome, same county. This was the family residence for some years afterward, and until the year following the close of the war, 1866. The elder Bond sold his interests in Lenawee, and purchased 170 acres in the Township of Aurelius, Ingham county. Frank remained at home assisting his father upon the farm, an occupation to which he was always greatly attached. His health permitting, he would prefer farming to any other business. His early education he "picked up" much after the manner of boys on the farm a half century ago, attending school only until large enough to be of service about the farm, and from that time on it was "catch as catch can," a few months of schooling during the winter with several

hours of chores to do at the ends of the day. Returning from the war, he attended college at Adrian for a year and laid the foundation of a practical education to which he has added by experience, as the years have gone by. August 13, 1862, he enlisted in the 18th Michigan Infantry and followed the fortunes of his regiment to the close of the war. This regiment met the enemy at Dansville, Ky., February 24, 1863, Pond Springs, Ala., June 28, 1864, Curtis Wells, Ala., June 24, Courtland, Ala., July 25, 1864, Athens, Ala., September 24, 1864, Decatur, Ala., October 24, November 28, 1864. The regiment bore upon its rolls of muster, 1,374 officers and men; of this number, 310 yielded up their lives, that the nation might live. The deadly southern climate made fearful havoc in the ranks of the command. While on the skirmish line, advancing on the enemy in the face of a storm of bullets, Mr. Bond was shot in the mouth by a Minie ball, knocking out two teeth, was dazed for a time, but kept his place in line and fought to the close of the engagement. He enjoyed good health all during his term of service, was rugged and ambitious, and rather relished the hardships incident to the life of a soldier in active service. He was mustered out of service at Nashville, Tenn., June 26, 1865, and on the day following, the regiment under command of Col. John W. Horner, left for Michigan, arriving at Jackson, July 2. On the 4th it was paid off and discharged.

The regiment was frequently complimented in general orders for discipline and "soldierly bearing."

For several years past Mr. Bond has been engaged in the grain elevator business at Mason. He has disposed of his farm, and has a comfortable residence in the city. He is a member of Vevay Lodge, I. O. O. F. Is also a charter member of Steele Bro.'s Post 441, Dept. of Mich. G. A. R. In politics it has

always been perfectly clear to him that duty for him was to "line up" with the G. O. P. A compensation of eight dollars per month for services long since rendered, is a gentle reminder that the nation is not unmindful of the sacrifices of her citizen soldiery. Mr. Bond has a strong attachment for his friends, is a genial, cordial gentleman, whom it is a pleasure to meet.

ELDORUS BYRUM.

The owner of the finely cultivated tract of land in section 14, Onondaga township, Ingham county, is he whose name is at the head of this sketch. He is a son of George and Emma (Clark) Byrum, both natives of the Empire State.

Mr. Byrum is a product of Onondaga township, as his birth occurred there on the 21st day of November, 1855.

The father and mother of our subject were married in the home state and came to Michigan and settled on this farm of eighty acres. The hardships of the pioneer life are well understood by this worthy couple, as, at the time of their arrival in the "West," the country was all a wilderness. By the help of his sturdy sons the father was enabled to clear the farm and make it one of the good farms of today. The brothers worked in partnership for some time, and now own several eighty acre farms. Four sons of this noble and energetic father now reside in Ingham township.

Mr. George Byrum died at the age of sixty years, this being forty years ago, the mother died six years ago, at the age of seventy-nine years. Mrs. George Byrum was a member of the M. E. church and she lived her life in harmony with its teachings.

Eldorus Byrum received his early education in the schools of Onondaga, where he spent the whole of his life. He was mar-

ried five years ago to Basha (Wilcox) (Gould), the daughter of Elijah and Lucy (Delamater) Wilcox, who were natives of the State of New York.

Mrs. Byrum was born March 10, 1850, at Aurelius. Her father lived until he reached the age of fifty-two, his death occurring in 1860, and the mother died ten years later at the age of fifty-nine years.

Ever keenly interested in politics, Mr. Byrum is an ardent Republican, though not a seeker after office. In his personal life he is an example of uprightness and straightforward, simple honor. Mr. Byrum is one of the prominent men of his community.

R. F. GRIFFIN.

Among the names of those who are conspicuous in the early history of Ingham county, and with the various enterprises connected with its interests, few have to their credit more years of consecutive residence than R. F. Griffin of Mason, Michigan. He has not only witnessed the transition of the thin settlement into a busy and prosperous community, but has been permanently identified with the growth and development of the county for the past sixty-two years. Mr. Griffin was born in Washington county, New York, August 17, 1819.

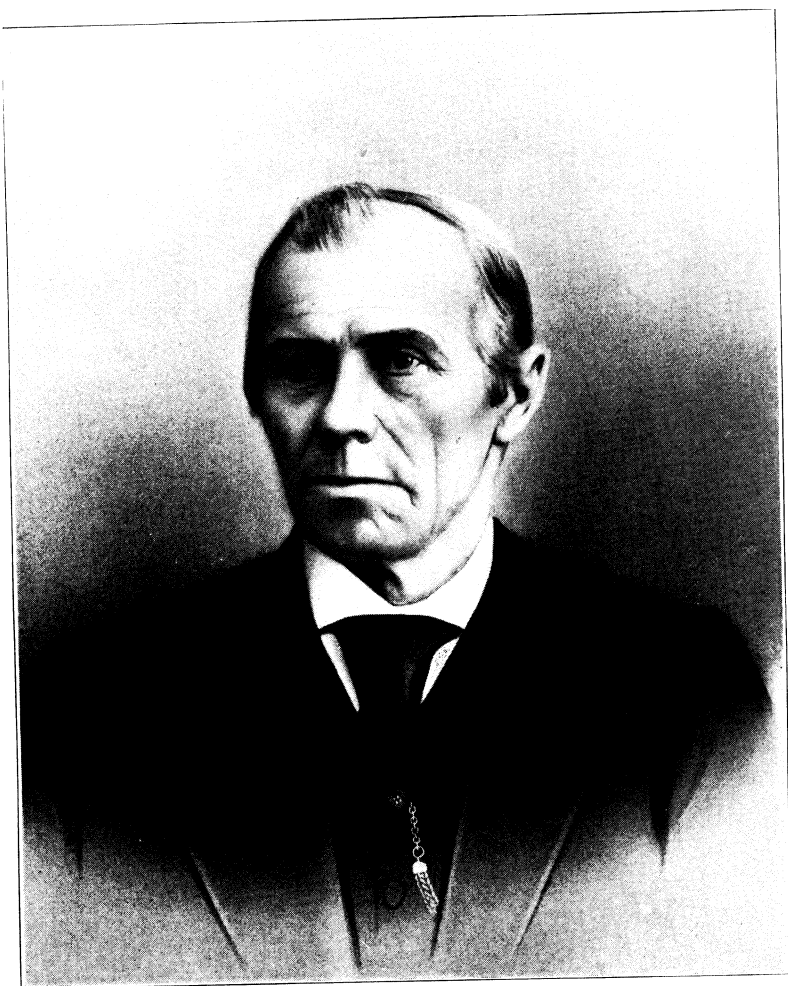
It was in the year 1834 that Oliver Griffin, then a resident of Washington county, New York, loaded his earthly effects, including a family of four boys and four girls, upon a lumber wagon and with a team of horses started for the wilds of Michigan.

At Buffalo they took shipping, crossed Lake Erie, and were landed at Detroit—then a frontier settlement. From Detroit to Napoleon, Jackson county, where the family first settled, the journey was continued with team, for the most part through unbroken forests, coming via Ann Arbor. Of

necessity the entire family were obliged to make the distance on foot. At this time the subject of this sketch was fifteen years of age. For seven years the family remained at Napoleon—the elder Griffin following the trade of shoemaker. Rosolvo also learned the trade of his father and worked at it for several years after the family moved to Mason, which was in 1841. Referring to some of the early privations of these days, Mr. Griffin recalls the fact that for several weeks the family subsisted on salt and potatoes alone. At that time Detroit was the nearest point that flour could be obtained. A neighbor calling during the meal hour noticed the scant bill of fare. The next morning a sack of flour was found on the doorstep.

During the winter following the settlement of the family at Mason, ten acres of what is known as the Frank White farm, just south of the city limits, were “slashed” to furnish browse for the cattle. No fodder other than the elm and basswood browse was fed the cattle the winters of 1842 and 1843, and upon it they seemed to thrive and contributed their share to the support of the family. The building first occupied here as a home was of slabs procured from a mill erected by Emmons White, located near the site of the old cheese factory. The house which was used as a residence and also as a shoe shop, stood on the first lot north of the old Isaac Horton residence on Main street north. Dr. J. D. Phelps was the only resident physician at the time. Dr. Minos McRoberts came the following spring. Both these names appear often in the transactions of these early years. Henry H. Smith was County Treasurer, and his office, with those of the other county officers, was located in a small building, standing where the Sheriff's residence and jail now stand.

Although never a seeker for public office,



R. F. GRIFFIN



MRS. R. F. GRIFFIN

the name of Rosolfo F. Griffin appears frequently among those who carried the responsibilities of public affairs in the years before blanks were used and almost every document had to be written out in full. Mr. Griffin refers with some degree of pride to the fact that he served as an associate with John W. Longyear, as school inspector, at the time when two inspectors and the Township Clerk formed the Board for the examination of teachers. Mr. Longyear was at the time a young law student. This was the year the capitol was located at Lansing. A candidate for pedagogy was asked to locate the capital of the State. He named Detroit, and of course lost one point in the count. The first schoolhouse, also used as a church, in the berg stood on the lot now occupied by the residence of Albert Hoyt on North Main street. The prepayment of postage was not required in those days, and as the postage on a letter was twenty-five cents, often a trip was made to the office to find out if the letter was there and learn if the postage was paid, and if not, it was not an unusual thing for several days to elapse before the required amount was forthcoming to secure the letter.

Mr. Griffin helped to log off the ground now occupied in the court yard. He and "Deacon" Osborn have together hunted and killed wild turkey and deer within the city limits. For years after their settlement here, a tribe of Indians, of which old Johnnie Oke-mos was chief, maintained a camp on a part of their land. Exchange of "plunder" was frequent. Later young Johnnie, who succeeded his father as chief, has often visited Mr. Griffin and talked over the events of days long gone. The tavern was a log structure, and stood at the corner of the four sections, in the center of the street, in front of Mrs. Dr. Campbell's residence. Cobbling was exchanged for anything the family could use,

and murrain hides and black, salty maple sugar were also taken and carted to Dexter with an ox-team and traded for leather; six days being required for the round trip. Mr. Griffin served the Township of Vevay as Supervisor, while yet Mason was included; and he distinctly recalls that he received for his services in taking the assessment and spreading the tax, sixty-three dollars. When Mason was given a city charter, Mr. Griffin was chosen its first mayor. He established the Mason Carriage Factory, and was for several years its financial backer. Through the mismanagement of others, the enterprise cost him many thousands of dollars.

In June, the twenty-second day, 1849, Mr. Griffin married Miss Cynthia Ann Polar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Seneca Polar, and together for more than a half century they have shared the fortunes of somewhat eventful lives. Both are still active with the cares and duties of life. Seven children have been born to them, a pair of twins dying in infancy. Four sons and a daughter are living: Charles and Oliver have remained at home, and are interested with their father in farming operations and dairy interests; Capt. George P., commanded Co. F, 31st Michigan, and went with his command to Cuba, he is now engaged in the hardware trade at Albion; Edwin R., resides at Denver, Col., having advanced through all the grades from station agent to superintendent of freight of the great Union Pacific line; the daughter, Nettie, is the wife of Clinton Lane of Mason.

From the birth of the Republican party to the year 1873, when the government demonetized silver, Mr. Griffin was an ardent supporter of its principles. This act he deemed an outrage to the common people. He "lined up" with the Greenback party for a time, but of late has been a free voter,

voting independently. In the matter of religion, Mr. Griffin, holds liberal views. Mrs. Griffin has been for years a member of the M. E. Church.

Physically, Mr. Griffin is of a strong type of the Michigan pioneer. Clear in conviction, outspoken in manner, one has only to ask to learn his sentiments upon any question of policy of public interest. He has lived to read the epitaphs on the tombs of nearly all those who were once active with him in the affairs of life.

Hosts of friends wish for these well-served old pioneers many returns of their wedding anniversary. Together they have fairly won the confidence and esteem with which they are held. In the enjoyment of a good competence, surrounded by children and grandchildren, they are going toward the setting of the sun.

DANIEL F. FOOTE.

Among the many biographies that we append to the history of this county and its townships, no subject is more worthy than the one whose name heads this sketch. Spending his early days in New York, he came to Michigan and through his energy, ambition and strength has achieved success and is today enjoying the reward of a well spent life.

Daniel Foote was born September 5, 1840, and was the son of George W. and Caroline (Davis) Foote, both having been natives of the Empire state, the birth of the former, February 23, 1815 and the latter, September 29, 1820.

George W. Foote spent his early life on the Erie canal and after his wife died, came to Michigan in 1855, settling first at Scio and later was employed on a farm by the month in Dexter. The father was again married to Mrs. Johnson, whose birthplace

was New York. In 1875 they moved to Ingham county, leased ten acres of land in Williamston township and there lived for six years, after which they moved to the Ferguson farm in Williamston and there Mr. Foote passed away at the age of eighty-five years.

Our subject was one of five children, he being the only one living. His education was acquired in the common schools of New York. After coming to Michigan, he lived with his parents for two years and then worked for three years in the woolen factory at Dexter.

April 7, 1863, Mr. Daniel Foote was united in marriage to Miss Chloe, daughter of John and Martha (Stansel) Miller, who were natives of New York, born August 15, 1821 and August 11, 1821, respectively. Mrs. Foote was one of a family of eight children, five of whom are now living, and was born May 3, 1846, in Washtenaw county.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller were among those honored pioneers who came in the early days to the "far West" and gave their best years to the upbuilding of the country. In 1839, Mr. Miller bought one hundred and twenty acres of wild land in Williamston, which he cleared and improved and made the family home and there resided until 1860. His death occurred at Fitchburg, May 23, 1898. He was a loyal Republican and both he and his estimable wife were active members of the M. E. church, as were also the father and mother of our subject.

After the marriage of our subject and wife they came to Williamston and bought forty acres of the J. I. Miller farm and later added another forty and have since that time resided on this place. This union was blessed with nine children: George S., born January 23, 1864, lives in Dakota; Jennie, born May 4, 1867, wife of L. A. Lamphear, lives in



HENRY I. NORTHRUP AND FAMILY

Williamston; John, born May 15, 1869, lives in Williamston; Phoebe, born Nov. 27, 1870, now Mrs. Thayer, residing in Williamston township; Cora, now Mrs. Harger of Oakland county, born May 19, 1874; Ora, born December 27, 1876, lives in Meridian township; Alta, born February 25, 1878, now Mrs. Rix, living in Monroe county; Edna, born March 27, 1885, married Burr Foster and resides in Lansing; one child died in infancy.

Mr. Foote, following in the footsteps of his father, in his younger days was a Republican in later years, cast his vote for the Democracy. In social matters Mr. Foote belongs to the Masonic order and Grange, in both of which he takes a deep interest. Mr. Foote is of the large class of self made men and is a successful and prosperous agriculturist.

HENRY I. NORTHRUP.

This progressive, intelligent and thrifty man of affairs, who enjoys the confidence of the business community, resides on section 13 of Vevay. He is a native of this township, and was born September 9, 1840. His parents, Enos and Belinda Warner Northrup, were born, respectively, January 13, 1813, and June 24, 1808. In 1837 Enos Northrup emigrated to Michigan and settled on one hundred and sixty acres of wild land in Kalamazoo county. He remained there two years, when he removed to Vevay, where a purchase was made of one hundred and sixty acres. Here he resided during the rest of the active years of his life. He spent the last six years of his life with his daughter, Mrs. Walter Shafer of Pomona, California. He had two brothers, Thomas and Cornelius.

Mr. Enos Northrup was three times married, the first wife, Belinda Warner, bore

him two sons, Henry I, and Edward. The latter was born November 29, 1842, and died January 28, 1902. Edward lived at home until after the death of his father, when he made his home with our subject. The father's second marriage was with Lydia Miller of Kalamazoo. Of this union was born one son, Luke, who died at the age of twenty-one years near Battle Creek. The third union was with Julia Monroe, a native of Vermont. To them were born four children: Enos, September 8, 1859, married Elizabeth Royston, and they had one child, Elizabeth, born September 10, 1883, now the wife of Guy Lawrence of Mason—his second wife was Emma Shultz of Kankakee, Ill. To them were born two children: Julia, December 8, 1894, and Harry Enos, November 8, 1898. The second son born to Mr. and Mrs. Enos Northrup, Sr., was William, September 17, 1860, he married Lois Shattuck and they lived in Vevay township. The oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Enos Northrup, Sr., is May, born March 18, 1864. She is the wife of Walter Shafer of California, and they have two children: Winifred, born in 1893, and Mildred, born in 1896. The fourth child born to Mr. and Mrs. Northrup, Sr., was named Martha, 1865, and died in infancy.

Henry I. Northrup grew to manhood amid scenes of pioneer surroundings and early took up the work of the farm. His early education was of a practical sort and fitted him for the demands of the times although he did not go beyond the curriculum of the district schools of his times. He remained at home with his parents until twenty-one years of age, when he learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade with Morris Bowdish, which he followed until the breaking out of the Civil War. The call came for volunteers to defend the nation's honor and he enlisted August 13, 1862, in Co. H, 26th

Michigan Volunteers and served nearly three years. His regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division of the 2nd Army Corps, commanded at the time respectively by Lieutenant Colonel Nelson A. Miles, later Lieutenant General of the U. S. A., Brigadier General Francis C. Barlow, Major General Winfield Scott Hancock. Mr. Northrup participated with his command in the following engagements: Suffolk, Windsor, Pebbles' Farm, Hatcher's Run, Boydton Road, White Oak Road, Southerland Station, Amelia Springs, Deatonville, Sailor's Creek, High Bridge, Farmville and Appomattox. It was through the lines of his regiment, then under command of Colonel L. H. Ives, that Grant operated with his flags of truce, capitulating terms of surrender with Lee. Mr. Northrup was for several months confined in a hospital, a portion of the time at Alexandria, Va., and later at Philadelphia. He was promoted to the rank of Corporal, December, 1864, for his good soldierly qualities. He was mustered out and honorably discharged June 4, 1865, at Alexandria, Va.

Returning to civil life, Mr. Northrup worked on the home farm and at his trade for a time and later for several years made his home with Henry A. Hawley, a distant relative. About the year 1887 Mr. Northrup bought sixty and one-half acres of land, where he has since resided. He has recently disposed of the old homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of which he has been in possession for several years—a legacy from his mother and brother.

Mr. Northrup is recognized as one of the successful and industrious citizens of his township. He was united in marriage July 3, 1883, to Lolah, daughter of James T. and Amelia (Robinson) Price. The Prices were natives of England, where Mr. Price was born in 1841, and Mrs. Price in 1858. Mrs.

Northrup was born July 23, 1864, on the Isle of Wight, England. She was one of a family of seven children, respectively, Amy, born November 12, 1862, wife of Percy Webb of Dakota; Adelle, born 1869, wife of Arthur Day, who resides in Buffalo, and have one child, Ruth, seven years of age; Emma, died in infancy; Harry, born October 26, 1872, married Sadie Richardson, residing in Rochester, N. Y., and have one child, Charles; John, died in infancy; James, now twelve years old, living with his parents in Buffalo.

To Mr. and Mrs. Northrup have been born two children: Belinda, April 2, 1885, and Charlie, May 31, 1888, both at home with their parents.

Mr. Northrup is something of a machinist, runs a grist and sawmill on his premises and also operates a threshing outfit in season, aside from managing his own farm. He casts his vote for the Republican party. He is a member of the Grange, in which the family take a lively interest. He also fraternizes with the I. O. O. F. Mr. Northrup is a member of Steele Brothers Post, No. 441, Mason, Michigan. He has held the office of Town Treasurer for several years and in the year 1888 was Commissioner of Highways. Mr. Northrup and family are held in high esteem by all who enjoy their acquaintance.

JESSE GRAY.

Jesse Gray, who was the son of Manley and Mary (Holt) Gray, was born in Vevay township in 1856. His parents were highly respected pioneers of Ingham county and gave the best years of their lives to the up-building and civilization of their county. To men and women of the type of Mr. and Mrs. Manley Gray, any community may pay homage, as they were energetic and honest and

their friends were only numbered by those who knew them.

Our subject, Jesse Gray, grew to manhood on the home farm, where he resided until 20 years ago, when he sold the farm and moved to Mason where he has since been in business for himself.

In June, 1881, occurred an important event in the life of our subject, it being that of his marriage to Miss Nellie Jackson, daughter of Enos and Catherine Jackson of Lansing. Unto this union have been born two children, Mary and Elizabeth.

Mr. Gray is a member of the Elks at Lansing and in political convictions, he affiliates with the Democracy, believing its principles the best fitted to govern the people.

Mr. Gray has met with success in his business affairs and his good nature and genial ways have made many friends for him among his fellowmen.

EDWARD GRANDY.

One of the representative men of the Township of Stockbridge is Edward Grandy, who was born in Washtenaw county, Michigan, June 28, 1848. He was the son of Thomas and Betsey (Warfle) Grandy, the father having been born in New York in 1805, and the mother in the same state in 1810.

Thomas Grandy came to Michigan in an early day and located in Washtenaw county, where he rented land. He came to Ingham county in 1854 and bought one hundred and twenty acres of wild land in Stockbridge township. He located the land, cleared it and had considerable difficulty in finding it afterward, when ready to build, and built a log house on another man's property by mistake. At the time of his death he owned one hundred and twenty acres of good farming land.

Our subject's parents were married in the State of New York, and to them were born eleven children, our subject being the ninth in order of birth, and there being four alive: Jacob, dead; John, dead; George, dead; Henry, dead; Oscar, dead; a child which died in infancy; William, living at Bay City; Anette, living at Stockbridge; Delia Jane, at Dansville; our subject, and a child which died in infancy.

Edward Grandy acquired his early education in the district school and lived with his father until his death, in 1886. He now owns ninety acres of the old farm. The mother died, and is buried at Stockbridge.

Our subject was united in marriage in 1881 to Jane, daughter of William and Sara (Bassett) Barrett. Mrs. Grandy was born in Stockbridge township, Dec. 9, 1857. Mr. Barrett was born Nov. 3, 1822, and the mother, Dec. 16, 1837. Mrs. Grandy is one of four children, three of whom are living: Amanda, born Jan. 24, 1854; Perry, Oct. 18, 1855, died March 12, 1897, and Charles H., July 30, 1864.

William Barrett came to Michigan in the early days and located in Stockbridge and worked at his trade of coopering until the Civil War, when he enlisted in the army and endured the hardships of war, and when returned home bought eighty acres of improved land in Waterloo township, Jackson county, which he later sold and bought forty acres in Stockbridge township, and sold this and bought another eighty in Stockbridge, and again sold and bought forty-six acres, which he owned at the time of his death. Mr. Barrett died Jan. 10, 1891, and the mother, March 22, 1900.

Edward Grandy and wife are the parents of two children: Mettie, born Oct. 17, 1877, married to William Quinn, and they reside on a farm in Stockbridge township, and have five children: Agnes, Ethel, John, Lu-

cile and Katherine. The second child of the Grandy family is William Thomas, born Nov. 31, 1891.

Mr. Grandy is a progressive agriculturist and commands the respect of the community in which he lives.

MORRIS HAYNES.

The pioneers who brought their families to Michigan in the early days, traveling with ox team and prairie schooner from the East and settling upon almost unbroken land, with no prospect of an immediate income, must have been possessed of brave hearts and a wonderful capacity for enduring hardships, and they are worthy of honorable mention. Such a one was the father of the man whose name appears at the head of this sketch. When this pioneer came to Michigan, with his ox-team hitched to a sled, he reached Grand river, and it was necessary to unhitch the oxen and draw the sled across by hand, and after settling in Williamston township, when looking for the oxen one night, he was pursued by wolves and only saved from being eaten by his father's appearance, as he shot the animals, with the trusty rifle which was always kept by the pioneer settler of the wilds of the Wolverine State. The noble wife of this pioneer, in the early days fell heir to two hundred dollars and three of the neighbors disguised themselves and prepared to rob her but were frightened away by the timely appearance of the husband. These are only a few of the experiences of the family whose history we present.

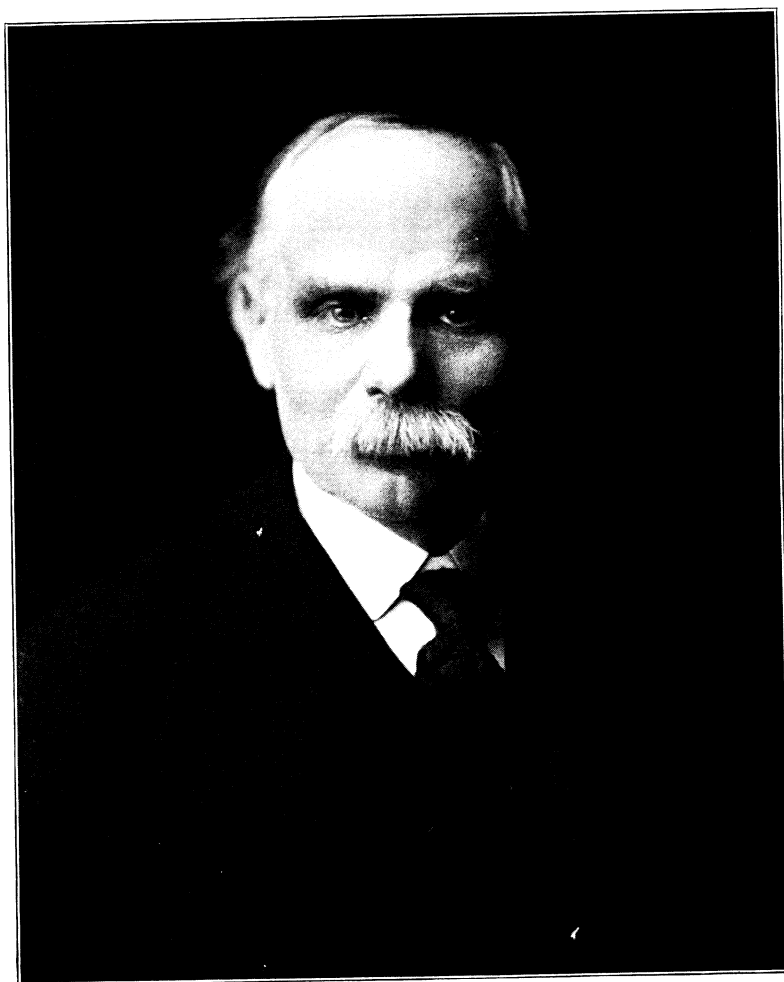
Morris Haynes was born October 17, 1851, and was the son of Hiram and Sara (Worden) Haynes, the father having been born September 27, 1825, and the mother August 18, 1828. The father came to Michigan in 1838 with his parents from New York and settled in Locke township,

where he was married December 29, 1850. Hiram Haynes started for himself before he was of age, by going first to Wisconsin, where he stayed one year and earned enough to buy forty acres of land, which he lost in speculation. He immediately went to work again on a farm and earned enough to buy another forty acres, which he traded toward seventy acres in Williamston township, section 1. He moved on this place where he lived until his death, August 13, 1900. The seventy acres were unimproved but the energy and ambition of this sturdy pioneer removed the forests and built a log house and later a frame house and two good barns. In politics, our subject's father was a Republican, and while not a member of any church, was a conscientious, honorable man, much respected by his neighbors. The mother was a member of the United Brethren church, and died December 22, 1900.

Morris Haynes was the first of nine children, five of whom are living: Anthony, 1853, Lida L., 1855; Melvin, born in 1857, died in 1859; Lucy J., born in 1858, died in 1859; Eunice M., 1860; John J., 1863; James M., 1867, and Anna M., born in 1869 and died in 1869.

Our subject acquired his education in the district school and the graded school of Leoni, and started to work for his father at the age of twenty-one years, continuing at this for one summer, when he worked the place on shares for two years. He settled in Locke township, section 6, where he bought forty acres and had the use of ninety-four acres of his father's land, which was half improved. He now owns eighty acres of the father's estate which has not yet been divided, but of which he is administrator. In politics Mr. Haynes is a Republican. He has never married, but he and his brother, Anthony, live together.

Once in the early days the father of our



MORRIS HAYNES

subject went to take something to eat to the Indians, who were sleeping on the ground near his home and they were so covered with snow, that he supposed they had gone, until calling them, they made their appearance. Hiram Haynes used to go to Detroit with wheat to trade for supplies. He helped to chop out the trees and built the first roads in Williamston. In 1849 our subject's father started for Colorado, at the time of the gold excitement, but only reached Kansas, when he became discouraged and returned to Michigan. He had traveled about the country a great deal, and about thirty-five years before his death made a trip to California.

Many a time in the early days has our subject seen his father bring in wild deer, which he shot before breakfast. The father was a very successful hunter, a veritable nimrod.

Morris Haynes is an intelligent and well-informed man and his reputation for integrity and honor is known throughout the county.

EGBERT HEMANS.

Our subject, who is comparatively a young man, has been engaged for some time in farming, in which he has proved very successful. He is energetic and industrious, and is counted as one of the representative men of his community.

Egbert Hemans was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1861, and is the son of John and Lovina (Sherwood) Hemans, whose history appears elsewhere in this volume.

Our subject received his education in Mason, attending until about twenty years of age, when he began farming on the old homestead, where he still resides. This farm comprises two hundred and twenty acres of well improved land, located in Onondaga township.

Sept. 9, 1885, Mr. Hemans was united in marriage with Miss Minnie, daughter of William and Susan Sear, who are natives of England, and now reside in Mason. Unto our subject and wife were born two children: John, Sept. 19, 1887, and Harris, May 26, 1895, both at home with the parents.

Mr. Hemans is active in the political affairs of his town and county, and has served as Township Treasurer for two terms, being elected to the position by the Democrat party, of which he is a staunch supporter, believing that its principles are best fitted to govern the people. Fraternally, Mr. Hemans is a member of the Masonic order at Onondaga, also of the Grange and the order of Foresters, in all of which he is deeply interested.

Our subject is engaged in general farming and raising pedigreed Shropshire sheep, and is counted as one of the progressive men of today. He is a member of a prominent pioneer family of the county, which has been active in promoting any measure which look to the moral and business upbuilding of Ingham county.

SAMUEL AND BENJAMIN HART, (DECEASED).

During the years 1851-1852 there emigrated from England to the New World, two sons of Benjamin and Lucy (West) Hart, bearing the names of Samuel and Benjamin. The parents of these children were natives of England and there lived and died. Shortly after the coming of Samuel and Benjamin to America, James, another brother, followed them. Benjamin Hart, whose birth occurred March 9, 1827, was married about a month before he sailed from England, to Francis Cornell, who was of English birth, the date of her nativity being June 19, 1830.

After the arrival of the two brothers in

America, they worked on a farm in Michigan for one year and then bought two hundred acres of wild land on section 16 of Williamston township, from the State of Michigan, in the year 1853. This land they began to clear and built a log house, where they lived and worked in partnership for three years. They then divided the property, each taking one hundred acres, and built homes and lived there until their deaths.

Benjamin Hart became a large land owner and was worth several thousands of dollars at the time of his death in 1900, the third day of January. His wife died June 4, 1904. To them seven children were born, five of whom are now living: Josephine, who is Mrs. J. E. Frost of Wheatfield; Lucy J. Torrey, born February 3, 1856, lives at Alba, Michigan; Bertha, March 27, 1858, now Mrs. Millman of Bath, Michigan; George Hart, died March 17, 1890, at the age of twenty-eight years; Frank, lives in Locke township; the sixth died in infancy, and Nellie Hart, who owns the home farm and lives there part of the time, and also with a minister's family on the Forster place, in Williamston.

Samuel Hart was born February 5, 1824, and March 17, 1864, was married to Miss Esther A. Rinard of South Bend, Indiana, who is still living. To them three children were born: Charles F. Hart, born March 4, 1872, lives in Williamston township on the home farm; Urvin S., February 28, 1875, and Rosa May, born February 27, 1877, now Mrs. Peter Clever of Williamston.

Samuel Hart was a supporter of the Democracy, though not an office holder. He was always in good health until the last year of his life, when he was troubled with heart disease, which caused his death.

Charles F. Hart, the son of Samuel Hart, is a member of the Board of Review and is

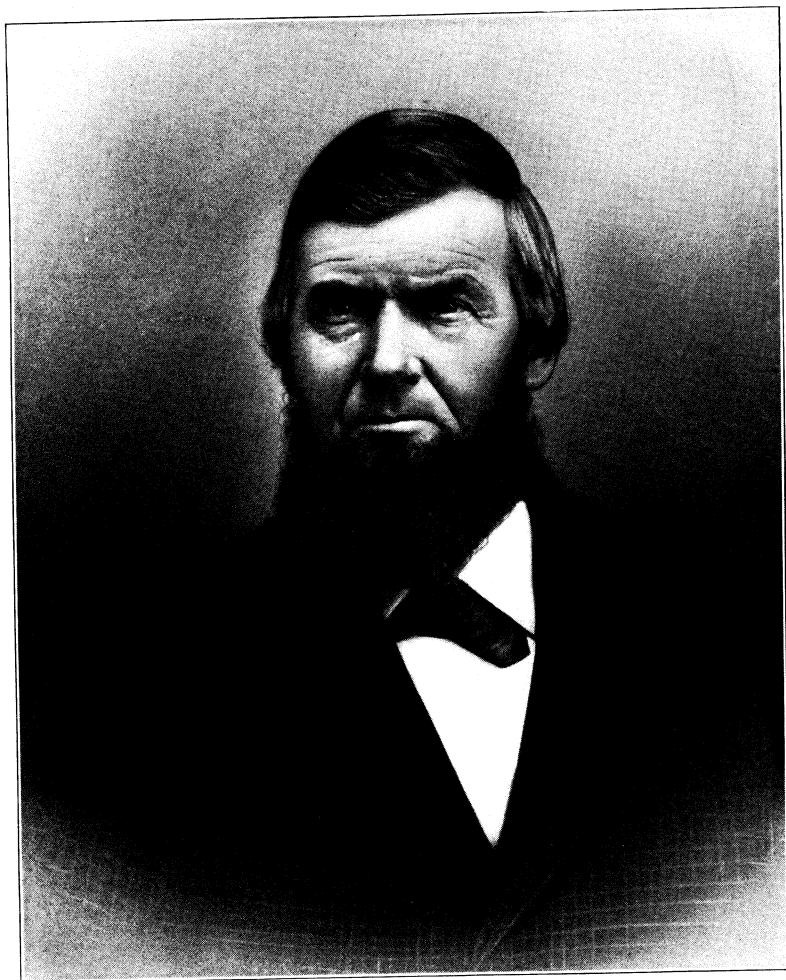
also secretary of the Grange of Williamston. He votes for the principles of the Republican party and is a prosperous farmer located on one hundred and eighty acres of land in section 16 of Williamston township.

GOTTFRIED HERRE.

Gottfried Herre was born in Badenburg, Germany, Oct. 23, 1824, and is the son of Andrew Herre, also a native of Germany. Andrew Herre died at the age of forty-eight years or in 1833, when our subject was but nine years old, and the mother died at the age of eighty-five. Our subject's parents lived and died in Germany, where the father was engaged in the occupation of a weaver. To them were born six children: Henry, now eighty-four years of age, the only one besides our subject who is living. He is a resident of the home country; Henrietta, married and lived in Germany, now deceased; our subject; Fred, died in Germany at the age of fifty years; Fredericka, died in Germany at the age of forty; Frank, came to America and died about thirteen years ago.

Andrew Herre was a linen weaver, at which he always worked, but was the owner of a small farm.

Gottfried Herre was educated in the village schools of Germany. He learned the blacksmith's trade, beginning at the age of fourteen. When he reached the age of twenty he went for himself and worked at the trade wherever he could find work. At the age of twenty-nine he came to America, and located in Cleveland, where he worked one year, then came to Williamston, Michigan, and worked there one year in partnership with John Burklee. He then bought eighty acres of wild land in Alaiedon township and lived there about one and a half years, when he sold the farm and settled in



GOTTFRIED HERRE



MRS. GOTTFRIED HERRE

Okemos, bought a lot and worked at his trade. He purchased ten acres of land and run a wagon shop in connection with blacksmithing. At this he worked for eighteen years, then traded his business to William Turner for one hundred acres of land and moved onto the farm. This was partly improved, with a small, frame house and an old stable. Our subject rebuilt the house, built new barns and made of it one of the finest home farms in the community. He later added thirty acres to the farm. Here he lived until 1894, when he retired and left the farm in charge of one of the boys.

April 8, 1855, Mr. Herre was married to Louise Tachs, born in Mecklenburg, Germany, Sept. 23, 1834. Her parents lived and died in Germany, both passing away at the age of eighty-five. Her father was a farmer by occupation. Mrs. Herre and a sister, Mary, were the only ones of the family who came to this country. Mary was the wife of Henry Dickman, residents of Alaiedon township, and both are deceased.

Seven children have been born to our subject and wife: Emma, Aug. 25, 1856, the wife of Henry Foster of Haslett Park. They have three children, Sydna, Nellie and Lena; Pauline, July 10, 1858, was the wife of Fred Simmons of Montcalm county, and died thirteen years ago; Louise, Feb. 22, 1860, the wife of Elias Spross, living on part of our subject's old farm. They have three children, Nettie, Harold and Otto; Carl, born Nov. 21, 1861, married Sarah Raby, is employed in the Lansing Wagon Works, and they have two children, Florence and Eva; E. G., born Aug. 11, 1862, married Etta Phillips and lives on the old homestead; Herman, Aug. 20, 1864, married Belle Swarhouse, lives on forty acres of the old home and has two children, Ray and Bernie, and Otto was born Sept. 23, 1865, and died at the age of three months.

Our subject has always been a Democrat and though several times a candidate was never connected with any office. The family are members of the German Lutheran church at North Lansing and are highly respected people of their locality. The characteristic German thrift and energy has been prominent throughout their lives and by means of it they are in possession of a comfortable competence for the declining years of their lives.

JAMES W. SHAY.

James W. Shay, a pioneer resident of the Township of Onondaga, was born May 25, 1833, in the State of New York. His parents, Asel B. and Polly Ambrose Shay, were natives of the Empire State and emigrated to the wilds of Michigan in 1833 and settled in the County of Washtenaw. The father lived to the advanced age of eighty-six and died in Mecosta county, while the mother died at the age of eighty years in Augusta, Washtenaw county, Michigan.

James W. was the youngest of four children born to his parents; Mary Ann, born in 1826, was twice married, her first husband, Judson Anderson, dying, when she married Monroe Smith. Mr. Smith was a member of the 27th Regiment of Michigan Infantry and followed the fortunes of his regiment for eighteen months and went down in that awful storm of leaden hail in the great three days' struggle between Grant and Lee in the Wilderness, Va., May 7, 1864.

"Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead,
Dear as the blood ye gave;
No impious footprints here shall tread
The herbage of your grave."

Two sons live to enjoy the blessing of a peace purchased by the sacrifice of a father, William W., residing at Big Rapids, Mich-

igan, and Joseph Monroe of Mecosta county; Lucy, born in 1821, was the wife of Duncan Minzey and they resided upon a farm in Superior, Washtenaw county. She died at the age of fifty-seven years, leaving two daughters, named respectively Adeline, now Mrs. Frank Hamby, and Jane, who married Charles Switzer, and lives in Superior; John, born in 1829, resided in Wexford county, and died in Lenawee county, leaving a wife, who resides near Cadillac, Michigan.

Mr. James W. Shay was educated in the common schools in Washtenaw county, living at home until he arrived at the age of his majority. Starting out for himself at twenty-one years of age, he purchased forty acres of land near the old homestead and lived upon it one year, when he came to Ingham county in 1865 and settled upon the farm where he has since resided. He was united in marriage July 4, 1854, to Miss Phebe Ann, daughter of Oscar and Sarah Muir McLouth. Oscar McLouth was a native of the State of New York and was born in 1805 and died at the untimely age of thirty-one years. His wife was born in Scotland in 1811. Her parents emigrated to this country when she was seventeen years of age. The family consisted of four children beside the parents: Amanda, born in 1830, the wife of Absalom Warner, who resides in Charlevoix Co.; Margaret, born in 1832, the wife of Geo. Jackson, of Lenawee county, and they have four children, the father being dead; Oscar, Jr., born Christmas, 1836, now a resident of Tompkins, Jackson county, and pensioner of the Civil War. He enlisted as a private in Company B, 20th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, was twice wounded in action and finally discharged at the end of his service. Mrs. Shay's great-grandfather, John McLouth, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and

an uncle, Nathan McLouth, served in the Mexican War under Gen. Winfield Scott in 1848 and there died.

To James W. Shay and wife, a daughter was born, June 24, 1856, Minerva C., who was united in marriage to W. K. Haynes, who was born in New York, June 28, 1848, and was the son of Camos and Mary Gray Haynes, natives of the Empire State. He came to Michigan in the year 1875 and settled in the Township of Onondaga, Ingham county. They were the parents of four sons, who became residents of this county: W. K., as stated above; Charles, a prosperous farmer of Aurelius township and a man of irreproachable character; A. B. was a well-known attorney at law, located at Mason and died in 1892 on the 11th day of February, and his widow, a lady of refinement, is a resident of New York City, and Wesley, who is a resident of Antrim county. Three children have been born to W. K. and Mrs. Haynes, James B., March 12, 1877, married to Nettie Taylor, now a resident of this township; Arthur K., November 28, 1882, married Blanche Cazier and their home is in Eaton Rapids; Jessie G., August 1, 1886, at home with the parents. Mr. and Mrs. Haynes have always resided at the Shay home, Mr. Haynes having had the management of the farm for many years. The premises indicate the deft hand of a woman in the cultivation of plants and flowers.

Mr. Shay came into the township and purchased the original eighty acres when it was in its primitive state, heavy timbered. Forty-one years have brought marvelous changes to the country. The forests were felled, good, substantial buildings erected and few farms in the vicinity present a more inviting view to the passerby than the Shay home. Stately forest trees have been preserved, for shade and beautifying the landscape and under this roof, one unconsciously

experiences that "At home" feeling, which is a stranger in many homes. Mr. Shay is a loyal republican, with faith in his party to keep the ship of state off the breakers. He has for many years been an honored member of the I. O. O. F. and in his religious views, he is liberal. "With charity for all and malice toward none" he is going toward the close of life's eventful day.

BYRON HOLT.

Among the prosperous farmers of Ingham township, we find the name of Byron Holt, who came to Michigan from the Empire State in 1843, his birth having occurred November 15, 1831, in Orleans county. His father, Silas Holt, was born in Truxson, N. Y., February 14, 1802, and the mother, Emily (Hicks) Holt, also a native of Truxson, was born July 13, 1804.

In August of the year 1835 Silas Holt came to Michigan and took up one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government, which is the farm now owned by William Howlett, part of it being in Bunkerhill and the rest in Ingham township. Here he built a log house and stable and made his home. Here he lived until the death of his wife in the early seventies. He then sold the farm and went to live with his son, John in Bunkerhill township, where he died in 1879 in the month of December. Although he always owned and lived upon a farm, he was a carpenter by trade and always worked at it. He was formerly a Whig but became a Republican when the party was formed out of the old Whig party. He was active in political interests but would never consent to hold office. He belonged to no church or fraternal organization. His wife was a member of the Baptist church.

Byron Holt was the fourth child in a family of nine: G. A., born May 17, 1836, a

farmer and lives in Locke township. His wife was Martha Muscat and they have three children; Rominer, born November 16, 1827, married Hattie Hopkins, worked in a foundry in Dansville, became a farmer and moved to Kansas, then to the state of Washington and finally to Oklahoma, where he died in September, 1902; Mary Adeline, born February 2, 1830. She married first Manley Gray and then John Spencer. She is a widow and lives with her son in Mason; Samantha, born December 25, 1833, was the wife of Elam Hopkins and afterwards married Melvin Titus. She is a widow and lives in Mason; Almira E., born March 7, 1836, the wife of Hiram Burrell. She is a widow and lives with a son in Ohio; Squire, born January 14, 1838, his wife was Hannah Lord and he is a resident of Munith, Michigan; Harriet Viola, born February 1, 1840, wife of George Lord of Stockbridge, died January 23, 1905; John Charles, born July 15, 1842, his first wife was Etta Whipple and the second, Sarah Bradfield. He lives in Bunkerhill township.

Our subject was educated in the district schools of Ingham township, and April 15, 1855, was married to Minerva N. Felton, who was born in Oneida county, N. Y., September 14, 1833, and was the daughter of Abner and Elizabeth (Briggs) Felton, natives of New York. The father was born March 12, 1792, and died March 9, 1860, and the mother, August 28, 1793, and died March 2, 1860.

Mrs. Holt was the ninth in a family of ten children, two now living: Manforn, born February 3, 1817, whose first wife was Susan Riggs and the second, Jane Herrington, lived in Stockbridge; Daniel, born December 29, 1817, died in 1900. His wife was Margaret Hayes and they lived in California; Hannah, born March 17, 1819, the wife of Sam Hayes; Susan, born May 24,

1822, the wife of Rube Smith, formerly lived in Stockbridge, now lives in Kalamazoo county; Mercy, born April 26, 1824, died December 18, 1845, the wife of Ira Beebe; Clarissa, born February 9, 1827, the wife of Robert Wilson, lives in North Lansing; Eliza, born May 11, 1828, the second wife of Ira Beebe. Her second husband was Horace Lyons; Jedson, born July 10, 1831, died December 9, 1893; our subject's wife; Abner, born April 19, 1839, married Nancy Douglas. He died March 26, 1889.

Byron Holt bought eighty acres of the one hundred and sixty which his father owned and after his marriage he built a log house and stable and made his home here. He has since added forty acres and built a fine house and barns. Our subject and his brother, Squire, enlisted in Co. B., 26th Regiment of Michigan Infantry in August, 1862, and served until the close of the war. The brother Squire had two fingers nearly shot off one hand but our subject was fortunate in not being wounded during the whole war.

To Mr. and Mrs. Holt have been born seven children: Ida, May 18, 1857, married Sam Miller of Missouri and they have five children; Samantha, April 28, 1859, married Charles Fortman of White Oak; Lee, June 17, 1861, died at the age of three years; Mina, March 17, 1863, married Frank Pultz of Missouri; Squire, March 24, 1868, married Linnie Eggleston of Ingham township; Wert B., October 28, 1870, married Lucy Down, lives in Saginaw, employed in the Automobile Works, and Chester P., July 2, 1873, married Amelia Bachelor and practises dentistry in Stockbridge.

Our subject has always given his support to the Republican party though never an office seeker. He was formerly a member of the G. A. R. Mrs. Holt's parents were formerly the owners of Peal Shanty in Stockbridge township.

Our subject is successfully engaged in general farming in Ingham township, where he is well and favorably known.

ROBERT L. HEWITT (DECEASED).

Robert L. Hewitt was born in Leoni, Jackson county, Feb. 15, 1843, and died May 26, 1904.

He was the son of Jephtha and Mary (Fox) Hewitt, the father having been born in Vermont, Oct. 14, 1807, and the mother in Vermont also, in 1814. A complete record of the life of Jephtha Hewitt can be found elsewhere in this volume in the sketch of Frank Hewitt.

The boyhood days of Robert Hewitt were spent in Leoni, Jackson county, where he acquired his early education. Here he lived until 1855, when the parents moved to Okeanos. Later our subject completed his education at Lansing under the instruction of Prof. Taylor and Prof. Olds. Not being strong, physically, Mr. Hewitt devoted himself to teaching, and was employed in Lansing, and later in Minnesota, until 1871, when he returned to Michigan and accepted a position in the office of the Secretary of State. He assisted in the census of 1874 and had charge of the ones taken in 1884 and 1894. He was in the office of Secretary of State until the year 1900, where he gave the most efficient service.

It had always been the ambition of Robert L. Hewitt to make a model country home, and in 1902 he returned to the farm to carry out his plans. The farm consisted of one hundred and eleven acres, which he bought from his father some years before, and was the old homestead of his parents. To which he soon added forty acres.

Nov. 11, 1875, Mr. Hewitt was united in marriage with Alice M. North, daughter of one of the earliest settlers of Ingham county.



CHAS. G. JENKINS, M. D.

Mrs. Hewitt was born in Delhi township, April 19, 1851. They were the parents of three daughters: Harriet, born Jan. 9, 1880, now teaching in Little Rock, Ark.; Alice, born May 14, 1881, at home with the mother, and Mary Eliza, born Nov. 4, 1884, at home. The mother of these girls died Sept. 15, 1885, and July 31, 1890, our subject was married to Lydia, daughter of William Samuel and Christiana (Shipp) Taylor, all natives of England. Mrs. Hewitt was born January 1, 1850, while the birth of her father occurred in 1785, and that of her mother, June 1, 1808. William S. Taylor died Sept. 16, 1851, and his wife May 22, 1901.

Mrs. Hewitt is one of seven children: Jane, born April 19, 1839, the widow of N. K. Johnston, in California; Thomas, born Sept. 18, 1841, deceased; Elizabeth, born Feb. 10, 1848, is the wife of Rev. J. Fletcher of Allegan county. The other members of the family are deceased.

Mr. Hewitt was a staunch Republican, though he never held office except as connected with the Secretary of State. He was a member of the Central M. E. church of Lansing and was always found active in its work. He was also connected with the fraternal orders of Masons, Royal Arcanum and the Grange, in all of which he was counted as a valuable member. Mr. Hewitt was highly respected in his community, and the upright life which he led has left its impress upon his family and neighbors.

CHARLES G. JENKINS, M. D.

Dr. Jenkins, one of the leaders in his profession in Lansing, is a native of Woodville, Jefferson county, N. Y., and was born July 2, 1864. His parents were Abiah and Philura P. Jenkins, father and son being born in the same village, the former, September 10,

1823. The mother was born August 14, 1824, and died in 1890. The head of the family was a farmer and moved to Ingham county, Michigan, in April, 1867. There he purchased another farm and for forty-three years lived the life of an industrious, hard-working agriculturist, selling his farm in 1900 and retiring in his old age to make his home with his son, then a prominent and prosperous physician.

Our subject acquired his early education at the Mason High School, from which he graduated in 1881. During the following decade he was engaged in school teaching. Three years after his marriage he entered the Medical Department of the Michigan University and completed the full course in three years. During his senior year he was assistant to the professor of eye, ear, nose and throat diseases, when he acquired a scientific and practical knowledge, so necessary to the successful practice of this profession. Dr. Jenkins spent the first seven years of his professional practice in Mason and there established a good practice. Desiring a more thorough knowledge, he took a post graduate course at his alma mater and the Chicago Eye, Ear and Nose Hospital, locating in Lansing in 1901 to continue his special work in the lines mentioned. In this he has met with signal success; nor is his reputation confined to this immediate locality as he has gained an extensive and desirable practice in other localities in the State. Conscientious and painstaking in his chosen vocation, he is succeeding in establishing a reputation second to none in the capital city.

Dr. Jenkins was married in 1888 to Miss Jennie A. Noyes, daughter of B. B. Noyes, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Three children have been born to them: Lella Mae, October 1, 1889, now in the Lansing High School; Karl Noyes, March 25, 1895, and Maurice Jerome, June

14, 1902. Both husband and wife are members of the Baptist church, the doctor being on the Board of Trustees. He is a Mason of high standing, having served as Worshipful Master in the Blue Lodge before coming to Lansing. At the latter city he became identified with Lansing Lodge, No. 33, Capital Chapter, No. 9, and has held the office of High Priest; He also belongs to Lansing Council, No. 29, R. and S. M. Mrs. Jenkins is affiliated with the Eastern Star and is Recorder and Collector in the "Court of Honor."

In politics, Dr. Jenkins is a Democrat, although his time is too fully occupied with his professional duties to allow him to do more than falls to the lot of every good citizen. His interest in public education, however, had induced him to serve upon the Board of School Examiners in 1886, he being at that time a resident of Mason.

AARON T. INGALLS.

The greater portion of the life of Aaron T. Ingalls has been devoted to the agricultural calling. He has, however, made several speculations in land, engaged in the mercantile business at Leslie and for three years managed the Leslie hotel. He was born at Bergen, Genesee county, N. Y., in 1830, and was the son of Benjamin and Malina (Humphrey) Ingalls. Benjamin Ingalls was born in 1804 in Vermont and the mother was a native of New York and lived until the year 1855. The father died in February, 1894.

Upon the emigration of the Ingalls family to Michigan in 1844, they settled in Jackson county, where they lived for eight years and came to Ingham county in 1852 and bought forty acres in Leslie township. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Ingalls, of which four are living today: Mrs. Hasbrouck, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Duncan Cam-

eron and our subject. Aaron T. Ingalls was the third child in the family and was raised in Genesee county, N. Y., where he lived until twenty-two years of age. When eleven years of age he started out in life for himself, working out for wages in the summer and in the winter working for his board and attending school. Our subject came to Michigan in 1852 and settled in Jackson county, three miles east of Napoleon and lived there for one year, when he came to Ingham county and bought a partially improved farm of eighty acres in Onondaga township. Here he lived for four or five years and then sold out and went to Macomb county for a time and then traded this property for a farm south of Leslie. From this farm he went into the mercantile business in Leslie and then bought a farm near Eaton Rapids, which he disposed of and bought a hotel in Leslie which he conducted for three years. This hotel was traded for the farm of eighty acres where he now lives. He came to this farm in 1868, and since then has purchased seventy acres west of this place.

In 1861 Aaron T. Ingalls was united in marriage to Miss Marietta, daughter of Elon G. Annis of Ingham county and to them three children were born: Emma married Paul Darling, Minnie is at home, and Aaron married Miss Blanche, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Belcher of Leslie, and now lives on the home farm. The wife and mother of this family died at Leslie in 1896 and was buried in the Onondaga cemetery.

In fraternal relations our subject is allied with the Masonic order and has been elected by the Republican party to the office of Constable and Highway Commissioner.

Mr. Ingalls has been extensively engaged in farming and in connection with this has owned many superior grades of horses. He at one time owned Sir Charles, the finest horse ever in the county and kept him as

long as he lived, or until he was thirty-two years old. Mr. Ingalls used to drive trotting horses on the old fair grounds at Lansing.

Mr. Ingalls is practically a self-made man, starting out alone, at the age of eleven years, with no home until he made one for himself. When he came to this country everything was wild. There was no railroad through Canada and one was built by laying logs down straight and took all day to make the trip from Detroit to Jackson. The country was in a primitive state when he came here, and like other pioneer settlers, he began at the bottom of the ladder and is truly the architect of his own fortune.

S. C. IVES.

Carlyle says "Biography is the most universally pleasant and profitable of all reading." The history of nations and great men can be written from permanent records, but the incidents in the life of the average citizen can only be written from personal knowledge, and if neglected until after death, the history passes away with the individual and is lost to the world forever. The preservation in permanent form of one's biography is simply the payment of a just debt one owes to posterity.

Simeon C. Ives was born at Lansing, Tompkins county in the State of New York, August 13, 1835. He was the youngest of a family of ten children born to Orin and Mary (Gibbs) Ives, who were natives of the Empire State and emigrated with their family to the wilds of Michigan in the year of 1837, and settled in the Township of Unadilla, Livingston county, upon an unimproved tract of forty acres of land. The father was born May 30, 1791, and the mother June 20 of the same year.

Orrin Ives was a shoemaker by trade and followed his occupation through life. In the

early days home made "foot gear" was a great convenience. After ten years residence at Unadilla, the elder Ives sold out and purchased eighty acres of land with small improvements near the village of Stockbridge, Ingham Co., where the family lived until some years after the death of the father, which occurred April 15, 1859. With the exception of one brother, who died while a young man, the entire family lived out the allotted years of life.

Our subject received his early education in the district schools convenient to the family home and it was of the quality afforded country boys of his time. After attaining to the years where the boy could be made helpful at home, it became a struggle of "catch as catch can" for a few months schooling in the winter season. However, observation and experience have proved to be good teachers and many a man has won out in the struggle of life, whose early educational advantages were limited. Mr. S. C. Ives has it to his credit of being one of that number. Mr. Ives was but 16 years of age at the time of his father's death; he and his brother, Wm. Henry, two years his senior, assumed the responsibility of keeping the family together and caring for the farm. The mother passed away and her remains rest beside those of her husband in the village cemetery at Stockbridge.

Mr. Ives was united in marriage May 26, 1832, to Miss Laura, daughter of Levi and Lydia Burgess Westfall of Unadilla, in which township the Westfalls settled in 1837. Mrs. Ives was of a family of eleven children. Her parents were natives of New York.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ives; Melvin B., born December 21, 1860. Melvin has always lived with his father on the home farm and has now practically assumed the management of affairs,

relieving his father from the cares and perplexities of the farming operations. He was united in marriage December 21, 1881, to Miss Nora Kellog, who was born in Wheatfield April 15, 1857. They have two children named respectively, Herman S., born July 12, 1886, and Grace S., born July 24, 1893, both at home with parents. A little daughter Bernice was born November 4, 1885, died at the age of three months.

Lydia, born May 15, 1863, now the wife of Wells Skinner to whom she was married, 1893. They have no children. Mrs. Melvin Ives is a sister of H. Kellog of Mason, whose history and other important data of the family occur elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. S. C. Ives after marriage purchased an improved farm of eighty acres two miles east of the village of Stockbridge and farmed it successfully for the term of thirty years, when desiring to extend his farming operations, sold out and purchased the splendid tract of 160 acres in Wheatfield township, which has since been his home. His is one of the attractive rural homes of the township, the location of the buildings is sightly, and the surrounding landscape one of attractiveness and beauty. The farm is under a high state of cultivation and an air of thrift and progressive enterprise pervades the entire premises. Mr. Ives and son carry on mixed farming, stock raising and crop growing jointly. Considerable attention has been given to growing horses—roadsters.

Mr. Ives has never been in the hands of his friends for public position, though often urged to accept place, he has declined preferring to give his personal matters undivided attention. At the last general election, he was placed upon the Prohibition ticket as candidate for the office of Judge of Probate and made a good run, and would have made an efficient officer if elected. He formerly affiliated with the Democracy as did his father

before him, but realizing the awful havoc being wrought upon our christian civilization by the legalized liquor traffic, as a christian man duty was made plain to him and he lined up on the side of God and home and a better civilization for Americans.

Mr. Ives has been for many years a member of the fraternal organization of the Masons at Stockbridge, Lodge No. 130 Mrs. Ives died, 1898. A woman of many virtues.

Mr. and Mrs. Ives and the other members of the family have long had a home in the Methodist church. While bereft of the companionship of his devoted wife in the declining years of his life, he is greatly blessed in home surroundings by a most dutiful son and daughter and grandchildren. Mr. Ives is an uncle of Col. L. H. Ives of Mason, whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume, in connection with which is a more extended genealogy of the family.

JOHN R. KINGMAN.

John Riley Kingman, a highly respected and representative farmer of Aurelius township, residing on section six, is a native of New York, having been born there October 17, 1845. He is a son of William Riley and Mary Maranda Kingman, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. The early education of the father was of a limited character and acquired in his native state, where he early became identified with the lumber business, as a teamster, which occupation he followed for some years, when, in 1850, with his wife and four children he emigrated westward and arrived at Jackson, Michigan, from which place he went to Charlotte, arriving there with but fifty cents in his pocket.

The father purchased eighty acres in Benton township. Here the family began pio-



JOHN R. KINGMAN AND FAMILY

neer life in the most primitive manner. A log house was built and occupied for several months before the shake roof was completed. The father split logs for a puncheon floor. With characteristic pluck and energy the improvements began, and were pushed forward under adverse circumstances, with persistent perseverance, and within a single decade he was "out of the woods" and was recognized as one of the progressive farmers in his section of the country. Another eighty acres was added to the farm and improved.

Here the father resided for a number of years or until his death, which occurred March 19, 1886. He was one of the honored pioneer residents of that locality, a man of strong determination of purpose, and he eventually became the possessor of a very valuable property.

J. R. Kingman was one, and the oldest of a family of five children, as follows: The second, James Oren, born April 1, 1847, married and lives four miles north of Charlotte; he has five children. The third, Frances, born February 12, 1849, married John W. Myers and resides at Eaton Rapids; they have two children. The fourth, Jane R., born April 10, 1853, married Seth Robbins, a farmer residing four miles north of Charlotte, and they have four children; three are now deceased. The fifth, Benjamin A., born June 3, 1856, married and resides eight miles north of Charlotte.

William R. Kingman, our subject's father was a man of deep religious convictions, and took a strong and active part in the temperance cause. He died at the age of sixty-four and was buried in the Potterville Cemetery. The mother died in 1856 and also lies buried beside him.

The early education of J. R. Kingman was acquired at Benton, Eaton county, in the district schools, attending until the age of sixteen. On the 18th day of August, 1864, he

enlisted as a private in the 2nd Michigan Cavalry, and was engaged in several hard fought battles, among them Franklin and Nashville. Mr. Kingman was seventeen years of age when he joined his regiment on the battlefield of Nashville, Tenn., as a recruit. He went into the fight with his command, his first military order and drill having been received while under fire from the enemy. A comrade at his side went down in the conflict. This was indeed a nerve racking experience for a youth fresh from the walks of civil life. He was engaged in the battles of Cypress River, Tenn., October 7, 1864; Raccoon Ford, Tenn., October 30, 1864; Shoal Creek, Tenn., November 5, 1864; Lawrenceburg, Tenn., November 21, 1864; Campbellsville, Tenn., November 24, 1864; Columbia, Tenn., November 25, 26 and 27, 1864; Springhill, Tenn., November 29, 1864; Bethesda Church, Tenn., November 29, 1864; Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864; Nashville, Tenn., December 15, 16, 1864; Richland Creek, Tenn., December 24, 1864; Pulaski, Tenn., December 25, 1864; Sugar Creek, Tenn., December 26, 1864; Princeton Ford, Tenn., January 6, 1865.

By reason of sickness young Kingman was confined to the hospital at Cairo for a time, and later transferred to Detroit, Michigan. He was mustered out and honorably discharged June 26, 1865, by reason of close of war.

Returning to civil life Mr. Kingman was sick for nearly a year. He was placed upon the pension rolls at \$10.00 per month.

Until twenty-one years of age Mr. Kingman remained at home assisting his father in the farm labor. Arriving at the age of his majority he started out for himself, first receiving employment in a lumber camp near Saginaw where he remained for five years. April 18, 1871, he was united in marriage to

Miss Matilda Hannah Woolfitt of Genesee county. To this most worthy woman, Mr. Kingman gives credit for much of the success that has come to them during the years of their wedded life. She was a daughter of Jane Marie Allen and John Woolfitt, natives of Canada and England respectively. Mr. Woolfitt came to Michigan directly from England and settled in Genesee county upon a farm, which was ever after his home. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-seven years. The mother passed away at the age of eighty-four. They were highly respected citizens and devoted christian people. They have left to their descendants the rich legacy of well spent lives. Their children revere their memory by imitating their virtues. The family consisted of nine children, six daughters and three sons, two only of whom are deceased. Those alive are all living lives of uprightness and helpfulness.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kingman have been born three daughters. Data respecting them and their families is given here:

Jennie May, born January 26, 1876, now the wife of William Bertrand Bunker, to whom she was married September 28, 1898, by Rev. W. R. Yonker; they have one child, Helen Maurine, born January 25, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Bunker reside with her parents; Mr. Bunker is managing the farm under contract—a new house is being erected on the premises for their permanent home.

Bertha Caroline, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kingman was born March 18, 1879. Miss Bertha graduated from the Eaton Rapids high school in the class of '98, and later attended Olivet College. She was united in marriage to Howard R. H. Williams, a young attorney, January 1, 1902, at high noon by Rev. Thomas Young. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are both teaching at Gresham, Nebraska. Mr. Williams being principal of the high school at that place.

Mabel Izora, the youngest daughter, was born March 29, 1884, died at the age of eight years. Her remains were laid at rest at Mt. Morris Cemetery, Genesee county, Michigan.

Mr. Kingman was twenty-four years of age when he made his first purchase of real estate. He bought sixty acres of land in Eaton county, of this, twenty-five acres were improved. He later added forty acres. On this forty acres there was a large sugar bush of six hundred beautiful maple trees. There Mr. Kingman and his good wife toiled hard, day after day, and often times all night, caring for the sap, which they made into sugar. It was by the sale of this sugar and by depriving themselves of many of the luxuries of life, that they were able to make a payment on their farm every spring, and thus secure for themselves a home.

In the year 1886 he sold this property and purchased the place where he now resides in Ingham county, owning at this time two hundred and fifteen acres of highly improved land. Everything about these premises is modern, and it needs but a glance to establish the fact that its owner is a man of progressiveness and enterprise. The house is modern in every sense of the word, being heated by furnace and lighted by electric lights. Large windmills furnish water to all parts of the farm. Mr. Kingman has taken an individual pride in the construction of such improvements and appliances as act as labor saving devices and which materially add to the comforts of the family.

Mr. Kingman affiliates with the Republican party and is a strong advocate of the temperance cause, and has courage to vote his convictions. He is a man of strong character, a kind father and loving husband.

Surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life, he and his good wife are now enabled to enjoy the fruits of their

former toil, and it is unto such men and women Ingham county now owes its present prosperous condition.

WILLIAM HARWOOD.

William Harwood, who is a native of New York, born in 1834, is a representative of one of Ingham county's honored pioneer families. His parents, Thomas and Elizabeth Harwood, were natives of England and emigrated to America and settled in New York, and in 1836 became pioneer residents of Ingham county. Here the father erected the second log house that was built in Onondaga township. The father was a farmer by occupation, securing a government claim, he began to clear it off and make the necessary improvements for its cultivation. Eliza Harwood, the mother, died in 1834, and the father again married and moved to Jackson, where he resided until his death.

The early education of our subject was received at the primitive log school house of his township and he remained under the parental roof for a number of years, assisting his father in the working of the home farm. The property of his father was willed to our subject's oldest brother, who was to pay the father an income of two hundred dollars per year. Our subject, however, had a small interest in the property which he later sold and bought eighty acres where he now resides. He later added forty more and then later another forty, and as he prospered, he again added forty acres until his farm boundaries now comprise two hundred acres of splendidly improved land. Upon this place he has erected a good residence and good substantial barns, making it one of the best improved properties in that locality.

In 1861, Mr. Harwood was united in marriage with Miss Rachel Baldwin of Onondaga township, and this union was blessed

with seven children, four of whom are now living: Mina H, the wife of J. P. Smith; Eursula, the wife of George Snyder, and Harry, who resides on the home farm. Mr. Harwood affiliates with the Democracy and has long been an ardent and staunch supporter of that party. At the time of his location here there was but little if any resemblance to the general appearance of the country where its thriving villages and fertile fields now abound. This was once the home of the Red Men, who roamed about through the forests where these places now stand.

The primitive log cabin no longer marks the abodes of our pioneer forefathers, who were the history makers of this locality. The name of Harwood has been indelibly engraved upon the pages of the pioneer history of Ingham county and to the memory of such men and families are these records recorded.

J. J. KAISER.

Some of the most intelligent and honored families of Ingham county came from Germany, and have traits of character which have been of great value, not only to themselves and family, but also to the community in which they have made their homes.

J. J. Kaiser was born in Wortenburg, Germany, April 5, 1839, and is the son of Christopher Kaiser, born in Germany, where he always lived and died when our subject was but a small boy. The father was a farmer in Germany.

Our subject is one of ten children: John lived in Germany, now dead; Mary died in Jackson December 13, 1904; Louisa, born in Germany and died there; she was the wife of John Phillips; George died in Meridian township, his wife was Miss Wysinger and they have seven children, six of whom are living; Caroline died in Germany; Mike, liv-

ing in Jonesville, Michigan; our subject; Louise died in infancy, and an infant.

J. J. Kaiser came to America in 1855 and stopped in Pennsylvania a few months, then came to Jackson county, and was employed on a farm for two years, went west and worked on a farm for two more years, then came back to Michigan and worked for his brother for seven years.

Our subject was married on Thanksgiving Day in 1868 to Louise Wisnor. She was born February 5, 1849, and was the daughter of Jacob Wisnor, who first settled in Washenaw county and afterwards on a farm in Meridian township. Mrs. Kaiser was one of a family of seven children, the others being Jacob, who lives in Dakota; John in the Upper Peninsula on Lake Superior; George; Christina; William lives at Pine Lake, and Fred lives in the Upper Peninsula.

Mr. Kaiser went to school in Germany and soon after reaching this country and has always regretted that he did not get a better education. He believes in improving the educational advantages that are before one, and has given his children the opportunity to acquire a good education.

After our subject married he bought forty acres where he now lives. This was partly cleared and upon it was a small frame house and log stable. He has since added forty acres to the farm and now owns eighty acres, well improved, with a large frame house and good barns.

J. J. Kaiser and wife are the parents of five children: John G., born March 13, 1870, lives on an eighty acre farm near Pine Lake. His wife was Daisy Towner; Louise, born November 10, 1871, lives in Jackson, took care of a sister who died recently; Katie, born December 29, 1873, is single and lives in Jackson; Fred William, born September 8, 1879, bought the Gil Cushman farm at Pine Lake. He was married in

1904 to Dora Weaver; Gus, born February 23, 1882, is employed at the Gas Works in Lansing.

Our subject will be found in the ranks of the Democrat party, yet he is not an office seeker. He held the position as assessor in connection with the school for District No. 7.

The Kaiser family are communicants of the German Lutheran Church and are active in its field of labor.

J. J. Kaiser is engaged in general farming. There has never come to this land of ours from foreign climes, a more reliable and solid class of emigrants, than those who were sent us from Germany, and to Germany we owe a great deal for the energy, ability and noble traits of its sons and daughters.

DANIEL D. KINGSBURY.

The subject of this brief biography was born February 14, 1841, and was the fourth of ten children born to Lemuel H. and Jerusha M. Durbon Kingsbury who were natives of the Empire State where the father was born in 1807 and the mother in 1813. In the year 1838 they emigrated west and settled at Wakeman, Ohio, in the Buckeye state. The father was a shoemaker by trade which he carried on in connection with his limited farming operations. He made several changes of base in life and though an industrious, hard working man he was somewhat handicapped with a large family and never succeeded in accumulating any considerable property. He, however, left to his children the legacy of an upright christian life, supplemented by kindness and service. Both parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The father died in the year 1880 and the mother in 1883. Their remains rest side by side in the cemetery at Wakeman, Ohio.

The following is the list of names of the

children in the order of their birth: Mary A., Daniel D., Martha, Sarah, Ruth, Lemuel M., John, James M., Romain J., and Alvira E.

Daniel D. Kingsbury was making the most of his opportunity for securing an education. He was a student in Oberlin College, Ohio, at the time of the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion. In answer to his country's call for volunteers to defend her flag and honor, he enlisted September 12, 1861, in the 7th Ohio Infantry, with which he served for about thirteen months when he was mustered out to enlist in Co. A, U. S. Engineers, with which he served until September 28, 1864, when he was honorably discharged at Petersburg, Va. Mr. Kingsbury participated in the following engagements: Winchester, Va., Port Republic. In this battle his brother Romain J., who was a member of his company and regiment, was killed; Cedar Mountain, 2nd Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg, Wilderness, besides several skirmishes. Mr. Kingsbury received a gun shot wound in the left shoulder at the battle of Winchester.

Following his muster out of service, Mr. Kingsbury returned to his old home where he remained until the spring of 1865 when he came to Michigan, and the following winter taught school at Brighton. He located at Brighton in Livingston county and purchased a small tract of partially improved land. This he improved for a time and finally sold out and built a home at Brighton. On the 14th of March, 1867, he was happily united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Fillmore, daughter of a Livingston county pioneer. Mrs. Kingsbury's father came from New York state, first settling in Macomb county early in the forties. For several years prior to their death, her parents resided at Brighton, Mich. The mother

passed away in 1891, and the father in 1896. She was a member of the Baptist church society of Brighton.

Mr. Kingsbury's fitness for public positions has frequently been recognized by his fellow citizens. He was four years Justice of the Peace in Leroy township and for four years Postmaster at Webberville, and later was twice elected Treasurer of Ingham county and served the people most acceptably during his four years term. He is a zealous Grand Army man and is Past Commander of Fred Turrell Post, No. 93, Department of Michigan.

He also affiliates with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. and Mrs. Kingsbury are earnest workers along religious lines being especially active in Sunday school and church work.

Mr. Kingsbury is at present engaged in trade in a general store located in the village of Bell Oak, Locke township, and his many friends wish him well deserved success.

DANIEL JONES.

For more than half a century has Daniel Jones been a resident of Ingham county. His father, David Jones, and mother who bore the maiden name of Almira Frost, were both natives of New York, and came to Michigan in 1850 and settled in Leslie and there bought one hundred and sixty acres of unimproved land. Here he erected a pioneer home of logs and built barns of the same material. With characteristic energy he began the development of this place and made all the improvements and placed the fields under cultivation, and as he prospered he added more land until at the time of his death, September 6, 1884, he owned nearly three hundred acres of good productive land. Unto David and Almira Jones were born nine children of which four are still living,

Daniel, Emily, Lafayette and Helen. The early lives of David and Almira Jones, after their married life began was spent in Massachusetts, where they resided eight years. The mother died November 16, 1899.

Daniel Jones remained under the parental roof until the death of his father and then started out in life for himself. He was united in marriage in 1859 to Miss Mary Ann Hunt of Rochester, N. Y., and unto this union were born four children, of whom three are still living; the eldest, Mrs. Alice M. Austin who resides in Rives, Jackson county, Michigan; Thomas D., who resides at the old homestead with his father and Fred at Traverse City, Michigan. The wife and mother of these children departed this life on the 6th day of January, 1902, and her loss was deeply regretted by her host of friends and immediate family. She lies interred in the Leslie Cemetery. She was a devoted wife and loving mother, also a good christian woman.

Daniel Jones affiliates with the Republican party and is also a member of the I. O. O. F: Lodge of Leslie, where he has been a faithful member for nearly forty years.

Although seventy years of age, he is still of strong and vigorous mind and within his mind are recollections of many scenes and incidents of pioneer times. Few of this generation have any idea or direct knowledge of the hardships and discomforts endured by our early pioneer settlers, the obstacles which they overcame and the difficulties which presented themselves on every hand. With rare fortitude and courage they cleared away the forests, built their rude homes and primitive schools, and by so doing laid broad and deep the foundation of Ingham county's prosperity, and unto such men and women, who gave the best years of their life for such a purpose, is this volume dedicated, and these records may be preserved for future

generations, who may, in years to come look back and read these pages with pride, of the achievements of their early ancestors.

JAMES P. LAROWE.

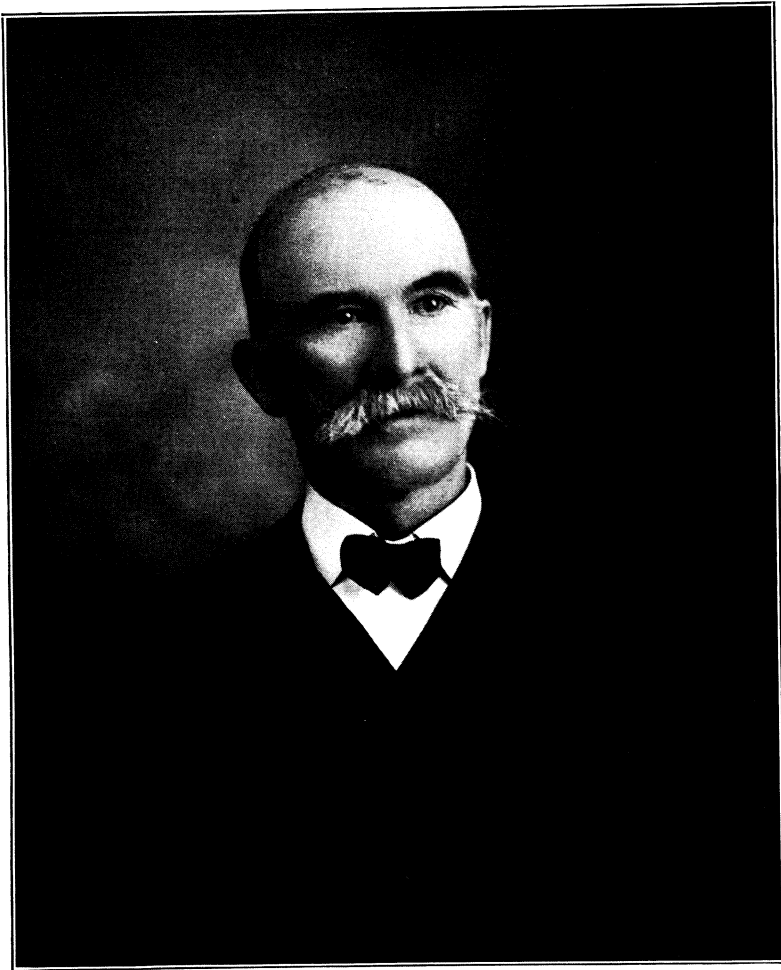
Besides being a successful farmer, James P. LaRowe did valiant service for the cause of his country in the later strife between the north and south. He was born February 7, 1843, and is the son of John B. and Eliza (Clark) LaRowe. The father was born in 1813, and the mother in 1816.

John B. LaRowe was a farmer and came to Michigan in 1836 and first located in Livingston county, where he obtained eighty acres of land from the government at one dollar and a quarter per acre. All this was wild land, but a log house was soon built and for a long time a carpet was used for a door to this cabin. This was the family home and here the father died August 7, 1890, at the age of seventy-seven years. The mother died January 14, 1905. The children in this family were Liddie, Henry, James, Mary (dead), Frank, Jerusha, Ida, Nancy (dead), William and Sophia.

James LaRowe was educated in the district schools where he later taught. At twenty-one years of age our subject enlisted as a recruit in the 9th Michigan Infantry, February 27, 1864, for three years, or during the war. The 9th Michigan Infantry was known as Gen'l Thomas' Provost Guard. They were mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., September 25, 1865.

After the war LaRowe bought eighty acres of wild land in Locke township which he later cleared up and traded for his present property, of one hundred and twenty acres. He is a member of the Church of God, and in politics votes the Republican ticket.

December 21, 1869, our subject was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte Faulk



HENRY W. LAWRENCE

who was born March 21, 1846, at Vandilla, Livingston county, Michigan. Her parents were early settlers of Livingston county, who afterwards sold out and moved to White Oak, to Unidalla and then to Marion, where her father died September 1, 1869, owning at this time eighty-four acres of land. The mother died November 5, 1862. They were Methodist Protestant people and active in their church.

To Mr. LaRowe and wife have been born eight children: Addie E., born November 8, 1870; Eugene, born September 4, 1872; Pina, born April 14, 1878; Ervin H., born September 15, 1881; Liva, born March 6, 1883; John C., born January 21, 1887; Anna, born October 9, 1881, and Ida May, who died in infancy.

Mr. LaRowe devotes his time to general farming.

HENRY W. LAWRENCE.

In writing a historical sketch of the lives of the active and well-to-do citizens of almost any community, it is noticeable that a large per cent of those who are making, or have made, a financial success are men, who in the formative years of their lives, were very largely thrown upon their own resources.

The boy selects the occupation for the man, and seemingly, by intuition, displays better judgment than the man of riper years. Henry W. Lawrence made his debut to the inhabitants of this old world on December 18, 1851, "away down east," in the Pine Tree State, Somerset county, Fairfield township. His parents were natives of the state in which they spent their lives, and where his mother still lives. His father, Henry Lawrence, died in 1868, aged forty-seven years. His remains were laid to rest in the old town cemetery at Fairfield Center.

His memory will long be cherished for the virtues of an upright life. His mother, whose maiden name was Hannah M. Bowman, born August 7, 1833, in Maine, is a woman of sterling qualities of heart and mind. Henry was only ten years of age when he went out from the paternal home, to begin the struggle of life—odds seeming greatly against the boy in his early battles for a name and place in the world. The stern realities of life encountered in those early years of conflict, only served to develop the latent forces within him. He early learned that in this day of strife and struggle, he who wins must work, not only with his hands, but with heart and brain. He was at the foot of the ladder, and he knew others had climbed, and why not he? He would, and did, and today his possessions are all-sufficient for the needs and comforts of the years to be added to his active life. Working for one's board and clothes, is not very stimulating to an ambitious boy, however, it is an experience that may be helpful in after years. It was the best he could do and he did it, and did it well. His early education was largely of the out door order, hard practical experience, just such as he was to need in the later years.

At the age of eighteen years, he having followed the course of progress, found himself in the town of Emporia, Kansas, where he found employment in a flouring mill for a time, and later worked at such jobs, as he was able to secure. His health becoming somewhat impaired, after two years in that vigorous country, he returned to his native town, and again took up milling. Six years wore away, but he had secured a "nest egg." Important changes were taking place, life was revealing itself, the somber had given place to brighter hues, and in 1875 he was married to Miss Ida C., daughter of William and Sarah (Pratt) Fish. Mrs. Lawrence's par-

ents were of English extraction. They came to this country and settled in Somerset county, Maine, where she was born. Two children have been the fruit of their wedded lives, a son and a daughter: Guy, born October 23, 1882, now a resident of Mason, engaged in the boot and shoe business. He is a graduate of the Mason high school in the class of 1901, and an exemplary young man of good business prospects. His name has recently been added to the list of Benedicts. He married Miss Lizzie Northrup, a young lady of estimable character, a former teacher in the public schools of the county and a graduate of the Mason High School. These young people launched their craft on the sea of matrimonial life, under every prospect for a pleasant voyage. Hattie M., born December 23, 1884, is a pupil in the city schools, living under the paternal roof.

After his marriage, Mr. Lawrence moved to California, the Eldorado of the West. This was to be his field of operation for the next seventeen years. He purchased six hundred sheep and followed the industry of sheep growing for six years, it proving a profitable venture. Later he branched out into fruit growing, and finally became a speculator in farms of this class. For twelve years he found it a remunerative employment. In the year 1895, he exchanged a portion of his California interests for valuable property in the city of Mason, which he has improved until his holdings here include the most valuable business property in the city. This property is known as the Lawrence block, located on the corner of Ash and Main streets, composed of four store fronts, facing the court house, also four on Main street. First State and Savings bank is located in the corner of the block, with offices and living rooms above. Mr. Lawrence also has a fine residence and other valuable property here and elsewhere.

Amidst all his hustling, for Mr. Lawrence is a busy man, he always has time to make friends of those with whom he comes in contact. Honest and fair in his manner of dealing, plain and simple in manner of life, industrious and frugal, Mason greatly appreciates his citizenship and recognizes in his liberal expenditures in the improvements of his property, a public benefactor. In politics he is a Jacksonian Democrat, which to him, stands for national simplicity. He never held office—he never wants to. He says that his own affairs absorb his time and he cheerfully concedes the honor to office to others.

Mr. Lawrence is a member of the fraternal order of the Foresters. He has taken the Golden Rule as the mainspring of the actions of his life and exemplifies it in his dealings with his fellowmen.

HARVEY LAMEREAUX.

The name of Lamoreaux has been inseparably interwoven with the pioneer history of the great State of Michigan, and we take great pleasure in recording in the pages of this volume the lives and deeds of those hardy men and women, who giving up the comforts of the older east, emigrated westward, and by heroic efforts opened up for civilization what was then a wild and uninhabited wilderness. Peter Lamereaux, the father of our subject was a native of New York state, and there spent his boyhood and youth. Upon reaching man's estate, he was there united in marriage to Miss Clarisa Fresbe, also a native of the Empire State. Peter Lamereaux was a farmer by occupation, and desiring to better his conditions, emigrated to Michigan, locating in Lenawee county in 1835. Here he obtained possession of an eighty acre tract of marsh and timber land, for four years he devoted his time and energies to the improvement of

this property. It was in that year that he took sick, and died, this was in 1839. At the father's death the boys took in hand the task of improvement and development of this property, and thus remained at home until the death of the mother in 1844. The estate being settled, our subject decided to become a citizen of Ingham county, and accordingly arrived in 1845.

Harvey Lamereaux and his brother, Franklyn, are the only surviving members of a family of six children, whose names are as follows: the oldest Cornelia, died in Lenawee county, having reached the age of sixty years; Angeline, the second in order of birth, died, about twenty-five years of age; the third is our subject; the fourth is Edwin, died in Lenawee county, in 1900; Franklin, the fifth member of the family is now a resident of Dallas, Tex., having reached the good old age of eighty years; Julia the sixth and last member of the family died when a child in Lenawee county.

The early education of Harvey Lamereaux was acquired in the early school of Lenawee county, and his boyhood and youth were spent in assisting in the development of the home farm. He was united in marriage in Lenawee county in 1843 to a Miss Emma Lucretia Glasbrooke, who was a native of New York. Her birth occurred on the fifth day of July of 1825. Her parents were also natives of the Empire State, and came to Lenawee county about the same time as Peter Lamereaux's family. Mrs. Lamereaux was one of a family of eight children. None, however, are residents of Michigan. George, the youngest member of the family, became a member of a regiment in the Civil War, and was poisoned while in the service. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lamereaux have been born eight children, as follows: Salem, born Feb., 1844, is now a resident of Delhi township; Augetine, born

Sept. 10, 1847, is the wife of Jerome North, a resident farmer of Delhi township; Frances, born June 15, 1851, married L. Fergeuson, also a farmer of Delhi township; Eunice, born Oct. 18, 1864, became the wife of John Bates of Kalkaska county, and died in June of 1902; Alice A., born Nov. 15, 1857, married William Wilson of Delhi township; James H., born Dec. 9, 1860, follows carpentering at Holt; Josephine, born Jan. 31, 1864, is now the wife of Foster Reynolds of DeWitt, Michigan; Edwin F., the eighth member of this family, born Jan. 29, 1866, now resides in California, and follows the occupation of engineer.

Cornelia, the sister of our subject, was the first white woman to come to Delhi township, and the next white woman did not arrive until six months later. Harvey Lamereaux is now the possessor of eighty acres of fine farm land in Ingham county, and has industriously applied himself to the improvements and cultivation of this property. For almost sixty years he has been a resident of Ingham county, and can recall with distinctness and interest many scenes and incidents of pioneer times. On the first arrival of the family to Michigan a party of three camped upon the ground where the Agricultural College now stands, the City of Lansing did not then exist, not even in imagination, as an extensive forest covered the city's present location, in which not a tree had been felled. Mrs. Lamereaux has a distinct recollection of Michigan's capital being removed from Detroit, and helped the teamsters out of the mire in hauling the furniture for the new capitol. Many interesting tales of pioneer times can Mr. and Mrs. Lamereaux relate, and we regret that limited space will not permit the recording in this volume. Unto you worthy pioneer men and women, who have given the best years of their lives to the opening up to posterity and civiliza-

tion, this great State of Michigan, we dedicate this volume, for unto you Michigan and Ingham county owes its glorious history.

LORENZO MAINE (DECEASED).

Lorenzo Maine was born in 1815 in the State of New York. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Maine. His early life was spent in his native town, where he received a common school education. At about twenty-one years of age he branched out for himself, coming to White Oak, Ingham county. At that time the improvements in that section of the country were crude, indeed. Many pioneer experiences of those early days were woven into the life of our subject, who early learned the carpenters' trade, and followed it for several years.

Lorenzo Maine was united in marriage to Miss Hickox, daughter of Lewis Hickox, December 15, 1850. Mrs. Maine came with her parents, when but a child, from the Empire state, and settled in Jackson county, Michigan, this being in the year 1838, and the Hickox family were numbered among the early settlers.

After his marriage, Mr. Maine settled upon a farm in Ingham township, near Dansville, where he remained for twenty years. Three children were born to them, as follows: Eugene, born in 1852, died in 1863; Cassius R., born in 1855, died in 1863, and Ina J., born in 1867, lives with her mother in a pleasant home on Ash street of Mason City, where the family have lived since 1872, and where Mr. Maine died in 1892.

Ina has been employed as a saleslady in a dry goods store for several years. Mr. Maine was a highly respected citizen, quiet and retiring in manner, with pleasing address, and a genial friend. He belongs to the grand body of early pioneers, who carved out for themselves and posterity,

thrifty, productive farms from the primeval forest.

Mr. Maine was an honored member of the Masonic fraternity and believed in the cardinal principles of the order. After coming to Mason, in 1872, he lived a rather retired life. Having disposed of his farm, he was relieved from care and responsibility and enjoyed the closing years of his life in repose. In the active years he voted with the Democratic party, and rejoiced in its victories, and had faith in its principles. He was buried in Maple Grove cemetery, with the rites of the Masonic fraternity. Rest, old pioneer, rest.

WILLIAMS A. MELTON.

There are few better examples of what pluck and energy will do for a man, starting out in life empty handed, with a determination to win out, than is exemplified in the life of W. A. Melton, of Alaiedon township. The subject of this sketch was a son of the Buckeye State where he was born July 2, 1846, County of Geauga. He is the son of William and Marcella (Ferris) Melton. The father was a native of Maryland, born in 1802, and the mother of Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1812. To them were born eleven children, seven of whom are now living. Data with reference to the living is given as follows:

Francis, born 1832, is a resident of Clinton county, and widow of A. McEuen; Angeline, born 1836, widow of James Foley, resides at Lansing; Ann, born 1840, wife of Alexander Blair, resides at Lansing; Maria, born 1842, widow of Charles Chapin, a resident of the state of Washington; Elizabeth, born 1844, wife of William Wright of Moline, Ill.; Florence, born 1848, wife of Z. Myers of Denver, Col. Those deceased are Edward, born 1830, died 1851; John, born

1851, died 1855; Susan, born 1838, died 1902; Viola, born 1853 and died 1899.

The father emigrated to Ingham county in 1853, settling in the Township of Delhi on a farm of fifty acres. Farming was his life occupation and he passed away in 1856. His wife died at the age of forty-six years. Both rest in the Holt Cemetery. In life they were highly respected members of the M. E. church. In politics the father followed the views of the Republican party. Owing to the death of his father which occurred when our subject was but eleven years of age, his educational advantages were limited. While a mere lad of fifteen years he went out to work for himself at farm labor. After the death of his father, from his savings he was enabled to purchase the interests of the other heirs to his father's estate. This was the nucleus of the prosperity that attended him in his later years. Mr. Melton, after a time, sold this property and invested in one hundred and sixty acres of land. This was in the year 1869. He now owns one of the finest farms in Ingham county, consisting of two hundred and ten acres of choice arable land under a state of cultivation that makes farming for Mr. Melton a prosperous business. The place is known as "Brookside Farm." The improvements in buildings, tiling, fencing, have all been made by Mr. Melton, and they are of a character that reflect credit upon his good judgment and taste. In politics Mr. Melton is a Prohibitionist, having the courage to vote his convictions upon a question of the greatest magnitude before the American people today.

The important event of our subject's life was solemnized July 3, 1870, in his marriage to Ann Eliza, daughter of Denselow and Delilah (Phillips) Aldrich, a well-to-do and prosperous family of the Township of Delhi. Mr. Aldrich was a native of Connecticut and

Mrs. Aldrich of Rhode Island, the former being born in 1815, died at the age of sixty-three, and the latter born in 1818, died 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich were among the early pioneers of Michigan. Four children were born to them: Adelaide, wife of John Jones of Eaton county; Almond, owns a portion of the old home in Delhi township, where he resides; Mrs. Melton, wife of our subject, and Nathan, who died at the age of twenty-six.

It is recorded of Mr. Aldrich that he helped to clear away the underbrush where the grand capitol building of Michigan now stands. During his lifetime he was a recognized leader in local affairs.

Three daughters were born to our subject and wife: Myrtle, born 1871, and died at the age of two and one-half years; Addie, born September 21, 1873, was a graduate of the Mason high school, and later attended Hillsdale College from which she graduated in Elocution. In 1896 visited California with her parents, where she met Mr. Kyle Politte, whom she afterwards married. Mrs. Politte only lived to enjoy a brief period of her honeymoon. She died March 8, 1902, and was laid to rest in Rosedale Cemetery in "The El Dorado of the West." Grace, born June 3, 1878, a graduate of the Mason high school, also attended the M. A. C., where she took a special course in Domestic Science. She was united in marriage June 21, 1899, to Burt Leland Green of Alpena. Mr. Green was a druggist, and for several years after their marriage they resided at Alpena, where he conducted a drug store. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Green, Leeland Melton, born August 30, 1900, and Ferris Kyle, born May 24, 1904. In 1903, Mr. Green closed out the business at Alpena and came with his family to Mason since which time he has erected a beautiful and attractive structure for a resi-

dence on the premises opposite the parental home, and has assumed to a large degree the management of "Brookside Farm."

Mr. Melton takes pride in the fact that he is an active member of the Ingham County Farmer's Club, the oldest and most successful organization of its kind in the State. Mr. and Mrs. Melton are members of the Presbyterian church at Mason, to which Mr. Melton very generously contributed toward the erection of the new stone edifice. There are few men in Ingham county today who have done more hard days of manual labor on the farm than W. A. Melton, and there are few men who have more to show for their efforts.

Many souvenirs from the coast are in evidence in the Melton home, and a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Melton at "Brookside" is an inspiration and a benediction.

LOUIS B. McARTHUR.

The profession of the law is one to which many aspire, but in which few succeed to any remarkable degree. The subject of this sketch is one of the few who have won success and is now recognized as one of the best attorneys of central Michigan. He is a native son of Ingham county, his birth having occurred on the 7th day of July, 1872, three miles northwest of Leslie in Leslie township. His father, George McArthur, early became a resident of Michigan and Ingham county and settled in Leslie township. Extensive mention of his history appears elsewhere in this volume.

The early boyhood and youth of Mr. McArthur was spent, as in common with other farmer lads at the period, assisting his father in conducting the home farm during the summer season and attending the common district school in winter. He later attended

the high school in Leslie, where he graduated in 1890. Early in life he developed a liking for law and entered upon its study in the law office of Hon. Thomas E. Barkworth of Jackson, Michigan. During the winter following his graduation he returned home and in the following spring began teaching school to obtain money to continue his studies. He continued this school teaching for two years and worked on the farm during the summer time. During this time he carried on a systematic course of study in addition to his law study, which he kept up during his odd moments in the evenings. He applied himself to his studies, taking especial interest in Blackstone, political economy, and the sciences. In the spring of 1895 he resumed his law studies in the law office of Hon. S. L. Kilbourne of Lansing, where he remained until admitted to the bar in the fall of 1896. In the winter of 1896 he again returned home and taught school to replenish his resources. On January 1st, 1897, he formed a law partnership with Prosecuting Attorney A. M. Cummins and began the practice of law at Mason. Upon Mr. Cummins' removal to Lansing, at the conclusion of his term, he continued in business alone, and built up a very successful and desirable practice.

His connection with the office of Prosecuting Attorney has given him a thorough training in the details of the office. He is a good trial lawyer and he has conducted many important cases in the circuit and supreme courts. In the fall of 1902 he became the popular choice of the people for Prosecuting Attorney of Ingham county and was elected by a handsome majority, and the people in full appreciation of his excellent services in this capacity, again elected him to the office in 1904 by a majority of two thousand. Mr. McArthur is in every respect a self made man and although a young man in



L. B. McARTHUR

years has made some remarkable strides towards the top round of the ladder.

On October 21, 1900, Mr. McArthur was united in marriage to Miss Adah C., daughter of George M. Hoyt, a highly respected and honored citizen of Ingham county, whose history appears elsewhere in this volume.

Fraternally, Mr. McArthur is a member of the Elks of Lansing Lodge No. 196. Our subject stands deservedly high among the legal fraternity, his ability being recognized by all. He is able, painstaking and conscientious in his work and has many warm friends, and it is possible, some enemies; what man has not who possesses some force of character? As a citizen, he is every ready to assist in any and every enterprise that would tend to the advancement of his native county.

Mr. McArthur has recently been elected President of the Farmers' Bank of Mason, an old established institution. This act on the part of the bank officials was an expression of confidence most complimentary to Mr. McArthur's executive ability. While yet a young man he has good reason for self-congratulation in the successes already won, and the promising outlook for the future.

GEORGE McGOWAN.

One of the farmers whose place, by virtue of its well tilled acres and neat buildings, proclaims him to be a man who is not satisfied with mere existence, is he whose name is at the head of this sketch. He is a native of Wheatfield, Mich., and was there born April 2, 1859, the son of Michael and Susan (Bird) McGowan, the father being born in Ohio in 1828 and died in Wheatfield in 1863 at the age of thirty-five years. Mrs. McGowan, the mother, was a native of Michigan and died three years ago at the age of sixty-seven years.

The father of our subject came to the Wolverine State in the early days and settled on a farm of one hundred and ten acres, only a few acres of which were improved. He completed the clearing of the land, made all the improvements and erected also all the present buildings, making it a piece of property of which he is justly proud.

The union of Michael and Susan McGowan was blessed with three children; Hattie, now Mrs. J. Bowes of Wheatfield; our subject, and James B., who lives with W. B., an uncle, in Wheatfield.

After the death of the father of our subject, Mrs. McGowan was united in marriage to George H. Rouse, and unto them were born two children, Nelson Rouse, who lives in Mason, and Daisy, married to Lewis Austin of Leroy township.

The foundation of our subject's early education was received in the common schools of the district in which he lived, that being Wheatfield, and after this time he lived with his uncle until he reached the age of twenty-one years, when he worked on a farm until he was married, then renting a farm of his uncle. The marriage of Mr. McGowan to Miss Carrie Hitchcock occurred December 20, 1884. She was the daughter of Chester Hitchcock of Wheatfield, who was a native of the Empire State, and died at the age of thirty-five years in 1873, while the mother died one year ago, aged 59 years. Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock came to Michigan in 1871, making Wheatfield their home. Unto them were born five children, Mrs. McGowan being the eldest of the family.

Our subject and wife are the parents of four children: Velma, born July 28, 1886, is teaching school; W. C., born July 10, 1892, at home; Blanche E., aged nine years, born July 28, 1895, at home; and Roland, aged three years, having been born on the 12th day of June, 1901.

The Democratic party commands the vote and influence of our subject, although he pays only the ordinary attention to politics. Mr. McGowan is engaged in general farming on eighty acres of his father's original farm and the appearance of his property is credit to him. He has ever been upright in his dealings with his fellowmen and won the confidence and respect of the community in which he resides.

ELISHA D. MILNER.

Among the prominent and progressive farmers of Stockbridge township, who were natives of the State of Michigan, we find the name of Elisha D. Milner. He was born in Washtenaw county, June 15, 1839, and is the son of Jonah and Jane (Peacock) Milner, both natives of Yorkshire, England, the father's birth having occurred in 1800, and the mother's in 1801.

Jonah and Jane Milner came to Michigan before the Michigan Central railroad was built, and lived on the father Peacock's farm in Washtenaw county for several years. They moved to Stockbridge township, where they bought eighty acres of the present farm, about ten of which was cleared and upon it a log house and no barn. Here they made their home until death. The father died in 1854 and the mother ten years later.

Our subject spent the first fifteen years of his life in Washtenaw county, where he was educated and moved with his parents onto the farm in this township. He attended the district school winters after coming here, but that was the extent of his education. He was one of six children: Ellen, who became Mrs. James Green, and lived on a farm in Stockbridge township; John, living at Dundee, Ill. His first wife was Maria Stocking, who is dead, and the second wife, Miss Wel-

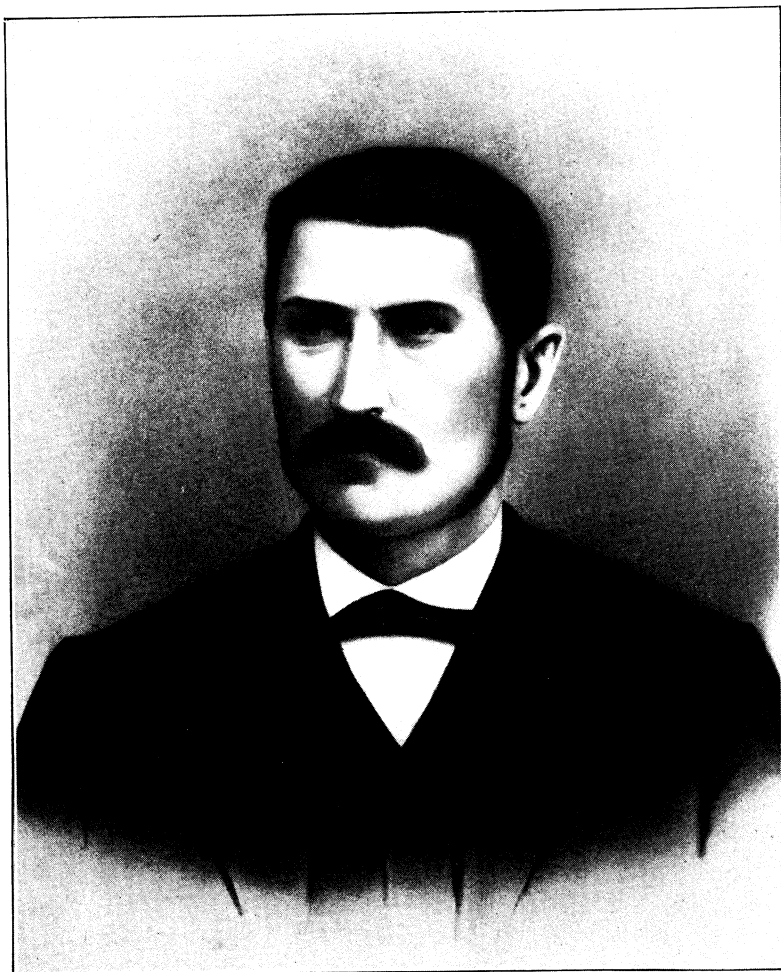
ler; our subject; William G., lives in Ingham township; Mary Jane, wife of John Holmes, a retired farmer of Stockbridge; Rebecca, the wife of Martin J. Hague, a farmer of Stockbridge township.

Since coming to Stockbridge, our subject has always lived upon this farm, and after the death of the parents bought out the heirs, and made this his life home. He has made all the present improvements.

April 17, 1865, Elisha Milner was married to Miss Catherine, daughter of Samuel and Orinda (West) Stocking, the father, a native of New York, whose birth occurred in 1806, and his death in 1888, while the mother, also a native of New York, was born in 1805 and died in 1886. Mrs. Milner was born in Stockbridge township, Sept. 20, 1844.

Mr. and Mrs. Stocking were early settlers of Stockbridge township, and formerly lived on what is now the Townsend farm, west of Lowe's Lake. Mrs. Milner is one of seven children, three of whom are now living: Horatio, drowned after he became a man; Hiram, died in infancy; Jane, the wife of Samuel Richardson, died three years ago; Melissa, the wife of Martin Townsend of Unadilla township, Livingston county; Maria, dead, was the wife of John Milner, and Hiram, who lives at Ann Arbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Milner are the parents of four children: Jennie, born May 6, 1866, the wife of Carl Stevens, died at the age of twenty-five years; Louis, born April 17, 1869, is engaged in the furniture and undertaking business at Stockbridge. He was married Nov. 28, 1901, to Margaret McCloy, the daughter of Hugh McCloy, and whose birth occurred Sept. 25, 1874. Lou was educated in the district school, attended the M. A. C. three months, the Stockbridge High School three months and graduated from the Michigan State Normal in 1896.



E. R. MERRIFIELD (Deceased)

having had a four-years course, and obtaining thereby a life certificate for teaching. He taught school for two years. During this time he taught one year in Holt. He began the furniture and undertaking business in 1898. Louis Milner and wife have one child, Hugh McCloy, born June 22, 1904. This energetic son is a Democrat in his political views and is an active member of the M. E. church. He is district president of the Epworth League; Emil, the third child, was born Sept. 8, 1872, is a partner of his brother, Louis, and is spending the winter in California. He married Elsie Skidmore of Ingham county, Stockbridge township, and they have one child, Doris, born July 21, 1902; Nellie, the fourth, was born Aug. 10, 1877, and is working for her brothers in the store.

Elisha Milner was formerly a Democrat, but now casts his vote for the principles of the Prohibition party. He never sought for office, preferring the quiet of home life to the excitement of the public life. The Milner family are liberal supporters of the M. E. church, in which they find a broad field for their labors.

E. R. MERRIFIELD (DECEASED).

The present generation owes a debt of gratitude to the pioneers of the State of Michigan that can never be repaid. The trials and hardships endured by them to make this State what it is today, one of the foremost in all the union, cannot be realized by those enjoying the present comforts of an advanced civilization. E. R. Merrifield was a pioneer of Ingham county who in early life knew but little of the present day comforts, and who in his boyhood and youth little dreamed of the advanced conditions that Ingham county has attained. He was born in Green county, N. Y., on

the 13th day of December, 1821, and was the son of John and Rachel Merrifield, who were natives of New York.

The elder Merrifield emigrated westward to Michigan at a very early day in the history of the State. He became a pioneer settler of Macomb county, where he followed the pursuit of the agriculturist for some years. Our subject was a lad of fourteen years when he came with his parents to this locality. His early education was acquired in the common district schools of the home community, where he remained until twenty-one years of age, when he became identified in the dry goods trade, as clerk. John Merrifield, the father, was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was a man of exceptional capability, determined and energetic, and invariably brought to a successful completion whatever he undertook. He early instilled into the mind of his son the patriotic duty of citizenship, so that when the Mexican war broke out, Mr. Merrifield, the younger, enlisted in the 15th U. S. Volunteer Infantry, in which he held the commission of second lieutenant. He did valiant service throughout the Mexican war, receiving his honorable discharge, when he returned to Michigan, and located in Lansing in 1851. Here he accepted a position in the Auditor General's office, in which he remained for eight years. At the completion of this time he became identified with John Thomas and A. F. Weller in the dry goods business, under the firm name of Thomas and Co. He was identified in this concern for fourteen years and then disposed of his interest and took up fire insurance, in which he made a remarkable success, having at that time charge of the company now represented by Dyer, Jenison and Barry Co. He was in all probability the best and most efficient fire insurance representative of his time in that city.

December 11, 1851, Mr. Merrifield was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Thomas, daughter of the late John Thomas, who was one of the old and honored pioneer settlers of Lansing. John Thomas became a resident of Ingham county in 1847, and established the first dry goods store in the capital city. He was a man of unusual activity, possessing considerable business ability. He was especially identified with the pioneer history of Lansing, as he came here with the company that bought the land for the capitol. His birth occurred in Alleghany, Pa., in the year 1810. He was an old time Democrat in politics, and took an active and prominent part in the early political history of this State, having served at one time as a member of the Legislature. He acquired a position of prominence in Ingham county and Lansing enjoyed by few men of his time. His death occurred on the 19th day of March, 1863, and there passed away one of the substantial pioneer history makers of this locality.

For thirty years E. R. Merrifield was actively identified with Lansing business interests. He was a man of exceptional personality, and therefore left the impress of his individuality upon the community in which he so long resided. He was a member of the Episcopal church, to which Mrs. Merrifield also belongs, and he contributed liberally to its support. He was likewise a Master Mason, living in harmony with the teachings of its craft. As the years have gone by he has become possessed of considerable property.

E. R. Merrifield was endowed by nature with a vigorous mind and a retentive memory. Planting his feet firmly at every successive step, he was led onward and upward by a laudable ambition to achieve an honorable success through his own efforts. By industry, patience and use of means, fair

and praiseworthy, he not only maintained and sustained an honorable reputation, but acquired a comfortable competence. He departed this life September 1, 1895. His death removed a strong, commanding figure from life, and while he has passed on before, his memory will be held in lasting remembrance by those who knew him best, as his life is well worthy of emulation.

DANIEL MCKENZIE.

Perhaps there are no more enterprising and cultured residents of Ingham county, than those who, like our subject—one of the first-class farmers of White Oak township—are natives of Canada. Daniel McKenzie was born in Canada, November 29, 1837, and is the son of Duncan, born in New York, in 1804, and Elizabeth (Burt) McKenzie, born in Scotland in 1814.

Our subject is one of fourteen children, seven of whom are living.

Our subject's parents came to Michigan in 1854 and bought one hundred and sixty acres west of Stockbridge, known now as the Springman place. This was partly improved and our subject's father only lived there a short time, when he traded it for four hundred acres north of the village, owned by the father of Chas. Townsend. About the time of the war, Duncan McKenzie fell heir to a farm in Canada, from an only brother and went there to live, where he remained until death.

Our subject was educated in the district schools and after coming to Michigan, took a course at Bryant and Stratton's Business College at Detroit. He lived with his parents until the beginning of the war, when he enlisted in Stockbridge in Co. K, 20th Michigan Infantry, for three years and served through the war. He was mustered out at Jackson in July, 1865. He was in all the en-

gagements of the regiment and was thrice wounded, first at Spottsylvania. A shell exploded killing three and wounding four. Our subject was wounded in the hips and had the heel of his boot torn off by a broken shell, the second time was at the first day's fight at Petersburg, when he was shot through the arm, the third time at Fort Smith, the night before Petersburg was taken, when he was serving as a private.

December 11, 1867, Daniel McKenzie was married to Mary Etta, daughter of John and Abigail (Bullock) DuBois, both natives of New York. Mrs. McKenzie was born on the farm upon which she now lives, March 10, 1843, and the father was born August 30, 1804, while the mother was born May 21, 1811.

Mr. and Mrs. DuBois came to Michigan in 1834, were married here and settled on this farm of two hundred acres in 1838, when the land was all new. They cleared the place and built a log house and here lived and died. They helped organize the first M. E. church of Stockbridge, and Mrs. DuBois taught the first schools in Unadilla and Stockbridge. Mrs. McKenzie is the only remaining member of the family, the other two girls being Hettie, born July 22, 1840, married B. E. Ballard and they lived on this farm until Mrs. Ballard died, February, 1869, and had one daughter, who was a graduate of a school at Boston, and died at Colorado Springs, December 2, 1897, at the age of twenty-nine years. The other sister was Orilla, born July 29, 1848, and died June 18, 1872.

Mrs. McKenzie was educated in the district schools of White Oak and spent one year and a half in the High School at Lansing.

When our subject and wife were first married they lived on part of his father's farm, but after the death of Mrs. McKenzie's

father they moved to this farm and have here since lived. Her father died in 1880 and the mother in March, 1885.

Three children came to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie: Rilla May, born September 7, 1868, died when eight months old; Fannie, born November 29, 1878, and died December 8, 1893, at the age of fifteen years, and D. Burt, born March 9, 1882, single and at home with the parents, a graduate of the Stockbridge High School. They had one adopted daughter who took the name of McKenzie, born July 23, 1876, and she died at the age of twenty years. Her father's name was Christopher Call.

The Republican platform and declarations embody pretty thoroughly the political ideas of Mr. McKenzie, who has ever shown an intelligent interest in the welfare of his party. He has served his town as Treasurer.

Both Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie are highly respected members of the M. E. church in which circle they are always active. They are deeply interested in every movement that tends to the best interests of the farming community and are well and favorably known both far and near.

JAMES C. MARSHALL.

Among the prominent families which Scotland has bequeathed to Michigan and Ingham county, few is more worthy of our consideration than the one represented by the name at the head of this sketch. Both by character and connections, his family is entitled to rank among the best in Ingham county, and has for many years been known by all who have had acquaintance with Ingham township, during the past forty years. Mr. Marshall's farm is to be found on section twelve where he is living in retirement from the activities of his vocation, enjoying

the fruits of his early toil. This gentleman was born at Unadilla, Livingston county, Michigan, January 5, 1840, and is the son of Archibald and Margaret (Craig) Marshall.

Archibald Marshall was born at Bathgate, Scotland, in 1796, and his wife at Airdrie, Scotland. She died in her seventy-ninth year at Unadilla, Michigan. They were married in the old home country, December 7, 1830. The customs of Scotland demand that an engagement shall be announced three consecutive Sundays before the marriage, and our subject prizes very highly the certificate which announces the engagement of his parents, also their marriage certificate.

An incident of their voyage crossing the ocean is given. They took passage on a sailing vessel which fell into a calm where it lay for a number of days with scarcely the flutter of a sail, and were six weeks on the voyage. Mr. James Marshall's grandmother on his mother's side came to America with her brother, James Craig, and Mr. Marshall distinctly remembers to have seen her at one time—though from dates known, he could not have been more than three years of age.

Three years after their marriage was solemnized, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Marshall emigrated to America in quest of a fortune and settled at Tarifville, Connecticut, where they lived for five years. One brother, George, who settled in Unadilla, and a sister, Margaret Thompson, and her son and daughter came to America after the father of our subject. Upon coming to Michigan the parents of James C. Marshall settled in Unadilla on 66 acres of wild land. As they prospered they added to their possessions until at the time of their death they owned three hundred sixty-six acres of highly cultivated land. The father lived to the age of sixty-seven years, and died May 13, 1866, and the mother seventy-nine years, and died July 30, 1883.

Our subject's grandparents were John and Margaret Todd Marshall, married July 2, 1796, in East Calder, Edinburgh county, Scotland, and to them were born nine children: Elizabeth, July 27, 1797; Archibald, November 11, 1798, the father of our subject; Janet, March 25, 1800; Margaret, September 28, 1801; Mary, June 5, 1803; George, February 27, 1805; James and John, twins, April 24, 1807, and William, January 4, 1810. In the early days Mr. Archibald Marshall was a Whig, but later a Republican, and for a number of years served his township as Supervisor. He and his estimable wife were members of the Presbyterian church. Six children were born to them, our subject being the only living member of the family. The deceased were John, born September 19, 1831, died February 26, 1856; Robert C., July 28, 1883, died February 7, 1892; Archibald T., May 13, 1835, died at Unadilla, December 11, 1876; Jean Bell, August 3, 1837, married C. R. Backus, died October 20, 1882; George T., April 3, 1842, married Helen Babcock who lived in Unadilla; died September 21, 1872.

James C. Marshall received his primary education in the district schools of Unadilla, and later spent one year at the Ypsilanti Normal. At the age of twenty-one he rented eighty acres of land of the father and farmed it for two years, after which he took one hundred sixty acres for two years, and when he came to Ingham township invested his savings in one hundred sixty acres, partly cleared, where he has since made his home. The first home was the customary log house of the times. Today in its place stands a modern brick structure.

Our subject's marriage with Lucia, daughter of Alfred D. and Nancy (Williams) Wade, took place April 22, 1861. Mrs. Marshall was born in Unadilla, August 22, 1844. Her parents were natives of New York and

Connecticut, respectively. They came to Unadilla in 1836, and with the exception of a few years' residence in Henrietta, Jackson county, always lived in this section. To them were born five children, of which Mrs. Marshall was the oldest, the others being Jennie, born September 24, 1846, widow of James W. Wolcott, now living with her brother in Caledonia, Mich.; Henrietta C., born May 12, 1849, died September 12, 1850; Isaac, born August 9, 1851, and Cornelius H., born January 20, 1854, living at St. Charles, Mich.

Mrs. Marshall's grandfather, Amos Williams, was among the earliest settlers in Unadilla township, Livingston county. He was a millwright by trade and erected the first saw mill in that section of the country. A little burg sprung up which was ever after known as Williamsville. A brother of her grandmother Williams, whose maiden name was Marshia Ruggles, Isaac Ruggles, was the first missionary sent by the Congregational society to the Sandwich Islands. The natives were cannibals at that date.

A cousin, Mrs. Minerva (Briggs) Densmore was the first white child born in the township.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Marshall three children were born: Archie R., October 4, 1862, married Mary Walker and they have two children, Vancia, born October 27, 1888, Mildred, born July 28, 1894. Archie Marshall resides in Mason where he is engaged in the hardware trade. Jennie C., July 7, 1873, died June 4, 1892; Henry G., December 9, 1877, is a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College, is a chemist now in the employ of the Bay City Sugar Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are active members of the M. E. church, and he is a staunch Republican. They are living in retirement, enjoying the fruits of their early days of toil, and highly esteemed by all who know them.

E. P. NEWBROUGH (DECEASED).
LANSING.

E. P. Newbrough, father of W. H. Newbrough, manager of the Clarkmobile Company, of Lansing, was a native of Ohio, being born in Ashland county in 1824, the son of William and Elizabeth (Palisley) Newbrough. His father in turn (the grandfather of W. H.) was a Virginian and of Scotch-Irish decent. After growing to manhood in the Buckeye State, E. P. Newbrough was absorbed by the stream of overland migration to California, which poured thither in 1848. He remained in the gold region for three years, returning to Michigan and soon afterward locating in Lansing. At first, he taught school in Stockbridge, Ingham county, but after the first year associated himself with his brother, S. D. Newbrough, in the drug business. The latter was a physician, and the two remained in partnership in Lansing for sixteen years. He died in 1887.

In March, 1858, our subject was married to Miss Samantha Mun, a native of Ashland county, Ohio. There she was reared, coming to Michigan after the Civil War. To them were born four children: J. C., Deputy Postmaster at Greenville; Mrs. E. R. Goodnow, of Lansing; Mrs. M. C. Knight, and W. H. Newbrough, of the Clarkmobile Company. Mr. Newbrough was a Republican and a public-spirited citizen, being always active in all enterprises tending to develop the city and to improve it morally and spiritually. Both he and his wife were constant attendants at the Universalist church. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Newbrough has lived with her son in Lansing.

The latter, W. H. Newbrough, is a native of Lansing, where he was born in 1867. Passing through the common schools, he entered the employ of E. Bement's Sons, as a

clerk, and remained with that firm for twenty years. In January, 1903, he resigned and assumed the management of the Clark-mobile Company, being known officially as its secretary and treasurer. It was organized as a stock company in April, 1903, the special manufacturers being a light, graceful, moderate-priced touring runabout and four-passenger car, with detached tonneau.

The company was reorganized, Jan. 23, 1905, as The New Way Motor Company, to manufacture both automobiles and gas and gasoline engines, is incorporated for \$100,000, and its officers are A. C. Stebbins, president; W. H. Newbrough, treasurer and manager; E. W. Goodnow, secretary, and C. H. Way, mechanical engineer.

A. A. NICHOLS.

A. A. Nichols, a prominent business man and city official of Lansing and for more than twenty years secretary and treasurer of the Clark Carriage Company, is a native of Branch county, Michigan, where he was born in the year 1844 on the 13th day of July. His parents were Asahel and Phoebe Nichols, the father being a farmer of the Green Mountain State, who settled in the above named county in 1838 and subsequently removed to Ionia county, where he died in 1869. There were six children in the family, four of whom are still living. Our subject commenced his long and honorable residence in Lansing, when, as a boy of nineteen years, he assumed the duties of clerk in a grocery store. He performed them to such good advantage that after an experience in that line of five years, he was able to establish a business of his own, which he successfully conducted for an entire decade.

In 1882 the Clark Carriage Company (manufacturers) secured the services of Mr.

Nichols as its secretary and treasurer, Albert Clark, Sr., being manager. This position he has held continuously and the steady increase of the business is largely due to his organizing ability and progressive methods. The works now employ more than one hundred men and their up-to-date vehicles are shipped throughout the United States.

Although Mr. Nichols' immediate interests lie with the Clark Carriage Company and the development of their business, to which he devotes the bulk of his energies and abilities, his practical influence has been felt and appreciated in several outside enterprises of an industrial and financial character. He was one of the charter members of the City National Bank of Lansing, and is still serving on its directorate; he is also a director of the Lansing Cold Storage Company.

Mr. Nichols' attention is by no means, all concentrated on matters of business and finance. He is an active citizen, of Democratic proclivities, who takes a deep interest in public education and the most efficient conduct of the municipality in general. He has already served seven terms, or a period of fourteen years, upon the city Board of Education and for three years was a member of the Police and Fire Commission. Aside from his business and financial interests and the public service, Mr. Nichols, as well as his wife, is identified with the Central M. E. church. He is also a Mason in good standing. Taking all into consideration, it is evident that his life is a remarkably busy, useful and satisfactory one; it should be satisfactory to himself, since he has obtained the substantial honors for which he has striven and it is eminently satisfactory to the community in which he has resided for nearly half a century.

Mr. Nichols' first wife was Miss Mary True of Western New York, to whom he was married in 1875. She died in 1890,

bearing him two children, of whom one, Marie, is living. He was again married in 1892 to Miss Ella C. Baker, his present wife.

GEORGE NORTHRUP.

George Northrup is a prosperous farmer of Meridian township and his farm is located on sections two and three, and consists of two hundred acres of highly improved land. His birthplace was Geauga county, Ohio, and the date, May 9, 1847. His parents, James Northrup, born in New York, February 25, 1809, and the mother, Elmy (Wheeler) Northrup, born in Ohio, August 3, 1822, moved from Ohio to Meridian township in the year 1853. Here they bought one hundred and sixty acres of wild land, erected a log shanty and made their home. They bought more land from time to time, and once owned five hundred acres. In 1871, James Northrup sold his farm and spent the fall and winter visiting in New York. He then returned to Lansing, where he lived until March 22, 1891. The mother died October, 1872. James Northrup was formerly a Whig and later a Republican. He was Justice of the Peace, also Supervisor for many years, but held no other office. He was fraternally a member of the Masonic order, and Mrs. Northrup was a member of the M. E. church.

Mr. George Northrup was one of eleven children, four of whom are living: Frank of Honolulu; Elvira Towar of Meridian; George W.; Leslie H., of Benzonia. The deceased are James, Lucinda, Alanson, Charley, Nellie, Calvin and Rebecca.

His early education was obtained in a little log school in Meridian township. He always lived on the farm with his parents until his marriage in 1872. On February 1st, of this year he married Jennie A. Hardy, who was born in New Hampshire, December 5, 1847.

She was a daughter of Reuben K., born in New Hampshire, October 24, 1811, and Azilpha (Barden) Hardy, born in New Hampshire, March 4, 1809. Mr. and Mrs. Hardy came to Michigan in 1856, bought forty acres of wild land in Meridian township and there lived the remainder of their lives. The father died May 3, 1863, and the mother December 11, 1870.

Mrs. Northrup is one of eight children, four of whom are living: Wellman A., an old teacher and graduate of M. A. C., born July 21, 1836, died at the age of thirty-two. he was single and lived at home. Kate, October 15, 1839, the wife of James M. Pulver, attorney-at-law at Laingsburg, and they have one child living, James M. Pulver, Jr., of Lansing; Achsah M., May 31, 1841, died four years ago, was the wife of Henry Hamilton Pulver, attorney-at-law of Woodhull township, and they had one child, Henry H. Jr.; Mary M., December 10, 1843, the deceased wife of William Guiles of Lansing; Stillman B., born May 21, 1845, died when a young man at home; Mrs. Northrup; Origen D., Born December 2, 1848; Anson R., February 3, 1851. The last two are engaged in the real estate business in Lansing. Mr. Hardy was always a farmer and supported the Democracy, though never an office holder. Both parents were members of the M. E. church at New Hampshire.

Our subject, when married, engaged in carpentering and building, and had a force of men under his supervision for five years. He then bought twenty-five acres of land at the north end of Pine Lake, and there engaged in the hotel business. Later, he bought two hundred acres of land known as the Gunderman farm, and has resided there since. He has added many improvements to his farm and owns a fine cottage at Pine Lake. One child came to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Northrup, Nellie, March 22,

1878, but was only spared to them for a short time, as her death came in March, on the 15th day, 1879.

Our subject was always a Democrat and held the office of Highway Commissioner. Because Mr. Northrup was held in high esteem by all who knew him, and was known to be a man of sterling character and worth, he was nominated for State Senator of the 14th District, on the Populist ticket. He is a member of the G. A. R., C. T. Foster Post at Lansing. He enlisted in the 28th Michigan Infantry, Co. F., in 1863, and served his command until the close of the war. His brother, James, enlisted in the 2nd Michigan Sharpshooters at the beginning of the war, and was discharged for disability, and a brother, Alanson, served in the same regiment, and afterwards died at a Philadelphia hospital.

THOMAS LASENBY (DECEASED).

In almost every community there are ever to be found those who by their personal characteristics have won for themselves public recognition as good financiers and successful business men. The old adage says, "It is better to be born lucky than rich." Luck usually goes with pluck, perseverance and push. He is indeed a lucky man, who has born within him the elements of success and makes the most of his opportunities. In some countries in the old world, the individual must, through life, remain in the class in which he was born. In this free land of ours there are no "metes and bounds" placed upon individual possibilities. The obscure country boy of today is, on the morrow, the captain of finance, the eminent lawyer, the statesman, the divine, the author or the possible President of the United States.

When but three years of age, a mere child, Thomas Lasenby, who was born in London,

Canada, July 4, 1849, was bereft of his parents. He was brought to Ypsilanti, Michigan, and adopted into the family of Mr. Lyman Graves, with whom he lived until sixteen years of age, when he struck out for himself, his earthly effects consisting of a cheap wardrobe and empty pocketbook. He found employment with a farmer, Mr. J. C. Haines, one and one-half miles south of Dansville. His first adventure was a fortunate one, and destined to influence the whole future of his life. He proved to be a valuable man and soon won the confidence and esteem of the whole family. He was industrious, frugal and trustworthy, and each year laid by something for future investment. He made himself almost indispensable. He commanded the best wages for farm help and made good use of his income. After an apprenticeship of nine years as a farm hand, he made the most important transition of his life, being united in marriage to Miss Ella C., daughter of J. C. and Nancy Haines. This event was celebrated September 17, 1874.

A few years later he purchased the present Lasenby home, just east of the corporate limits of Mason city. His first purchase was fifty acres, he later added thirty more. He immediately began to make needed improvements, and each year added to the attractiveness and conveniences of the place. A new house, barns and other buildings were erected. He seemed just ready to begin to enjoy the fruit of an active life of toil when he was suddenly stricken down in death, February 8, 1896.

Being somewhat of a speculative turn of mind he had branched out in his business enterprises. He purchased stock and shipped to Detroit and Buffalo. He was a Democrat and when the necessity seemed to demand it, he worked at it hard. For two years he was Treasurer of the Township



THOMAS LASENBY (Deceased)

of Vevay. He was a Master Mason in good standing, and also belonged to the K. O. T. M. Mr. Lasenby was of a social friendly temperament, enjoyed society and took a lively interest in public affairs.

A beautiful granite monument marks his final resting place in Maple Grove cemetery, Mason, Michigan.

Mrs. Lasenby's people were natives of the State of New York. They came to Michigan in the year 1836 and took two hundred and forty acres of government land, located one and one-half miles south of the Village of Dansville, Township of Ingham, this county. Mr. Haines was a highly respected citizen, a man of integrity, upright in life and character. From a cabin in the wilderness, at the beginning, with the entire country around practically a dense forest, overrun with Indians and wild beasts, he lived to see the forests swept away and in their places, waving fields of grain. Poor Lo and his wigwam gave way to the onward march of civilization. The wild beasts went down before the trusty rifle of the pioneer and served a good purpose, in supplying the otherwise scanty fares of the early days.

The improvements on the Haines farm ranked among the best of his time. Mrs. Lasenby was an only child. Her father died in 1879 aged seventy-one, and the mother in 1885 aged seventy-five.

The soldier who during his term of army service, met the enemy on many hotly contested fields of battle, does not care to have a single engagement or hardship left off the record, so the pioneer, looking back over the years of privation and toil, of "trials and triumphs," cares not to have the cares of a single day eliminated from the record of the years.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lasenby: Orlo J., June 15, 1875, married Miss Clara, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil

Sanders, and they reside at Rochester, Michigan, where Mr. Lasenby has built up a fine dental practice; Lee T., born September 8, 1880, assisting his mother in the management of the farm, and also engages in buying and shipping stock; Gladys M., born December 4, 1895, the light and joy of the home.

ALMERON NOYES.

Among the prominent and successful farmers of Stockbridge township, Ingham county, is the enterprising man whose name appears at the head of this writing. His farm is located on section 29 and his attractive home is one of the ornaments of the township. He was born in New York, Essex county, July 19, 1844, and is the son of Stillman and Alphreda (Richmond) Noyes; the father's birth occurred October 11, 1806, and the mother's April 26, 1811.

Stillman Noyes followed the trade of a brick layer for four years but devoted the most of his lifetime to farming. He came to Michigan in 1844, having been married in the State of New York ten years prior to this. They located first in Stockbridge township, section 28, on forty-three acres of unimproved land. Here they built a log house and cleared the land. They next owned forty acres on section 34 and at one time, twenty acres of swamp land on section 22. In 1859 they traded their first land for one hundred and sixty acres in Gratiot county, but never moved there. For two years the father worked a farm near Stockbridge on shares. In 1861 he sold the place in Gratiot Co., and bought eighty-eight acres on Sec. 17, Stockbridge township, forty acres of which were improved. Here they moved into a shanty until the log house could be built in which they spent the remaining years of their life. Stillman Noyes was a Republican and a

member of the Methodist Protestant church. He died March 17, 1869, and the mother passed away March 2, 1871.

Our subject was the fourth of six children, two of whom are living: Elinor, born in 1835, died in infancy; Andrew, born October 4, 1837, died June 8, 1870, married Margaret Dougherty, March 19, 1864; Mary E., born June 27, 1841, died September 15, 1887, married Edward Clark, April 30, 1866, and to them four children were born: Edward, Ida May, Aaron, and Louie; our subject; Almon, born October 2, 1849, died January 6, 1866; Charlotte, born January 13, 1857, married Charles A. Mirkle, November 14, 1881, to whom three children were born, Albert A., Mable and Clara.

Almeron Noyes was educated at District No. 5, Stockbridge township. He started for himself in 1865, took the old farm and commenced paying for it. In 1871 he bought forty acres adjoining the home place and in 1877 bought thirty-two acres, fifteen acres of this being improved. In 1889 he bought forty acres, all improved, where he now resides and thirteen years after this built the present commodious residence, which speaks of the prosperity of its owner. He also built barns on the other places. Our subject is politically in line with the Republican party and his religious views are of the Methodist Episcopal faith.

October 3, 1868, Almeron Noyes was married to Rebecca Pickett, who was born in New York, in Niagara county, June 28, 1843. Mrs. Noyes' father, Valson Pickett, was born August 16, 1814, and the mother, Eliza Ann Thorn was born April 4, 1815. Valson Pickett was the son of David and Phebe (Townsend) Pickett, who were married December 28, 1811. David Pickett was a soldier in the War of 1812. Mrs. Noyes' great grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution.

Valson Pickett was a member of Co. D., 27th Michigan Infantry and was in most of the engagements of his regiment, was also in the commissary department. He contracted typhoid fever and was in the hospital at David Island, New York, and from there sent to Detroit, where he served as nurse in a hospital until discharged. Mr. Pickett came to Michigan in 1857, settled in Plainfield, Livingston county and worked out one year. In 1858 he commenced working a farm on shares and continued at this until 1861 when he enlisted, at which time he moved his family to Stockbridge village. Mrs. Pickett bought a small piece of ground and a house before the husband's return from the war and afterward the family lived on this place until 1872. At this time Mr. Pickett bought two hundred and forty acres on section 18, Stockbridge township. He improved about twenty-five acres and in 1883 traded the farm for village property in Stockbridge, where he moved and lived until his death, March 3, 1888, while the mother passed away October 23, 1886.

Mrs. Noyes was the fourth of six children, three of whom are living: Phebe J., October 24, 1836, died February 28, 1847; Betsey M., born October 28, 1838, is single and lives with our subject and wife; Arvilla, March 31, 1841, married Obadiah Force, May 2, 1866, she died September, 1899, they were the parents of three children: Clara (dead); William and Frederick (dead).

To Almeron Noyes and wife have been born five children, two of whom are living: Eliot, August 10, 1869, died January 3, 1870; William H., January 10, 1871, died April 18, 1871; Albert, October 16, 1873, died March 16, 1874; Frank, May 21, 1876, married Myrtie Sharp, September 28, 1899, to whom was born an infant on Christmas day, 1904, which lived but a short time. Frank is on the old homestead, working it on



J. C. HAINES (Deceased)

shares and has purchased forty acres adjoining the old home. On three acres of the old farm which the father deeded to his son, Frank has erected a fine frame dwelling. The old log house which our subject's father built is still standing. At twenty-two years of age Frank Noyes was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for one term. The fifth child is Clara M., whose birth occurred April 17, 1880, married to Charles Sharp, February 5, 1902, and to them one son has been born, Wilmer Glen, June 8, 1903.

Sixty years' residence in the Township of Stockbridge have won for Mr. Almeron Noyes many friends throughout the county. He is a progressive man and ranks among the foremost citizens of the community.

GEORGE W. PHELPS (DECEASED).

In the death of this honorable and upright citizen, Lansing and Ingham county sustained an irreparable loss. He was a man of high respectability and those who were most intimately associated with him speak in unqualified terms of his sterling integrity, his honor in business and his fidelity to the duties of public and private life. Mr. Phelps was born in Superior township, Wayne Co., Mich., on the 28th day of November, 1849, and was the son of Noah and Esther (Turner) Phelps. The father came to Ingham county when the son was two years of age and settled on a farm ten miles from Lansing, adjoining what is now the County Poor Farm, where he cleared up a large tract of land and built the log house of pioneer times, where he resided continuously until about 1872, when he disposed of this property to his son George W. With his family, he then removed to Lansing, in order to give his daughters better educational advantages. Here he remained for some years, when he returned and resided upon one of his smaller

farm properties, eventually removing to Okemos where he died. His earlier residence here entitled him to be classed among the honored pioneer settlers of Ingham county. He was a man of unusual activity, energetic and determined and his name is inseparably interwoven with the pioneer agricultural history of Ingham county.

The boyhood and youth of George W. Phelps was spent as other farmer lads of that period, acquiring his education in the district schools near his home and assisting the father in the cultivation and improvement of the home property. Later he had a two years' course at the Rork private school at Lansing and also attended the M. A. C. His early associations with his father, from an agricultural standpoint, gave him many valuable and practical lessons which proved remarkably beneficial as he approached man's estate and enabled him to capably manage his own extensive interests. He was a model agriculturist in every sense of the word, giving particular attention to the breeding of fine blooded stock, especially Shropshire sheep. Few men, if any, were his superior in judging blooded cattle. He also took great interest in the raising of fruit and was awarded several substantial rewards at the national exhibitions of the east.

In the year 1873 Mr. Phelps was united in marriage at Sodus, N. Y., to Miss Mary S. Pullman, daughter of Alonzo and Harriet Newell (Hopkins) Pullman. Alonzo Hammond Pullman, the father, was born in the Empire State and her mother was a native of the same state. She is a lineal descendant of Stephen Hopkins, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Unto George W. Phelps and wife were born two children, one of whom is living, namely, G. Howard, who is now a resident of Detroit, being connected with the Central Drug Co. of that city.

In 1887 the health of Mr. Phelps became seriously impaired and he decided to sell the farm interests and remove to Lansing. He visited Europe and Colorado with the hope of recovering his physical condition, but eventually returned to Lansing and built the residence where his widow now resides. Here he lived continuously until his death January 31, 1902.

Mr. Phelps was rather independent in politics, giving his support to the men and measures best qualified for good government in home affairs. He took a local interest in political affairs and for four years represented his ward as Alderman of the City of Lansing, and it was said of him, that no man ever gave more of his time to the city than he. He was manager of the Morgan & Zabriskie estate, and through his untiring efforts he had finally succeeded in getting Pennsylvania avenue opened south, and was preparing to build a bridge over the Cedar river, when he was instantly killed by a limb from a falling tree, January 31, 1902. He took an active interest in the Grange Association and served as master of the county and home Grange many terms. He also was president of the Ingham, Eaton and Clinton County Grange Insurance Company from the time it was organized until his death. Mr. Phelps was a member of the Masonic fraternity and his life was in harmony with its beneficent teachings. He was a man of strong personality and firm determination, broad minded and liberal in views and had a high sense of honor. Added to these qualities he was a loving husband and a kind and indulgent father, generous and hospitable and a liberal supporter of charitable and church work, as well as a successful man. His death occasioned the deepest regret throughout the community and Ingham county thereby lost one of its most valued citizens. Almost his en-

tire life had been spent in this county and he is therefore classed among those who gave the best years of their manhood towards the improvement and betterment of its conditions, and his name is therefore honorably inscribed on the roll of honor of Michigan's history makers.

OSCAR W. PRIEST.

Among the comfortable and tasty farm homes of Vevay township is that of Oscar W. Priest. Mr. Priest was the son of Thomas and Eliza Priest, residents of the Empire State, where he was born October 4, 1840. His father was a native of the Green Mountain State, and at the age of eight years, came with his parents to New York state. He secured his education in the public school of his native town, which averaged with the boys of his time and circumstances. His father died, where he had lived for many years, much respected for his many virtues in the year 1885. His mother passed away in 1859.

December 28, 1865, Mr. Priest married Evaline, daughter of Daniel Ketchum of New York state. In the year 1876 Mr. and Mrs. Priest took the advice of Horace Greely and came West, settling on the farm where they now reside. Many improvements have been made upon the place, new buildings have been erected, giving the premises an air of prosperity and thrift. Mr. Priest has carried on mixed farming, farms for the profit and is not often disappointed in results.

In politics he is enthusiastically Republican all the year around, and has been recognized by his party in his election as Justice of Peace. Mr. and Mrs. Priest are active members of the Grange and the organization is destined to elevate the business of farming to its rightful place among the avocations of men. They believe it to be a great

social and intellectual lever that is calculated to lift the farming communities to higher plains along all needed lines of reform.

Mrs. Priest has been for many years a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Mason. Possessed of a sufficiency of the good things of this life to keep the wolf from their door, living in the enjoyment of the esteem and good will of their neighbors and with love in their hearts each for the other, together hand in hand they are walking the pathway of life, having crossed the meridian, they have turned their faces toward the golden setting sun.

CHAS. E. PADDOCK.

To have the esteem of one's fellowmen and especially of those who know you most intimately in the every-day relation of neighbors is worth much, and to gain it is a worthy ambition in the breast of any honorable man. We may truly say, that the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch has attained this position, as he is well spoken of by all who know him and is a man who has honorably attained to a broad and true friendship with many.

Mr. Paddock first saw the light of day in 1845, in the State of New York, and was the son of Chas. M. and Sarah Paddock. The father was also a native of New York and was raised there. He came to Michigan in 1849, and settled in Livingston county, and in 1855 came to Ingham county and settled in Williamston township on a farm, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1871 in the month of March. Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Paddock, the father and mother of our subject, only three are living: George L., Lucretia Strong and our subject.

Charles Paddock, the subject of this review, was raised in Williamston township,

and remained on the farm with his father until eighteen years old, when at the breaking out of the Civil war, he left home and took up arms to maintain the honor of the old flag. Our young hero enlisted in Co. H, 26th Michigan Infantry, in 1864, and bravely endured the hardships of war until in the battle of Deep Bottom, he was wounded and shortly after, in 1865, was discharged for disability in Detroit.

After Mr. Paddock's short, but eventful career in the defense of his country, he came back to Williamston township and moved into the village, where he has since spent the most of his life. For a short time, however, he lived in Leroy township, where he now owns a farm of eighty acres of highly cultivated land.

Mr. Paddock has been engaged in various lines of business, in all of which he has met with success. He clerked in a grocery store for a time, ran a sawmill, and worked at different things until he went into the grocery business for himself for four years.

In 1870, in the month of August, occurred the event of Mr. Paddock's life, it being his marriage to Miss Emily Rouse, daughter of Lewis S. Rouse, who was born in Rhode Island. He came to New York and then to Michigan in 1839 and settled in Leroy township, where Mrs. Paddock was born. Mr. Rouse lived there until his death, April 6, 1878. His wife died in February, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Rouse were among the earliest settlers of the county and well understood the hardships and trials of pioneer life. The country was in the wildest state and it was a common thing to have to chop their road through the timber. If they wished to go to mill, Dexter was the nearest place and Detroit was the market, and ox-team the means of travel. Mrs. Paddock is one of eight children, only five of whom are living.

Unto our subject and wife have been born two children: Allie M., married to T. W. Herron of Lansing, and Ollie, married to S. P. Morrison of Lansing.

Mr. and Mrs. Paddock have cultivated the social side of their lives, the former being a Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F., and both of the Eastern Star. The political views of Mr. Paddock have brought him into affiliation with the Democratic party and he takes an intelligent interest in all that pertains to the welfare of our country. He has served his party in the capacity of Town Clerk of Leroy and has been Treasurer and Supervisor of Williamston township. In 1888, knowing that he would efficiently fill the position and serve the people to the best of his ability, he was elected to the prominent position of Sheriff of Ingham county, which place he held for four years or the limit of the law.

Mr. Paddock made a most able and painstaking officer and retired from public life with the highest esteem of all his fellow citizens. He is a man to whom right principle is paramount and it is said of him that his word is as good as his note. He has hosts of friends who wish him a continuation of the success that has attended him in this life.

G. S. PENNOCK.

G. S. Pennock, of the leading firm of "Pennock & Porter" of Williamston, is a good example of what may be attained by an industrious young man, thrown upon his own resources in early life. He was born in Michigan, at Tecumseh, in 1856, his parents being George and Hepsibiah Pennock. His father, a native of Vermont, emigrated to Michigan at an early date, locating at Tecumseh, which was his home at the time of his death.

When but a lad of twelve years, our subject left the parental home and came to Williamston to live with a sister, Mrs. J. W. Waldo, who now resides in the Capitol city. Soon after taking up his residence in Williamston, he began clerking in the general store, which he followed up for several years.

In 1876, Mr. Pennock was united in marriage to Miss D. M., daughter of Rev. Alfred Allen. Three years later Mr. Pennock was taken in as a partner with his father-in-law, under the firm name of Allen & Company. This partnership ran for a term of sixteen years, when Mr. Allen retired, after which the firm was known as "Pennock & Williams." After a partnership of three years, Mr. Pennock retired for one year, then resumed business with Mr. Porter under the firm name of "Pennock & Porter." This hardware store is one of the old established houses of the town.

While Mr. Pennock has given close attention to his personal business affairs, he has always taken a lively interest in the progress and development of the village. He has acted as President of the village council, Treasurer and Village Clerk and Township Treasurer. He was also for several years a member of the common council.

Starting at the foot of the ladder, having to make his own way in life, Mr. Pennock may justly be congratulated upon the success with which he has met in a business way and also in a social line. To our subject and wife have been born four children: Grace, aged twenty-seven, the wife of William Maher; George, twenty-five years of age, a resident of Chicago; Belle, aged twenty-one, and Bessie, thirteen, at home with their parents.

Mrs. Pennock is a consistent member of the M. E. church, a denomination of which her father was for many years a successful

and efficient pastor. He was born in Pennsylvania and educated at the U. of M., coming to Williamston in 1873, having a continuous residence until the date of his death in 1903. Mrs. Pennock was an only child.

GEORGE PORTER.

The ranks of the pioneers of Ingham county are becoming smaller with each passing year, for although they have subdued forests and converted vast tracts of uncultivated land into fields of waving grain and blushing fruits, yet death is a foe against whom they have no weapon of defense. Among the few who still survive to enjoy the fruits of former years of toil, is the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. He was born in Macomb county, of this State, January 14, 1841, the son of Walter and Sophia Porter, both natives of New York, being born in Livingston and Monroe county, respectively.

The father of our subject went to Macomb county in 1836 and was chosen by his fellowmen to represent them in the capacity of Sheriff of that county. It was in the year 1876 that he emigrated to Williamston and bought a farm, and shortly after moved into town and was engaged in running a boarding house. There were six children born to this union, five of whom are now living: George, our subject; Nelson of Grand Rapids; Caroline Towler of Owosso; Joseph; Mary Wescott of Monroe, Michigan. The mother of this family died in 1888 and the father preceded her by four years, having passed away in 1884.

Our subject, George Porter, is the eldest living child, and was raised at Utica, Shelby township, and spent the early part of his life on the home farm. He came to Ingham county in 1866 and bought eighty acres of wild land, for which he paid ten dollars per acre.

This he cleared up, built fences and buildings and made a good farm of it. After a term of fourteen years upon this place, he sold it and bought sixty-six acres, one and one-half miles east of Williamston, where his son now lives. This property, Mr. Porter also improved, but never lived upon it, as he moved to Williamston twenty-three years ago, where he has since made his home.

In 1861 Mr. Porter was united in marriage with Miss Mary Gulick, daughter of Peter Gulick, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. To this worthy couple have been born two children: Frank S., born at Utica, attended school there and then went to the Ypsilanti Normal for one year, then taught school for a while, after which he went to Lansing and was engaged in the office of Judge Smith, and in 1896 was honored by his election to the position of Probate Judge; Edward, born in Utica, where he was raised, is on the father's farm.

Mr. Porter is what may be termed a self-made man, having had but few advantages and the characteristic energy with which he labored has brought to him his just reward. He is familiar with the hardships endured by the early pioneers of this county, and well remembers the time when he and his estimable wife had to move into a log house before there was a roof on it.

Politically, Mr. Porter is a Democrat, and by that party has been elected to most of the township offices, and served his fellowmen in the capacity of Supervisor in 1879, 1880 and 1881. Socially, our subject is identified with the Masonic order. He is a public spirited man, and has always taken an active interest in public affairs.

Success has attended Mr. Porter on every hand, and it is a pleasure to see a hard working, industrious and enterprising man reach the point where he can lay aside the anxieties of life, and the arduous details of a farmer's

career and spend his later years in quiet and comfort, and such is the fortunate lot of Mr. George Porter.

GEORGE OHLINGER.

There are few men in the Township of Aurelius who enjoy the confidence and esteem of their fellow citizens in larger measure, than George Ohlinger. He was born in Schuylkill county, Pa., July 18, 1832. He was the son of David and Hannah (Miller) Ohlinger, both natives of the Keystone State, where his father was born in the year 1805, and died in 1871. The mother's birth occurred in 1809 and her death August 31, 1889. They were the parents of 13 children, five only of whom are now living. The father came to Michigan with his family immediately following the close of the great Civil War, and settled in the Township of Delhi. Our subject came the same year, but not with the family.

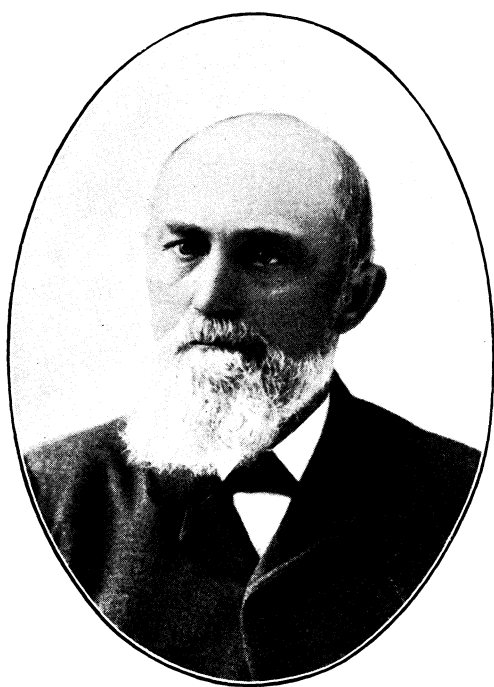
George Ohlinger received his early education in the district school in Butler county, Ohio. He early formed studious habits, and while employed on the farm during the day, he studied evenings and by dint of perseverance and close application, he fitted himself for teaching, which occupation he followed for seventeen terms. He was given his first school on account of his uprightness of life and character. He early won and easily retained the confidence of those with whom he had to do. At the age of twenty-one he invested his savings in real estate.

The important event in the life of our subject was his marriage to Miss Hannah Bowersox, April 2, 1857. She was the daughter of John and Elizabeth Bowersox of Sandusky Co., Ohio. Mrs. Ohlinger was born in Pennsylvania, October 19, 1831. Ten children were born to our subject and wife, six of whom are living. The eldest,

Jefferson, is a physician, he married Miss Louise Artz, and three children were born to them, his wife died in 1897. His present wife was Emma Stoddard of Manchester, Mich. They reside at Toledo, Ohio, where Dr. Ohlinger has a lucrative practice; Hannah, born July 10, 1864, wife of Jacob Birkett of Gratiot county, Mich., they have six children; Emma L., born February 19, 1866, now the wife of Ananias Hansberger, they reside with Mr. Ohlinger at the old home, have no children; Sarah E., born February 5, 1868, is the wife of Julius Matthew of Detroit, they have four children, three of whom are living; Hattie, born January 24, 1871, united in marriage to Henry Matthew of Delhi township, five children having been born to them; Cora, the youngest living, is still under the parental roof. The names of those deceased are, Caroline, who died at the age of three years; Catherine, in infancy; Amos died at 13 years of age; Mary Artz died after marriage and left one child, Ruth Marie, who now lives with her father at Marion, Ohio.

After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Ohlinger settled on a farm and our subject taught school for a time during the winter months, worked the farm in the summer. Imbued with the spirit of patriotism, under the call of President Lincoln for men to defend the nation's honor, George Ohlinger was enrolled as a volunteer soldier of Co. K, 169th Ohio Regiment, on the second day of May, 1864. His enlistment was for one hundred days but he served one hundred twenty-five days, and was mustered out September 4th of the same year. During the term of his enlistment his regiment was on duty at Fort Ethan Allen, about four miles out from Arlington Heights, the old home of General Robert E. Lee, now a beautiful national cemetery.

Mr. Ohlinger recalls with pleasure, the



GEO. OHLINGER



MRS. GEO. OHLINGER

fact that he saw President Lincoln and Secy. Edwin M. Stanton as they passed through the fort occupied by his regiment, making an inspection of the defenses of the capital city.

Mr. Ohlinger takes pride in giving space in this brief biography to record the fact, that his father at the age of 57 years enlisted to defend the flag and nation's honor, serving 11 months, when he was honorably discharged. He was a member of the 57th Ohio Infantry and participated in the battle of Shiloh. Benjamin Ohlinger, a brother, also served in defense of his country. He was a member of the 72d Ohio Infantry, and served four years, participating in most of the great battles in the west under Sherman. He gets a pension of six dollars per month.

Our subject, returning to his home, resumed his farming operations, which has since been the business of his life, and in which he has met with more than average success. Mr. Ohlinger was first placed upon the pension rolls at \$4 per month, this amount has been increased by reason of age to \$12 per month.

The great sorrow of our subject's life came to him in the loss of his beloved wife and mother of his children, she passed away April 11, 1903, at the age of 71 years. Her remains were laid to rest in the Maple Ridge Cemetery of Delhi township. Mr. and Mrs. Ohlinger were for many years highly respected members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Ohlinger is a member of Steel Bros. Post, G. A. R., Department of Michigan, at Mason. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party. He has held several offices in the township, and was elected to the responsible position of Treasurer of his township when his party was largely in the minority. This mark of confidence spoke volumes for the character of the man. Mr. Ohlinger has made several important shifts in a business way, first coming to Ingham

county in '65, when he bought 40 acres, after living upon it four years, he moved back to Ohio, where he resided for fifteen years, when he returned and bought the eighty upon which he still lives. The farm is under a good state of cultivation, the buildings are neat, commodious and attractive. Mr. Ohlinger attends to his own affairs in a business-like manner, and it may be truthfully said of him, that he is a self made man.

AMOS F. WOOD (DECEASED).

For nearly forty years the subject of this brief biographical sketch was one of the most conspicuous figures in Ingham county in connection with the breeding of short horn cattle. He was also well known as a grower of Leicester sheep and Essex swine.

Amos F. Wood was a born farmer and stock raiser, and seemed always in love with his avocation. His thought, study and conversation in the main was along the line of improvement in breeding and better methods in farming. He was a strong advocate of a thorough system of tile drainage and demonstrated the value of his theory by the laying of several miles upon his own premises, and noting the improvement in the production of crops. From uncertain results varying with the season, crop growing approximated uniformity and became more universally profitable.

It was in the month of October in the year 1866, Mr. Wood came with his family from the Empire State and settled upon the farm of two hundred and forty acres, one mile west of the City of Mason on the Columbia road. Mr. Wood brought with him the Yankee push and enterprise and he at once began a general overhauling and reconstruction of the premises. The farm was cleared of stumps, swamp holes removed by drainage

and the barns put in shape for the proper care of stock. The nucleus for a fine herd of short horn cattle was brought to the farm. His introduction of a herd of short horns at that early date was an innovation. The old pioneer farmer looked askance and shook his head. There were, however, progressive farmers in the county who visited his farm, looked over the stock and in various ways gave evidence of their faith in the man and his business enterprises. Pure bred Leicester sheep and Essex swine took the place of the native mongrel so common in this section at that time. A fine flock of pure bred light Brahma fowls and bronze turkeys were always an attractive feature about the premises. With new methods and new and improved machinery and a strong force of men and teams, object lessons were given daily in up-to-date farming. In short, there were "doings" at "Maple Ridge" right along all through the years of Mr. Wood's activities.

Mr. Wood was an exceptionally good herdsman and a liberal advertiser, and within a few years he was one of the best known herdsmen in Central Michigan.

The following from the obituary notice of Mr. Wood, published in the Ingham County Democrat, gives much data of interest:

Every business transaction being based upon honor, he soon established a reputation for fair dealing, that served him a good purpose in the years that followed.

Mr. Wood never united with any society of any kind whose objective purpose was not for the improvement and development of stock and agriculture. For sixteen years he was a member of the Board of Directors of the Michigan State Agricultural Society and a liberal exhibitor at its annual exhibitions. For twenty-one years he was officially connected with the Central Michigan Agricultural Society, located at Lansing, and for several years President of the Ingham Coun-

ty Agricultural Society and otherwise officially connected with it during the years of its existence. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Ingham County Farmers' Club, and for nearly a quarter of a century served as its President. To his judicious counsel and faithful administration the latter organization owes much of its usefulness and success. For long continued and meritorious service he was made President emeritus during his natural life. A few years since, Mr. Wood, by reason of advancing years, sold out his stock and farm to his son-in-law, J. E. Tanswell, and retired from business activities.

In his first auction sale of shorthorn cattle in the year 1874, in which about fifty head were disposed of, seventeen brought the snug sum of \$5,000. The sale was an educator for Central Michigan and an inspiration to the farmers in this section. Several years later another sale was held and about the same number of cattle were sold.

The two prominent characteristics in the life of Mr. Wood were honesty and cordiality. His word once given was as good as a bond. Hospitality has always been dispensed with an open hand from Maple Ridge home. Mr. Wood is among the last of his generation to pass away. Those active with him in the development of the country have largely preceded him to the great beyond. He is gone, but the fruits of his years of toil will remain to bless the generations which follow.

Commenting upon the passing of Mr. Wood, the Michigan Farm and Live Stock Journal, said:

It is with sincere regret that we announce the death of Amos F. Wood, of Maple Ridge farm, near Mason. To his old friends, and they are many, it will be a shock to learn that the veteran breeder and farmer has passed away. Although his advanced age and in-

firmities should lead to the supposition that his days were nearly numbered, his wonderful vitality, his genial manner, and the interest he took in the discussion of topics, made one forget his age. He passed away April 8, 1905, and lacking only a few weeks of eighty-one years of age.

Mr. Wood was born in Woodville, Jefferson county, N. Y., May 11, 1834. His boyhood days were spent among the privations incident to a pioneer life on the farm when hard labor was the great motive factor in accomplishing the various enterprises in which the people engaged. Clearing land, breaking steers for farm work, driving oxen and performing all sorts of manual labor that was the accompaniment of farm life, developed for him his strong physical system that stood him in good stead during the long period of active life on the farm. Like many other successful men, the spirit of enterprise and rivalry developed early in life, and he became an exhibitor of the fruits of his efforts at the fairs in his native state.

Desiring a larger field for operation than the small farm on which he lived afforded, he sold his belongings in the State of New York and bought the Maple Ridge farm, near Mason, Ingham county, Michigan, in 1866. Having formed a love for improved live stock he brought with him the foundation for a herd of shorthorns, and Maple Ridge has since been a home of this breed of cattle. He has been a breeder since 1852. He also bred Leicester sheep and Essex hogs, and maintained them at a high standard.

He was one of the organizers of the Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and also of the State Association of Breeders of Improved Live Stock.

While his private business was extensive and the public duties to which he devoted himself were numerous and constant, his

social affairs at home and in the community were not neglected. For twenty-five consecutive years he was president of the Ingham County Farmers' Club, one of the first organizations of the kind in the State.

In all the relations of life Mr. Wood was a man to be admired. Honest to the core, sincere, with a sympathetic nature that made him a warm friend, he was a man to be respected and liked by all who knew him. He did good, not evil, all the days of his life, and his memory will long be cherished by a wide circle of friends. To his family his loss is irreparable.

One who knew Mr. Wood well in life, wrote of him: "He was a man who never wished harm to any; he always desired and labored for the betterment of the community. He was a thorough agriculturist in deep sympathy with the dumb animals upon his premises, and the sight of their grazing in the pastures was always a source of delight to him. Though denied the advantages of a higher education, he was always a friend, and in later years a liberal supporter of the graded and more advanced schools.

His loyal support of special education for the farmer is worthy of emulation by his brother farmers. Through the years of his life as a pioneer, he always labored with perennial hopefulness. He never lost faith in his fellow men, and ever kept an abiding trust in a beneficent Providence who shapeth the destinies of men."

Mr. Wood was the son of Amos Eastman and Hannah (Dean) Wood, natives of Vermont, the former born December, 1787, while the latter's birth occurred March 26, 1790. The father died February 25, 1863, while the mother passed away September 11, 1889, lacking only a few months of the century mark.

Amos F. Wood was one of a family of six children, all of whom grew to man and

womanhood. His early boyhood days were spent as other farmer lads of that period, attending school during the winter months and assisting his father on the farm during the busy season.

On the sixth day of June of 1849, Amos Wood was united in marriage to a Miss Eunice E. Brewster, who was born July 26, 1829. She was a daughter of Elisha and Eunice Brewster, natives of Vermont. She was the youngest of four sisters. The mother of Mrs. Wood died when she was but ten days old. She has the rare distinction of being a direct descendant of Elder William Brewster, who came over in the "Mayflower."

To Mr. and Mrs. Wood were born five children, as follows: Flora, April 17, 1850, married George W. Sprout, and they have two children; George Amos, born January 5, 1881, a bookkeeper by profession, and Pearl B., born July 3, 1886. Miss Pearl developed into a beautiful and talented girl and died April 10, 1901. Flora, the mother, died February 25, 1898, and is laid to rest in Maple Grove Cemetery.

Alta E., the next in order of birth, was born March 16, 1854, married Prof. W. C. Latta of Purdue University of LaFayette, Indiana. Their marriage occurred July 10, 1879, and unto this union four children have been born: Bertha, born July 6, 1884, a student of the University; Robert Wood Latta, born May 3, 1886, graduated at the high school, and is now taking an agricultural course at the University; Pauline Eunice, born August 4, 1890, is a student of the high school, and Mary, born November 19, 1894, is also at school.

The third in order of birth is Antoinette, who was born June 4, 1858, married John E. Tanswell, November 29, 1895. Amos F. Wood, Jr., was born October 5, 1867, and died December 21, 1869. Myra L., the

youngest member of the family was born August 25, 1872. Miss Myra is a graduate of the Mason high school, a young lady highly esteemed for her many good qualities of heart.

This brief biography records but the outline of a long life of activity and helpfulness. A good neighbor, and indulgent husband and father, an upright citizen, a just man has gone to his reward.

ELIJAH POTTER.

The subject of this review is one of the oldest and most highly honored pioneers of Ingham county, as he dates his residence here from 1838 and has therefore witnessed the greater portion of its development and improvement. A native of the Empire State, he was born the 23rd day of August, 1827, and was the son of Abner and Nancy (Curtis) Potter, who were also both natives of the same state and were there married. In the fall of 1836 the father, Abner Potter left New York state and started westward by the overland route, eventually arriving in Ingham county where he bought the forty acres of timber land. There he built a log house and returned to New York for his family, which consisted of nine children, six of whom came with their parents to Michigan at this time. They were about six weeks upon the road, the trip being made with many hardships and trials, as the children slept under the wagons, while the father and mother occupied the wagon themselves. The family arrived here in 1838, in the month of September. The land that Abner Potter had bought was timber and no improvements had been made upon it. He at once began the improvement of this place and partially cleared it and there resided until 1842, which was the year of his death, while the mother passed away in 1847.



MRS. AMOS F. WOOD



AMOS F. WOOD

The early education of Elijah Potter was extremely limited, as he was but fifteen years of age when his father died and what little he did secure was acquired at the primitive log school house of pioneer times. In 1850 Mr. Potter bought his first land, which consisted of eighty acres which now forms a part of the old home place. All of this was timber and has been cleared by himself and as he has prospered he has added to his original possession from time to time, until he now owns six hundred acres in that locality.

On May 3, 1852, Mr. Potter was united in marriage to Miss Abigail Dewey, who was a native of Smithfield, Madison county New York, her birth having occurred on February 14, 1827. She is the daughter of Thomas and Dorcas (Austin) Dewey. Her father and mother were natives of New York and there the father died when Mrs. Potter was about three years of age, while the mother also died in New York state.

Unto this union were born six children, all of whom are living: the first is Martin A., born February 3, 1853, and resides at home; the second, Dorcas, born February 20, 1855, married to D. Holmes and lives in Wexford county; the third, Nancy, born April 17, 1856, is the wife of Harvey Curry and lives in Ingham county; the fourth, Albert, born July 10, 1865; the fifth, Curtis A., born October 23, 1866; sixth, Mary, born August 15, 1871.

Mr. Potter is a man, though well advanced in years, who is hale and hearty and is in full possession of his mental faculties. His mind is richly stored with many scenes and incidents of pioneer times. He can well remember when the Indians were still numerous and all sorts of game, such as deer, bear and wolves were in abundance, and has a thorough knowledge of the settlement and growth of the county in general. Known through the entire length and breadth of the

county, not only as one of the oldest pioneer settlers but as one of its successful and enterprising men, he is highly honored and respected. It is by his close attention to business combined with sound judgment and good executive ability that he has met with success that has crowned his efforts and made him one of the leading agriculturists of his adopted county and unto such men and families, Ingham county now owes its present prosperous condition.

JOHN E. TANSWELL.

John E. Tanswell of Vevay township was born in Niles, Berrien county, Michigan, July 12, 1858. He was the only son of James and Harriet Tanswell, both born in England, and who emigrated to this country about the year 1856 and settled upon a farm near Niles, Michigan. James Tanswell died in 1869 and was buried at Niles.

John E. Tanswell attended the district schools when a lad and later spent some time at Notre Dame College. In early life he took up farming, which he followed for a time, and later went to Grass Lake, Michigan, and engaged in the livery business, in which he continued for about ten years. It was during these years that he served in the capacity of Deputy Sheriff of Jackson county, and was also City Marshal and Constable for some time.

November 29, 1895, he was united in marriage to Miss Antoinette, daughter of Amos F. and Eunice Brewster Wood of Maple Ridge Farm, located one and one-half miles west of Mason City. Owing to the advanced age of Mr. Wood and his physical inability to look after his extensive stock-raising and farming operations, Mr. Tanswell purchased the estate, consisting of two hundred acres, with all the stock, tools, etc. on the premises. He has since conducted

this farm in keeping with the reputation for fair dealing enjoyed by Mr. Wood in his extensive sales of registered short-horn cattle, thoroughbred Essex swine, Leicester sheep. Mr. Tanswell started in to increase the farm products along these lines, and in this has met with very gratifying success. He has studiously sought to keep pace with the demands of the times.

There is no farm in this section of the country under higher or more advanced state of cultivation. His stock of all kinds are the pride of the community. His large stock-barn is one of the finest in Central Michigan, the arrangements of the buildings on the premises are such that approach from any direction gives one the impression, of the thrift and industry of the owner. Mr. Tanswell keeps on hand about fifty head of short-horned cattle. A stroll through the buildings and about the premises viewing horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, tools, etc. is equal to a day at a county fair. Indeed more practical suggestions could be gathered in the same space of time upon this farm than at the ordinary local fair.

Mr. Tanswell is a member of the Short-horn Breeders' Association of this State. For many years Mrs. Tanswell was her father's counsel and private secretary, and locally for years she has been considered authority on short-horn breeding.

Mr. Tanswell affiliates with the Republican party, and, as he put it, he used to work at it by the year. Since coming to Ingham county, however, the care of stock and farm have so absorbed his attention that he has found no time for politics, beyond that of a citizen, interested in good government and in voting his party ticket.

Mr. Tanswell is something of a joiner, having a membership in the Maccabees, Grange, and in the Ingham County Farm-

ers' Club. The latter organization is one in which the entire family are much interested and contribute to its maintenance and growth. The family are attendants of the Presbyterian church to which they contribute liberally. The community at large have more than a passing interest in Mr. Tanswell's stock and farming operations, recognizing that an enterprising undertaking, such as he is conducting, gives to Ingham county a name and a reputation in which all may feel a degree of just pride.

GEORGE TAYLOR.

Among the old and honored residents of Ingham county none stands higher in public esteem than the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. For over sixty-five years he has been a resident of this State and the name is inseparably connected with agricultural interests, as his father and mother, James and Mary Taylor emigrated westward from New York to Michigan in 1839 and settled in Oakland county. He was a lumberman by profession and became one of the early pioneers of Michigan. After a residence of two years in Oakland county, he moved to Wayne county of this State, near Bellville and lived in that vicinity until 1855, when they moved to Jackson county where he passed to his reward.

George Taylor was one of a family of nine children, of whom three are now living, the other two are Amanda Clark and James Taylor of Jackson county. The birth of Mr. Taylor occurred in Niagara county, New York, in 1834, and there he lived until two years of age, when the family moved to Ohio, residing there five years. His early education was acquired in the common schools of Wayne county of this State and when twenty-one years of age he started out in life for himself, working a farm in connection with

his father. This was the old home place located in Rives, Jackson county. This property he eventually traded in 1861, for the farm upon which he subsequently resided. This land was only partially improved, but with characteristic energy he began its development, placing it under cultivation and making it one of the model farms of this county. As the years went by he eventually added one hundred and twenty acres to the original purchase and now owns two hundred acres of as valuable and highly improved farm property as there is in Ingham county. Here he is engaged in general farming and stock raising and the neat and thrifty appearance of the place is an indication of the progressiveness of the owner.

In 1861 he was united in marriage to Miss Celestia Norton, daughter of Nelson Norton, and this union has been blessed with four children, of whom three are now living, the eldest, Flavius, born September 10, 1862, resides in Leslie township; another, Homer, born August 11, 1867, who also resides in Leslie township; a third, Florence, born October 5, 1865, is now the wife of George Leach. The wife and mother of these children died in 1873 and in 1875 he was again united in marriage to a Miss Alma Norton, daughter of Harlow Norton of Leslie township. This union has been blessed with three children of whom two are now living, Leon, who now resides at home and Roy, a resident of Onondaga township.

Both our subject and wife are active members of the M. E. church of Leslie. In politics, Mr. Taylor affiliates with the Prohibition party, having the courage to vote his convictions. Great changes have taken place since Mr. Taylor first became a resident of Ingham county and where dense forests once grew and wild game abounded may be found productive fields and thriving farms and villages, and in all this marvelous development

of the last half century Mr. Taylor has borne his part and is well worthy of representation in this volume of history of Ingham county's pioneers, who have given the best years of their manhood to the opening up of this which was once a wilderness, for the benefit of posterity.

DR. GEORGE D. SPENCER.

Dr. George D. Spencer was a lad of but four years when his father, Truman Spencer, left the State of New York and came with his family to Ingham county and located in the Township of Locke. Truman Spencer was a man of good presence, genial, cordial and possessing in more than an average degree the elements that make friends and help to win success. He was always recognized as a man of affairs. Soon after locating in the county, he built a saw mill which he conducted with very satisfactory results for several years. He represented his township on the Board of Supervisors. In the year 1860 he was elected Sheriff of the county on the Republican ticket with which party he always affiliated. In 1862 he ran again and was defeated and again in 1864. In 1866 he was renominated for the fourth time and was elected; renominated, 1868, but two days prior to the day of election, November 2, 1868, he was suddenly stricken down in death. At the time of his death Mr. Spencer owned a farm of one hundred twenty acres in the Township of Locke.

Truman Spencer was united in marriage July 11, 1844, to Susan Ann Fisher. Mrs. Spencer was born in New York state, September 28, 1826. Mr. Spencer was born in New York state, July 24, 1824. To Truman and Mrs. Spencer three sons were born: Charles, born 1846, died 1893; the subject of this sketch, George D., born February 24, 1852; James H., born——

Mrs. Spencer still lives, at the advanced age of eighty-two years and makes her home with her youngest son, James H. Spencer, in Locke township.

Dr. Spencer was favored with a good common school education and supplemented this with high school training at Lansing and also at Howell. Attended the University of Michigan for a time and later graduated from the Detroit Medical College, March 4, 1879.

He immediately hung out his shingle and began the practice of medicine in his home town, where by his studious habits, attention to the duties of his profession, he has built up a good business; and by his conscientious Christian life has won and enjoys the confidence of his fellow townsmen to a degree that might be envied.

July 13, 1879, Dr. Spencer was united in marriage to Miss Rose E. Kline, daughter of a highly respected citizen of the village of Bell Oak. Mrs. Spencer was born December 11, 1854. Her parents were natives of the Keystone State and came to Michigan in the year 1855. Her father, Robert Kline, died September 7, 1885. Her mother, whose maiden name was Mariah Morgan, died June 22, 1894. Mrs. Spencer has two brothers living. Warren Kline married Libbie Brown and they reside in Mecosta county. Charles Kline married Carrie Horton; their home is in California. Her brother, Elisha, died in 1888, at the age of 35.

Two children have come to bless the lives of Dr. and Mrs. Spencer: Gertrude, born April 27, 1883, and Charles Truman, bearing the name of his uncle and grandfather Spencer, was born September 13, 1887. Both bright, promising children and with the advantages accorded them, they will grow to lead lives of helpfulness and service.

At the age of twenty-one years Dr. Spencer was elected Township Clerk. For sev-

eral years he has been lined up with the Prohibition party—the party that stands for the home, the church, and the school, believing, as he does, the legalized saloon of America is a destroyer of each and all of these. He believes, as many others are coming to feel, that this government cannot exist half drunk and half sober; one must give way to the other. The one great curse of our Christian civilization is the legalized liquor traffic of the country.

Dr. and Mrs. Spencer are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church to which the family give loyal support. The doctor fraternalizes with the Maccabees, No. 791 of Bell Oak, also the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Counting by years, the hand on the dial plate is only slightly past the meridian with the doctor. His numerous friends wish for him and his good wife yet many years of love and service for his fellow men.

A. C. TITUS.

A. C. Titus is one of the representative farmers in White Oak township, the tract of land which he operates being located in sections 21 and 16. He is a native of the Wolverine State, his birth having occurred in Sharon township, Washtenaw county, August 20, 1855. He is the son of M. J. and Martha (Hopkins) Titus, the former having been born February 9, 1825, in New York, and the latter in 1833, in Canada. From earliest boyhood our subject has been engaged in farming, so that in later years, when he was thrown on his own resources he had but to strike out for himself, the experience being already his. He received the educational advantages common to boys of his time, in the rural districts of White Oak, and at the age of twenty was ready to enter upon a life of activity for himself.



GEORGE W. JEWETT

Our subject's father came to Livingston county, Michigan, with his parents, in 1836. From 1840 until 1854 they lived in Washtenaw county and from '54 to '60 they lived in Unadilla, Livingston county, and finally in 1860, bought a farm in Stockbridge township and moved onto it. His first wife, the mother of our subject, died December 21, 1859. The father was again married in 1860 to Mrs. Samantha Hopkins, widow of his first wife's brother. To this second marriage four children were born: Lina, January 24, 1868, is a dressmaker in Mason; Winnie, a teacher in the Mason City schools; Clyde M., married Ada Clark and lives on a farm in White Oak; Manley, married May Taylor, and lives in Mason. M. J. Titus was a Republican, and both he and his wife belonged to the M. E. church.

April 21, 1886, Mr. A. C. Titus was married to Miss Kate, daughter of William and Sarah (Squires) Lake, both natives of England, born December 24, 1826, and April 3, 1828, respectively. Mrs. Titus was one of four children, living, one being deceased, her birth having occurred June 24, 1859. The other members of the family are Elinor, born April 17, 1855, married William Bird, a resident of Ann Arbor; Mary E., born March 24, 1857, died at the age of six years; our subject's wife, and William G., were twins, and William who lives in Henrietta, Jackson county.

To Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Titus were born three children: Ethel, Jan. 21, 1888; Ernest, February 27, 1892, and Robert, December 16, 1894. After marriage, our subject and wife lived on his father's place in Stockbridge for four years, and while living here bought eighty acres of wild, marshy land, which he partly cleared. Later he bought eighty acres, partly improved, being a part of the farm upon which he now lives. The buildings were on the place when he came

into possession of it, but he has greatly improved them, and as he prospered added another eighty, and today has a fine piece of property.

Our subject casts his vote for the principles of the Republican party—is active in political affairs, but not an office holder. He is a member of the M. E. church and his wife of the Episcopal society.

Mr. Titus engages in general farming, and makes a specialty of high grade Merino sheep and grade Durham cattle. He has met with success in his chosen vocation, and is in a position to enjoy all of the necessities and many of the luxuries of life, and he and his good wife dwell at peace with all the world.

GEORGE W. JEWETT.

Prominent among the rising young men of Ingham county stands the present efficient and popular Clerk of Ingham county, George W. Jewett. By close application and perseverance in the early years of life, and this in the face of privations and adverse conditions he made the most of his opportunities, indeed making the opportunity, has won for himself a name and a place to be attained only by those who possess the staying qualities so essential to success. Many a young man who fails to measure up to the possibilities within him defends himself with a plea that environments were against him, forgetting that environments are not conducive to growth and development, as it is the privilege and the duty of the individual to make them what they should be to best fit him for life's work. Mr. Jewett early recognizing the force of this argument and shaping his environments for the better development of his faculties, has today by his own efforts found himself well qualified for the satisfactory performance of any public trust or duty his fellow citizens may

place upon him. It is an easy thing to attain confidence, but another to maintain it. Some are so constituted that they readily secure the confidence of their fellowmen, but for the lack of the essential element in character it is soon lost. Mr. Jewett has found himself possessed of those qualities of heart and mind all through the years of his unusually active life, that have held with increasing force the respect, confidence and esteem of his fellowmen.

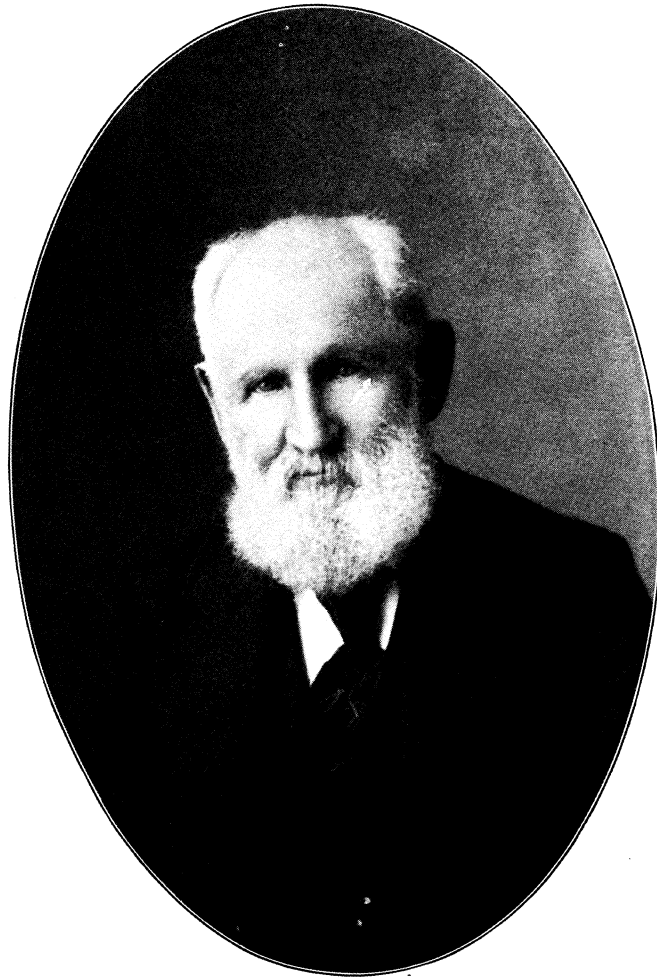
George W. Jewett was born Aug. 30, 1866, at Lima, Washtenaw county, Michigan. His parents, Lester E. and Caroline Jewett, were natives of New York and England, respectively, and were united in marriage in 1865, and three children were born to them. When the son, George, was but one year of age the father moved to Ingham county and settled in the Township of Aurelius, where they still reside. At the tender age of nine years it became necessary for George W. to leave the paternal home. He went to live with his grandmother, and began working for his board and clothing, with the privilege of attending school during the winter months. At the age of fourteen years he completed the district school course. Most boys who complete a district school education at the age of fourteen years are satisfied with their attainments, young George, however, was not of that number. He had gathered up a few crumbs and they but whetted his appetite for a square meal. Being without means or influential friends and desirous of obtaining a better education, he arranged to work for a farmer at the rate of about two and one-half days for one dollar. On this limited income and by close economy he was enable to set aside sufficient funds to complete a course in the Mason High School, from which he graduated in June, 1885. Experience is a valuable as well as a good teacher, and he has had it

good and plenty. Upon the completion of his schooling he engaged in teaching, and followed that profession for twelve years with marked success. At first he taught in the district schools, later was principal of the graded schools of Onondaga village and there remained two years. Energy, thoroughness and progressiveness were the elements that characterized his daily work. His efficiency was attested by school officers generally and by the County School Commissioners under whom he served.

He had just retired to his farm in Aurelius, when he was appointed Deputy County Clerk at Lansing, and the varied duties of this position he performed to the entire satisfaction of all those concerned for a term of four years. Two years later he was elected to the office of County Clerk by a majority of eight hundred and sixty, running ahead of his ticket about one hundred and fifty votes. He was reelected in 1904 by an overwhelming majority. He has an established reputation of being faithful in the discharge of his duties. Courteous, methodical and accurate, have been the characteristics of his official service.

Mr. Jewett was united in marriage to Miss Etta, daughter of John and Frances Eckhart, of Aurelius township, Sept. 22, 1886. Three children have been born to this union, their names and ages are respectively as follows: Blanche, age sixteen years, born May 31, 1888, now a student of the Mason High School; Francis Lester, age eleven years, born May 29, 1893, and Carrie, age ten years, born Dec. 23, 1894, all at home.

Mr. Jewett is a member of Capital Lodge No. 66 of the Masonic fraternity, and is the efficient Master of the Mason Grange. He is a member of the Sons of Veterans, his father having done valiant service in the Civil War. Having imbibed somewhat of



A. J. STEPHENS

the military spirit he united with Co. F, M. N. G., and has been advanced to the position of orderly sergeant. Among Mr. Jewett's savings he has forty acres of land in Aurelius township and a comfortable home in Mason. Mr. and Mrs. Jewett are members of the First Congregational church at Lansing, and as such are highly respected.

ANDREW JACKSON STEVENS.

Andrew Jackson Stevens was born in Connecticut, July 20, 1827, and the son of Julius and Mabel (Sottles) Stevens. The father was a native of Connecticut, and lived to be eighty-six years old, while the mother, who was eleven years younger than the husband, was a native of New York, and died at the age of seventy years.

When our subject was one year old his parents moved to Wayne county, Michigan, where he lived seventeen years. They then moved to White Oak, where they bought one hundred and sixty acres, a part of which our subject now owns, and where the parents died.

To Julius Stevens and wife were born nine children: Asa, our subject; Julius, who lived in Dakota; Peter, deceased, lived in Iowa; Louis, died at the age of forty years; Polly, the wife of James Clements, lived in White Oak and died twelve years ago; Betsy (Cooper) (Green), widow, lives in Howell; Sally, Mrs. Dietz of Leroy township, and Daniel, who lives in White Oak.

July 11, 1858, Andrew Stevens was united in marriage with Emaline Clark, born June 8, 1831. She died, and our subject married again in 1869, Miss Cynthia Moon, who also died. Four children were born to these people: Emaline, April 3, 1861, wife of Owen Sutton, is deceased; Ada May, August 5, 1862, died December 23, 1862; Ambrose Clement, June 23, 1864, married Mina

Carter of White Oak and lives in Gratiot county, Michigan; Mark D., May 30, 1866, married Mary Pulling, who died; he married again and lives in South Dakota and has five children.

Since the death of our subject's wife, Mrs. Jennie A. Cottington has kept house for him. She was born in New York, July, 8, 1846, and is the daughter of Alex and Samantha (Cutter) Martin. Her mother is living in New York at the advanced age of eighty-four years, while the father died in 1861. She was one of five children, two of whom are living: Mrs. Edna Gamet, a widow, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Cottington, was married in New York. Her husband was a painter and cooper and died several years ago. She is the mother of Mrs. William H. Patrick of White Oak.

Mr. Stevens has always given his support and vote to the Democrat party and is active in politics, though never an office holder. Mr. Stevens is an honest and industrious man and a great student of the bible. He is engaged in general farming on ninety-six acres of well improved land.

FRANK SKADAN.

Frank Skadan, a son of Samuel and Mercy C. (Atwood) Skadan, was born on section 13 of Ingham township, October 26, 1857, and has resided continuously on this farm to the present time. His father was born November 28, 1808, in Cayuga county, N. Y. He came to Michigan in the year 1840 and bought one hundred and seventy acres of unimproved land in Ingham township. During the active years of his life Samuel Skadan was one of the prominent figures in public affairs in the county. In 1848-1850 he served as County Treasurer, residing in Mason at the time. Later he was for twenty-five years Supervisor of his

township, a record seldom duplicated. For him a nomination was equal to an election. A man of rather retiring disposition, pleasing in manner, seldom engaging in argument. He enjoyed the confidence of his acquaintances to a marked degree. Although recognized as a strong partisan, Democrat that he was, he seldom gave offense. For ten years he was the president and treasurer of the Ingham County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He also was Coroner of the county for a term of four years.

During the years of his activity a Democratic convention without his presence would have been a misnomer. He died April 3, 1896, and was buried in the cemetery at Dansville. Mrs. Skadan was born May 3, 1824, and came with her parents, Z. and Hulda Atwood, into this county, locating in Ingham township. They were married April 14, 1853. Mr. Skadan was of Irish and Mrs. Skadan of English descent. Frank was the sixth of seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Skadan, their names and date of birth being respectively as follows: Juliette, born July 28, 1833, died March 17, 1867; Louisa J., December 25, 1836; Hiram M., May 19, 1839; John W., November 14, 1849; Floyd C., April 2, 1855; Samuel F., October 26, 1857; Jennie Irena, December 10, 1864.

Frank received his early education in the district schools and later at the Dansville High School. His father's time being much employed in public affairs, at the age of twenty-one Frank was given charge of the farming operations, which he directed in a successful manner during the remainder of his father's life and unto the present time. He owns the old homestead, having bought off the other heirs. He has added to the place, by purchase, until he now owns one hundred and ninety acres. He carries on mixed farming, feeds stock for the market,

in which he has a good reputation. This has been his special line for several years, and has been the means of liberal acquisitions to his exchequer. He was united in marriage October 22, 1890, to Katherine Phillips. They have five children, three of whom are now living: Irena M., born July 27, 1891, died October 20, 1892; Dency, born December 7, 1893; Mabel, born October 12, 1895, died March 26, 1902; Jennie, born July 12, 1897; George Samuel, born April 22, 1900.

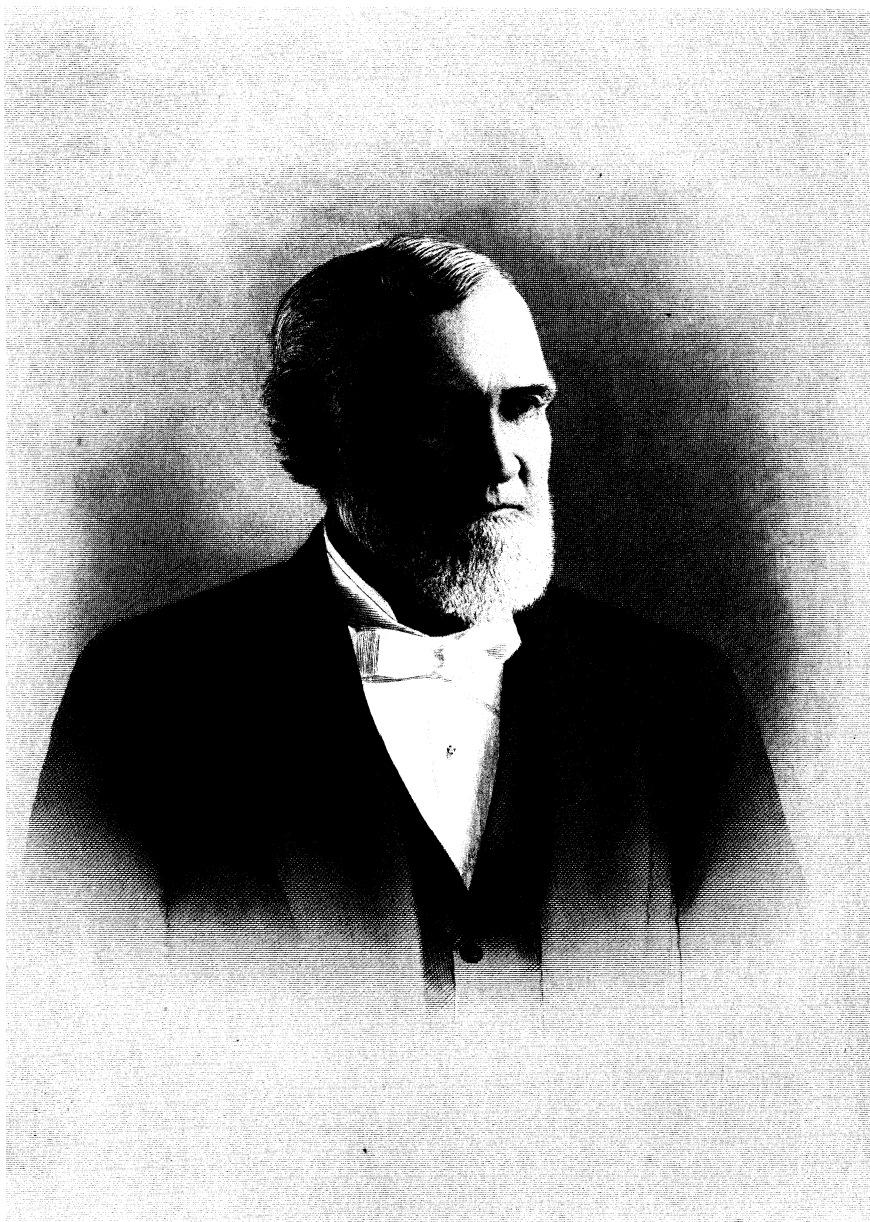
In politics Mr. Skadan is in line with his father, being a Democrat of the old Jacksonian sort. He has held several positions of trust and honor at the hands of his fellow citizens, among which is that of Township Treasurer for four years. He is a member of the Masonic order, I. O. O. F., Elks, Modern Woodmen and Maccabees.

Mr. Skadan by thrift and energy has secured a competence which will enable him to enjoy all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life during his remaining years.

ORLANDO MACK BARNES.

The present generation owes a debt of gratitude to the pioneers of this great State that can never be repaid. The trials and hardships endured by them to make the State what it is today, one of the foremost in all the union, cannot be realized by those enjoying the present comforts of advanced civilization.

Orlando M. Barnes was a pioneer of Ingham county, and was one who in early life, knew little or nothing of the present day comforts, and who in his boyhood and youth, little dreamed that there was much else in life but hard work and a struggle for existence. He was born in the Empire State in 1824 and was the son of John and Anna (Abbott) Barnes, who were both natives of N. Y. The early boyhood and youth of



ORLANDO M. BARNES

our subject was spent in the state of his nativity until the age of sixteen years. In 1840, the father, believing that there were better opportunities in the growing West, emigrated to Michigan, and settled upon a tract of land in Aurelius township. With characteristic energy he began the clearing and development of this property and there built a home and reared his family. The son, however, being ambitious and desiring to enter upon a broader field of knowledge, where his energy might find a wider scope, entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he graduated with honor in 1850.

On leaving college he chose the law for his profession, and after devoting one year to preparatory studies was admitted to the bar and located in Mason, the county seat of Ingham county. Here his strict attention to the duties of his profession, his eminent ability and profound knowledge of the law soon secured him a large practice. In the spring of 1852, on the death of the Prosecuting Attorney, Mr. Barnes was appointed to fill the vacancy. On the expiration of the term, in the ensuing autumn, he was elected to that office, and in 1854 was honored by a reelection. In 1871 he withdrew from the active practice of his profession, in order to devote his entire attention to the interests of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company. He was secretary of the company from its organization, and served it in the legal capacity of counselor and general attorney with marked ability and to the entire satisfaction of the corporation. From 1872 until his death he had been land commissioner. In this position, which requires the management of vast tracts of land granted to the company, and to which labor and responsibility commensurate with its importance are attached, his performance of duty was above criticism. In

political circles Mr. Barnes' talents secured honorable recognition. In 1862 he was elected to the State Legislature, where he served one term, and in April, 1877, he was called to the office of Mayor of Lansing. He was president of a national bank in Lansing, and was held in the highest esteem by his fellow-citizens of all classes. He also efficiently served as president of the Prison Board. In this he took a particular pride, using the full force of his energy and intellect toward the improvement of prison management. Upon this subject he edited several articles, which were eventually published in book form and which gave him a national reputation. Personally Mr. Barnes was of a fine appearance and commanding presence. There were few subjects of interest of which he had not made himself master.

Law with him was a study, a profession and to that profession he gave the greater part of his life's energy. There was never any inducement placed before him that would make him swerve from his chosen work, although he had been associated in some outside business enterprises. As the years advanced, he became successful and accumulated a desirable competence, which enabled him to gratify his literary tastes, and he had at the time of his death an extensive library of several thousand volumes.

In the year 1852 Mr. Barnes was united in marriage to Miss Amanda W. Fleming, who was born in Romulus, Seneca county, N. Y., a daughter of John Fleming, who was an early settler of that state. He was a farmer by occupation and emigrated to Michigan in 1844 and settled near the town of Albion. Here he resided until his death.

During the years 1872-73 Mr. Barnes travelled in Europe, gaining information as well as enjoyment. His conversational powers were of superior order, and in his hours of relaxation from the cares of business he

was a most genial and interesting companion. Mr. Barnes was a member of the Masonic fraternity and had held various official positions in that body.

Orlando M. Barnes departed this life November 11, 1899. There passed away a man, who stood deservedly high among the legal fraternity, his ability being recognized by all. He was able, painstaking and conscientious in his work and he also had many warm friends and possibly some enemies, as what man has not that possesses any force of character? As a citizen, he was ever ready to assist in any and everything that would tend to the advancement of Lansing and Ingham county, and evidence of that interest is shown on every hand.

Mrs. Barnes, the widow, still resides at her beautiful home in Lansing, occupying a prominent social position and also is now serving in the official capacity as president of the Women's Hospital Association, and likewise in the Ladies' Society and the Lansing Woman's Club, of which she has been a member for twenty years; her influence has been a helpful factor in their advancement. She is also a member of the Presbyterian church and has contributed liberally of her means towards its support.

ANDREW J. BARTOW.

Andrew J. Bartow is one of the influential and progressive citizens of Williamston township. He was born March 27, 1827, at Warren county, New Jersey, and is the son of James and Margaret (Snover) Bartow, both natives of New Jersey. The father was born in 1787 and the mother in 1788. James Bartow was a carpenter and joiner and lived in New Jersey until his death in 1878 and the mother died in 1858. They were married in 1818. In politics, James Bartow was a Democrat.

Andrew Bartow is the sixth of eleven children, two living: our subject and James, while the names of the deceased are Isaac, Levi H., Aaron L., Charles R., Jane, John R., Ruth, David C., and Ellen.

Our subject was educated in the district schools of New Jersey and has added greatly to his meager early training by extensive reading. He started for himself at twenty years of age and lived with his mother's uncle on a farm for three years and then went with the brother, Charles, to learn the carpenter and joiner's trade. In the winter time he worked on a farm. In 1849 our subject came to Michigan with his wife and landed in Detroit the last day of September, from there went to Clarkston, Oakland county and bought two acres of land upon which he built a house and worked at his trade until 1858, when he came to Williamston township, Ingham county, and bought eighty acres of wild land on section 15, lived in a log shanty, and built another log house before he built his present place. He worked at his trade and cleared the entire eighty acres, evenings and during spare times. He now owns one hundred and forty acres and in 1902 gave his son twenty acres. In politics, the man whom our subject thinks best fitted to fill the office, gets his support. In the year 1880 our subject gave his oldest son forty acres and in 1882 his son Frank, forty acres.

Andrew Bartow was married April 24, 1847, to Ellen Dates, who was born August 14, 1829. She is the daughter of William and Ann (Smith) Dates, who were married in 1811 and to whom twelve children were born, five living: Huldah Rounsifer, Mrs. Bartow, Matilda Davis, William and Nicholas, while the deceased are Elizabeth, Sally, Ann, Jane, Levinah, Mary and Henry. William Dates was a farmer, born in 1793 and died in 1836. Mrs. Dates died in Oakland

county, Michigan, in 1854. William Dates and his family were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Bartow kept a basket until recently, which was made by the Indians and given her mother by her father before they were engaged to be married.

Andrew Bartow and wife are the parents of five children: Seron, born August 11, 1848, married Ida Miller and resides in Williamston. They have had five children: Lulu B., February 3, 1883; Jack, September 17, 1884; Ellen, February 25, 1889, died August 22, 1901; Hazel, July 21, 1891, and Irene, January 5, 1902; Frank E., born March 9, 1853, married Clara Cushman and resides on a farm in Williamston township and has one child, Jay, September 7, 1881; Delia A., born April 29, 1856, married Lorenzo Harmon and resides on a farm in Williamston township, and they have one child, Byron, December 27, 1886; John W., born June 11, 1861, married Florence Dunn, resides on a farm in Williamston township and has two children, Earl, November 24, 1890, and Ina, April 8, 1896; Dr. Joseph G., born October 23, 1863, married Emily Murray and is practicing medicine in Williamston and they have three children: Ethel, June 17, 1888; Clarence, October 29, 1891, and Zarepha, October 18, 1894.

Andrew Bartow served his township as Treasurer for two terms. He is highly respected in the community in which he lives and is interested in all movements that tend to the improvement of his community.

RICHARD T. BRIGGS.

Richard T. Briggs was born April 11, 1833, in Canada. He was the son of Stanley and Ann (Dane) Briggs. His parents were natives of Ireland. The father was born in Ireland and the mother in Ireland.

They emigrated to Michigan in 1840, first settling in Dewitt, Clinton county, where they purchased eighty acres of land. But small improvements had been made upon the place and a log house had been erected. The elder Briggs set about to improve his new possessions, and in due course of time had carved out a comfortable house for himself and family. He later moved to Lansing, where he was for some time engaged in conducting a general store. He died at Lansing, June 9, 1867. The mother died in April, 1867.

Our subject was one of twelve children born to his parents, four of whom are still living: Catherine, James, Elizabeth Whitely and Richard. During the years when our subject would ordinarily have been acquiring his education, he was deprived of this advantage, because there was no schoolhouse within five miles of his father's house at that time. Such knowledge as he acquired has been gleaned from books, observation and experience. When seventeen years of age he began working by the day, and continued to do so until he was twenty-two years of age.

Richard T. Briggs was married February 21, 1854, to Miss Orilla, daughter of Levi and Anroid (Valentine) Hunt, residents of Birmingham, Oakland county, Michigan. Her father was born January 18, 1802, and in early life served as a sailor, but later engaged in the dry goods business also the grocery trade, which he managed for a time and later "kept tavern" at Argentine. After a time he disposed of his property there and moved to Ionia, here he managed a hotel for a time. From Ionia he moved his family to Lansing and engaged in the meat market trade. After a time Mr. Hunt sold his market and moved to a farm in Leroy and from there to Flint, where he engaged in the hotel business. He was there for four or

five years when he returned to Leroy, where he spent the remainder of his life with his children, and died January 13, 1884. The mother died October 13, 1881. Mr. Hunt was an old Jacksonian Democrat. For some time he anchored his faith to the Universalist doctrine, but later joined the Catholic church, and was buried in the Catholic cemetery at Williamston.

Mr. and Mrs. Briggs first settled in Locke township, where he bought fifty acres of wild land, there never having been an axe laid to a tree, and but one road, but Mr. Briggs was equal to the emergency. He began in earnest to make for himself and family a home; after years of hard labor, practising economy and with his frugal help-mate's assistance, they were out of the woods. Today he is happy in the possession of ninety-six acres of well improved land.

He is a Democrat all the year around, never having voted any other ticket. In his religious views he is liberal, as he terms it, a free thinker.

Mr. and Mrs. Briggs have had born to them six children, four of whom are living: Edwin, married Elva Davis; Minnie, married John Davidson, deceased; Annie, married J. Nowlen, deceased; Nora, married Frank Maxwell; Richard, married Rose Jasper; Myrtle, married Daniel Rice.

Mr. Briggs has never held office and never desired to or had ambition in that direction. He belongs to the Patrons of Industry, in which he has taken a lively interest, believing in the doctrines of the order.

Our subject's father was the oldest member of the Masonic order at Lansing. He was an American soldier in the War of 1812.

Mr. Briggs takes a commendable degree of pride in the fact that a portrait of himself representing an early Michigan pioneer, has

been on exhibition at the St. Louis Exposition. Subject and his father built the first frame house ever built in Lansing. Mrs. Briggs' father built the first tavern in Lansing.

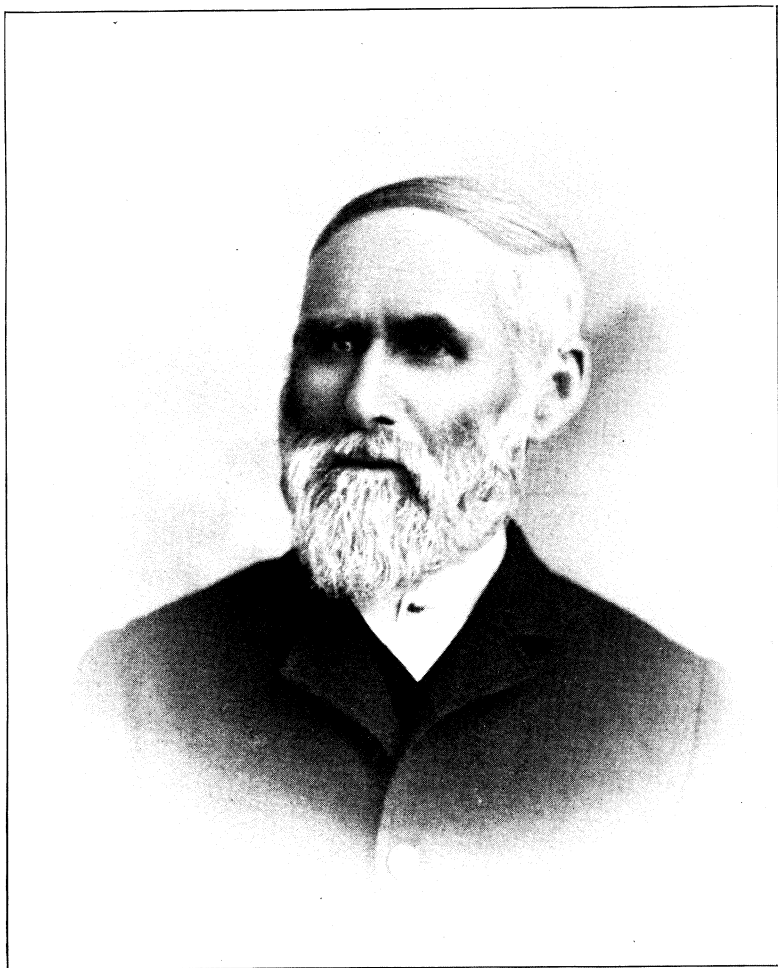
JOHN REASON (DECEASED).

John Reason was born in England, Feb. 24, 1821, and died Nov. 29, 1889. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Reason, natives of England. The parents of our subject came to Michigan about 1838 or '40, and settled on new land near Stockbridge. Our subject was yet a young man, but helped to clear the land and make a home. About the same time the family of Peter and Mary Force came to Michigan and settled on land west of the village of Stockbridge.

Dec. 24, 1842, John Reason was united in marriage to Elizabeth, daughter of Peter and Mary Force, and was one of eight children, two of whom beside herself are now living: Newton, in Iowa, and William, in Minnesota. Mrs. Reason was born Aug. 6, 1826.

To John Reason and wife were born seven children: Mary Ann, June 29, 1844, wife of Benton Force, who is now deceased. Their home was in Stockbridge. Benton Force served in the war in a Michigan regiment; Elmira, Sept. 11, 1847, the wife of Frank Standish, living in Stockbridge township; Harriet, April 24, 1850, Mrs. McArthur of Stockbridge; James H., Feb. 15, 1853, died May 13, 1855; William H., Sept. 6, 1855, died March 4, 1861; Horace L., Dec. 11, 1858, died Dec. 23, 1862, and Elmer, Jan. 20, 1864, married Nettie Holmes, in 1892, living in Stockbridge.

Two brothers of our subject were among the number who offered their services, and if



JOHN REASON (Deceased)



MRS. JOHN REASON

need be their lives, in defense of the country during the Civil War. These brothers were Samuel and William.

John Reason was an extensive land owner, having at the time of his death several hundred acres, which have been divided among the children. He also owned a whole block south of the public square in the village of Stockbridge. He lived in Stockbridge for many years, but engaged in farming, as his farm was just outside of the corporation. He was an earnest worker in the M. E. church, and politically was in sympathy with the Republican party, though never an office holder. He was noted for his thrift and industry and the harmony of his public life was only a reflection of the kindness that was found in his family.

EDWIN D. BINDING.

Those men who came to Ingham county in the very early days and made the first settlements here were men of more than ordinary calibre, broad in their views, earnest in their life's aim and full of enterprise. They "buiilded better than they knew" and laid the foundation for the splendid development which we see today. Our subject, Edwin D. Binding, is descended from one of these honorable old pioneers. His birth occurred in White Oak, November 29, 1851, and he is the son of James and Grace (Stephens) Binding. The father was born in Somerset county, England, March 18, 1794, and the mother in Armont county, Ireland, April 2, 1817. The father died June 30, 1878, the mother's death following later.

The marriage of James Binding and wife took place in New York in 1836 and about 1838 they emigrated to Michigan, and when they came to White Oak there were only

three houses between there and Dexter. Mr. and Mrs. Binding were the parents of ten children: Samuel, born in Sullivan county, N. Y., November 31, 1835, and died November 18, 1898. November 14, 1874, he was married to Lavina Disler, and they were the parents of one child, Floyd, who died at the age of one year. Samuel served nearly four years in the Confederate army, being in Texas at the time the war broke out, where he was pressed into the service; Jane, born at Schungon, Sullivan county, N. Y., March 18, 1837, died October 5, 1888. She was married to J. B. Wilson in 1853 and they have four children, J. D., Etta., Maude (dead), and John, who died at five years of age; William, born in White Oak, January 27, 1838, died July 27, 1852; Charles, born in White Oak May 10, 1841, married Kate Sikenger, April 8, 1874, and they have three children, Maude, Willis and Ross, and live in Oklahoma territory. Charles served in the Civil war; Orpha, born in White Oak, June 17, 1843, married Benjamin Westfall, April 3, 1865, who is dead, and they had two children, Daisy and May. Daisy is deceased; Richard, born in Stockbridge township, December 7, 1846, married a Kentucky girl, and they have two children, Leo and Jesse, and live in Oklahoma; William, born in White Oak, April 2, 1848, lives in Stockbridge township; our subject; Clara E., born in White Oak, July 1, 1854, married Andrew Hall and they have one child. Mr. Hall died and Clara married Jacob Westfall, November 22, 1904; Frederick W., born in White Oak, August 14, 1858, married Cora VanBuren and lives in White Oak. He and Edwin own 210 acres of land together; Edwin living on the farm owned by his parents.

Our subject started out for himself in 1877 and travelled nearly all over the Uni-

ted States. November, 1878, he settled on one hundred and twenty acres of land, where he now lives. He was united in marriage February 23, 1892, to Ella Pulling, born October 4, 1859; she is a member of the M. P. church. Mrs. Binding's father, George Pulling, was born September 5, 1832, in Saratoga county, N. Y., and died March 21, 1903. Her mother, Elizabeth (Wilson) Pulling, was born in Parma township, Monroe county, N. Y., December 19, 1835, and now lives with her son Cassius on the old farm in White Oak, which is the same farm that her father, Lucius Wilson, settled on in 1837; since that time this farm has always been owned by a member of the Pulling family. Mrs. Pulling came to Michigan when two years of age, with her parents, and can well remember how the wolves howled around the door, and how the Indians in large numbers visited the farm and bought tobacco from her father. She recalls how, at one time her father went to market, and was detained eleven days on account of the bad roads; during his absence an Indian chief visited them and stayed all night at the house; they were terribly frightened, but were not harmed.

Mr. and Mrs. Pulling were married October 15, 1854, and this union was blessed with eight children: Medora, August 10, 1855, died December 3, 1862; Burdell, born August 25, 1857, died March 14, 1860; our subject's wife; Fred E., August 20, 1861, married Emma Blackney, November 21, 1883, and she died May 4, 1904. Fred is a member of the M. P. church; Cassius M., born October 14, 1863, married Nina Wright, May 31, 1891, and they have one child living, James, one child having died in infancy; Miles, June 19, 1866, married Della Parks, May 14, 1893; Lee, February 18, 1869, died January 10, 1870; L. B., October 30, 1873, died January 17, 1874.

George Pulling came to White Oak in 1853, and located where he died. He enlisted in 1864 in Co. K, 20th Michigan Infantry, and served until the close of the war. Mr. Pulling was a staunch Republican, and his wife a member of the M. E. church. The mother of Mrs. Binding was one of six children, the others being: Lucius and Andy Wilson, not married; Emily, (dead) married Henry Atwood, a lawyer, and their children were Theron, at present a railroad commissioner; Martha; Lydia; Myron; Mable and Nettie. Martha (dead) married John Pulling and they had three children, William, Porter and Minnie. Charles was killed in a sawmill. William died at the age of thirty-seven years.

The father's brothers and sisters were: John, who lives in White Oak; Harrison, lives in Bay City, he served in the Civil war; Fordice, went to Utah, and is supposed to have been killed by the Indians; Ann, married Isaac Davis, lives in White Oak and has two children, John and Celestia; Frances, married Asher Spaulding, and lives in Charlotte, and has two children, John and Myrta Elizabeth, married LaFayette Andrews (dead), lives in Williamston with the only child who conducts the Andrews House; Caroline, married Warren Harvey (dead) and they had two children, George (dead) and Mary.

James Binding the father of our subject had two brothers and one sister—John, William and Sally—who remained in the home country. The experiences of this pioneer were common to those of the early settler. In early days he used to plow with an ox and cow. Experiences of this sort were continually coming to the early settler, who endured so much that we might today dwell in peace and enjoy the prosperity that surrounds us on every side.

Mrs. Binding's grandparents, Wilson,

came to Michigan in 1837 and settled on two hundred and forty acres of wild land and improved all of it, adding to it a frame house and good barns. He once drove to California from his home in Michigan. From here he also went to Ann Arbor to do his trading. His wife died while he was in Colorado.

In political views, our subject is a Prohibitionist, and fraternally he is allied with the Grange, being its overseer. His landed possessions now consist of one hundred and thirty acres, well improved and in a high state of cultivation. By honesty, industry and perseverance he has accumulated this property and established a reputation which entitles him to the distinction of being one of the representative men in White Oak.

FRANK H. BARRETT.

Frank H. Barrett is a product of Onondaga township, where he was born in June, 1865. His parents were Samuel J. and Elizabeth Hall Barrett.

Mr. Barrett received his early education in the district schools of Winfield, and at the age of twenty years struck out for himself, empty-handed, and for six years found employment in a grist mill located at Kinneysville, and for four years was head miller at the Eaton Rapids Mills. This mill was for many years one of the old landmarks of the place. It was erected by Steven Van Kinney, who came here in 1849 and laid out the village, naming it after his own birthplace, "Nova Scotia." The town however, has always borne the name of its founder. Mr. Van Kinney built both a grist and saw mill. At the time of Mr. Barrett's employment in the mill, it was owned by Samuel Stettler, for many years one of the representative men of that locality, a man of public spirit and enterprise. Mr. Stettler

always took a lively interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his community.

The important event in the life of Mr. Barrett was his marriage to Miss Kate, daughter of Samuel and Kate (Matthew) Stettler, who were natives of Wayne county, Michigan. To Mr. and Mrs. Barrett were born three children: Morton, Oct. 23, 1888; Carl, July 3, 1890; Anna, April 6, 1894. Miss Anna lives with an aunt at Highland Station, Oakland county. Carl and Morton are at home with the father. Mrs. Barrett died at Eaton Rapids, Aug. 19, 1894.

Mr. Barrett was again married Sept. 27, 1897, to Miss Winnifred Myers, who was born in Tompkins, March 10, 1871.

Mr. Barrett is engaged in general farming, which has been his business continuously since leaving the mill. In politics he is a Republican. He belongs to the fraternal organization of the K. O. T. M.

Mr. Barrett is regarded by his friends as a man of upright character, conscientious scruples and one worthy of confidence.

SAMUEL J. BARRETT, JR.

Samuel J. Barrett, Jr. is the son of Samuel J., Sr., and Elizabeth (Hall) Barrett, natives of the Emerald Isle. The father was born February 1, 1814, and died April 11, 1872. He was the son of an English officer, who was a soldier of considerably reputation. He was a man of remarkable physical development, tall, straight and broad of shoulders. He died at the age of eighty years.

Mrs. Samuel J. Barrett, Sr., was the daughter of Hugh Hall, also a native of the Emerald Isle, who died at the age of eighty-six years. The mother of our subject had two brothers who came to America and fought for their adopted country in the Civil war, namely, Samuel J., who enlisted in the

3d Michigan Cavalry and Frank H., who enlisted in Co. K, 17th Regular Volunteers' Infantry, and both were wounded while in service. They could not have endured more or fought with more bravery, had they been natives of the country for which they were suffering.

The marriage of our subject's father and mother took place in Ireland, May 24, 1851, and they soon after embarked for America. In their family were seven children: Lyman L., born April 14, 1853; the subject of our sketch; A. D., born January 23, 1857; Sarah, born March 3, 1860; the fifth and sixth, Fred and Frank, were twins, and the seventh, A. T. Barrett, born September 23, 1868.

In politics the Republican party embraced the principles for which Mr. Samuel J. Barrett, Sr., stood. He was also an Orangeman and both he and his estimable wife were members of the Episcopal church.

Our subject is a farmer residing on one hundred and thirty acres of highly cultivated land in Onondaga township and makes his home with his brother. He is counted as one of the prominent men of his community and always ready to lend a helping hand to the welfare of his township. He is progressive and industrious, and his farm and residence speak in high terms of his abilities in the art which he has chosen.

MARTIN C. BALDWIN.

Martin C. Baldwin was born November 15, 1847, on his present home farm. He was the son of Thomas P. and Ursula (Coleman) Baldwin. The father was born in Dorsett, Vermont, in 1810, and the mother a native of New York, where they were married in Genesee county, January, 1836. Thomas P. Baldwin settled in the Township of Onondaga in 1836, the entire

town at that time being practically in a state of nature. The father was a man of great physical endurance and of strong attachment for home and friends. He first located four hundred acres of land. He made a trip on foot to the land office at Ionia at the time of taking up his land. He used to go from his primitive home in the wilderness all the way to Jackson by Indian trail, to get the mail from his wife who was still in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Baldwin were the parents of seven children, four of whom are still living. Mrs. Baldwin died March 14, 1854, and Mr. Baldwin was again married to Mary Andrews. The family of Thomas Baldwin were as follows: James T., now a resident of Toledo, Ohio, was a soldier in the Civil War. He enlisted in an Ohio Regiment from Toledo; Lovan, the wife of George Harwood of Onondaga, she being deceased; Rachel, wife of William Harwood, resides in Leslie; Mary, the second wife of George Harwood, living in Onondaga; and our subject, who is the youngest of the family, living.

Martin C. Baldwin received his early education in the common district schools of Onondaga. He later attended the high school at Toledo for one year. At twenty-one years of age he began farming for himself, purchasing a small tract of land in Jackson county, upon which he never built, however. He was married to Miss Eva Strang, December 24, 1872. Mrs. Baldwin was born April 18, 1853. Her father, James Strang, was a native of New York, and died while Mrs. Baldwin was yet a little girl. Her mother, Alvira Field, was a native of Ohio. Mrs. Baldwin was of a family of four children: Charles married Miss Hattie Wight, is a printer by trade and resides in Lansing; Clement is a minister of the Gospel and lives in Charlotte, Mich. The youngest, C. J. Grier, was an adopted child of the family,

and previous to 1903, he was one of the editors of the American Digest.

Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin first took up their residence on a farm near Leslie, but in the year 1886 they returned to the old homestead where they have since resided. They are the parents of three children: Martin J., born November 7, 1873, married Agnes Glover and resides in the Village of Onondaga; Jasper A., born January 12, 1882, at home with his parents; Thomas C., July 11, 1888, also at home. Mr. Baldwin's father departed this life April 23, 1895, at the advanced age of eighty-four years and ten months.

Our subject is in sympathy with the principles of the Democrat party. He has served as a member of the County Committee from his township. Fraternally he affiliates with the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. He has been a member of the school board for fifteen years.

Mrs. Baldwin was the originator and the organizer and first president of the Knowledge Seekers' Club of Onondaga, organized in September of 1898, and was also chairman of the committee who wrote the constitution.

Mr. Baldwin belongs to one of the oldest families in the township. They have been industrious and prosperous people and their accumulations demonstrate their good judgment and sound business acumen.

CHARLES E. SWIFT.

Charles E. Swift first saw the light of day upon the banks of the far-famed Hudson river in the Empire State, July 18, 1826, of which state his parents were also natives; his father having been born Nov. 7, 1803, and his mother, Feb. 5, 1806. Charles was one of three children born to his parents, he being the oldest. His brother, Milo, born

Oct. 18, 1828, died in infancy; Nelson, born Sept. 10, 1836, in Monroe county, N. Y., and here he followed the pursuit of agriculture through life. He died on Oct. 11, 1891, leaving a widow and seven children.

Edgar Swift, the father came to Michigan in 1837 and settled upon a farm of eighty acres in Eaton county and lived there until the time of his death in Feb. 23, 1878.

Charles E. Swift was united in marriage, April 15, 1852, to Jane A., daughter of Lewis and Fidelia (Williams) Ward. Her father died May 10, 1862, at the age of sixty-two years. He was a pioneer of Michigan, having settled here in 1838. His nativity was New York. The mother was a native of Vermont, where she was born May 29, 1800, and died March 7, 1883.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Swift: Fidelia C., July 19, 1856, married Robert G. Banks. Mr. Banks was a native of New York, where he was born June 2, 1850, and died at Onondaga, Michigan, Sept. 2, 1877. Mrs. Banks has always made her home with her parents. Marcus V., the second child, was born Sept. 19, 1858, and died May 17, 1876.

The principles of the Republican party have guided both Mr. Swift and his father in the discharge of the functions of American citizens. It is recorded of him that he is an honorable and upright man, though not a member of any church organization. His character and conduct have been such as to win for him the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

JAY BALDWIN.

The farm upon which the subject of this sketch resides in section 32, Onondaga township, was the scene of his birth, Sept. 13, 1846. His parents were Grove and Sarah (Thatcher) Baldwin. The father was a na-

tive of Vermont and came to Michigan in its pioneer days, being one of the first settlers, and was also his brothers, Mosely and Thomas.

Grove Baldwin was married three times, first, to Sarah Thatcher, a native of New York; to this marriage two children were born: our subject, and Addie, who lived to be nine years old. The second marriage was to Miss Esther Willis, also a native of New York, and unto them were born two children: George, living in Onondaga, and Beecher, a banker in Omaha, Neb. The third time Mr. Baldwin was united in marriage to Miss Helen Montgomery, who was a native of Eaton Rapids, and is still living. One child was born to this union, Charles, a doctor in Omaha.

Our subject acquired his early education in the common schools of Onondaga. July 3, 1868, was the important event of his life, it being his marriage to Martha, daughter of Henry and Jane (Goodfellow) Willis, the father being a native of New York, where he died June 30, 1904, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. Mrs. Baldwin was born April 21, 1850. She was one of seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Willis: Orpha, died at the age of eleven years; Charles, living in Onondaga; Mrs. Martha Baldwin; Mary, now Mrs. Nelson of Onondaga; Frank, ticket agent at Onondaga; Jennie, now Mrs. Boucher of Onondaga; the seventh, John, died when three weeks old.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Jay Baldwin were born five children: William, married Miss Maude Green and lives in Onondaga; Frank, married Emile Rossman, and they have two children and live in Onondaga; Alice, born 1878, now Mrs. Corwin, and they have one child and live in Onondaga; Jane, born 1883; Grove, died when fourteen years old.

Jay Baldwin's grandfather took a piece of

land from the Government, which consisted of two hundred and twenty-three acres. Grove Baldwin still holding one hundred and seventy-seven acres in his own name. His son, Jay, has always resided on this farm, working with his father for many years.

The father of our subject, at the age of eighty-six, is hale and hearty, and takes great pride in his knowledge of the Bible.

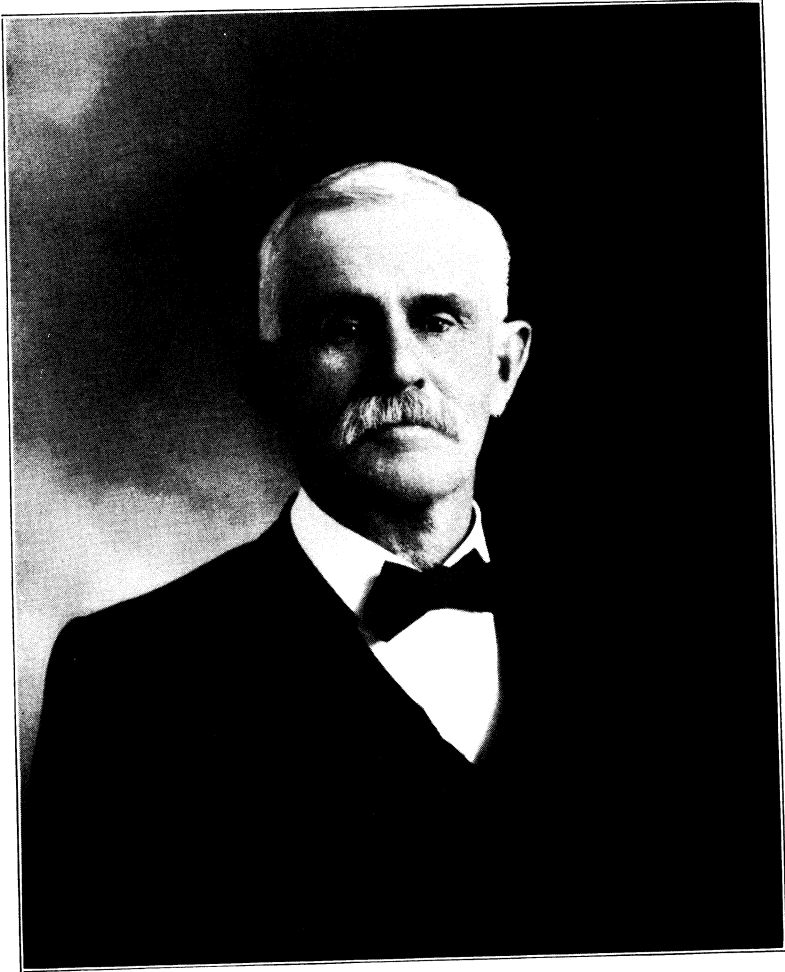
Jay Baldwin, following in the footsteps of his father, casts his vote for the principles of the Democracy. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin are highly respected citizens of Onondaga township, the history of which community would be incomplete without the life of the Baldwins.

SOLOMON B. PIKE.

The old adage, that a rolling stone gathers no moss, has not been verified in the experience of Solomon B. Pike. He has been a regular "Merry-go-round" from start to finish, engaging in many kinds of business enterprises, which have usually shown profit. He is what is known as a hustler from way back. Mr. Pike was a son of a farmer, and was born the 18th day of June, 1838. His parents, Ruddy and Martha Pike, were of English extraction, and at the time of his birth lived in Vermont.

There are those who contend that the physical surroundings of one's birth and early life have much to do with the character of the individual. However, much there may be in this, Mr. Pike is a rugged, frank, firm, good natured sort of a man, whom it is a pleasure to meet. His parents removed from his native town of Whitingham, Windham county, when their son, Solomon, was but two years of age, and settled in St. Lawrence county, N. Y.

His school advantages were very limited,



SOLOMON B. PIKE

and as he puts it, "I graduated from the public schools after six weeks' experience." Be this, as it may, he has shown keen business perception, good judgment and the necessary push and energy to win out. Before reaching the years of his majority, Mr. Pike struck out for himself, hired out to a farmer for \$150 per year, and as he says, with an emphatic shake of his head, "I put in the hardest year's work of my life." Following this he rented a farm in St. Lawrence county, which he conducted for two and one-half years. He then purchased a farm of seventy-eight acres, kept this for a year and a half and sold out, doubling his investment. Returning to his native state he launched out as a contractor and builder, and for three years followed that enterprise with success. From this place he transferred his interests to Shelbourne Falls, Mass., and took a contract for erecting a block, for which he was to receive \$22,500. The completion of this job occupied one year, and his health being somewhat impaired he returned to New York. He then continued his business after he returned for two years, when he had the misfortune to receive a severe fall, which incapacitated him for hard manual labor for a time. Closing up his business, he went on the road as a traveling salesman for a furniture company, and remained in their employ for seven years. Here another accident occurred, and after being laid up for some months, and upon his recovery, he was employed by a firm in Iowa, with whom he remained for seven years. He was also employed for two years by a firm of traveling salesmen in Milwaukee.

In the year 1883 he drifted into Michigan, and located in Mason, Ingham county. Two years later he purchased a farm of ninety-two acres. This improved by time and otherwise until it became a valuable prop-

erty. This he later sold, and built a fine residence in the city of Mason, which he occupied for some time. He is at present very pleasantly located on a farm on the Columbia road, about one mile from the new court house. He also has a thirty acre tract in Aurelius township, and owns land in Wisconsin and New York. Mr. Pike is a local agent for the Page fence, manufactured at Adrian.

November 28, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy, daughter of Josiah and Lucena Briggs. Three children have been born to them: Martha, Charles, who died in infancy and Ada. Mr. Pike is in no sense a politician, but is a good and strong Republican, and is also a member of the Grange, which organization has a large active local lodge.

This brief outline of the life work of Solomon B. Pike has shown him to be a man of perseverance, pluck and energy.

ANDREW J. CHAMPION.

In looking over the names of the prosperous and prominent farmers of Lansing township, we find that of Mr. Andrew Jackson Champion, who resides on and operates a fruit and stock farm on section twenty-four. He was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, December 18, 1829, and is the son of Robert S., born in New Jersey, December, 1800, and Sarah (Moore) Champion, born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in May, 1808. The parents were married in Ohio in November of the year 1828. Robert Champion's father was the owner of vessels on the Atlantic ocean. Our subject's father started for himself at the age of sixteen or eighteen, but never learned a trade, though he was a natural mechanic. When Andrew was five years old the father moved to the northwestern part of Ohio and took up

eighty acres of wild government land in Paulding county, midway between Ft. Wayne and Ft. Defiance. They built the first log house in the community, hewing the logs and splitting the lumber by hand. At that time there were only five families within a radius of twenty-five miles. Our subject's father was one of eight children, seven sons and one daughter, and the mother was one of eight children. The father was a Jacksonian Democrat, though not an office seeker. They were members of the M. E. church. The father died in March of 1847 and the mother in 1879. When our subject was five years old, he saw Andrew Jackson on a steamboat on Ohio river, and well remembers him to the present day.

Andrew J. Champion was the eldest of eight boys, the second being R. W., born February 4, 1833, married first Martha Clemmer, deceased, to whom were born thirteen children, and afterwards married Elizabeth Smith. They lived in Oklahoma, near the City of Oklahoma, and have two children, Joseph S., born April 12, 1839, living in Ohio, married Miss Alzada Pond and they have four children; John M., born in 1840, died when seven years old; Richard B., born March, 1842, married Miss Jane Rogers and lives at Antwerp, Ohio; George W., born 1843, married Miss Mary Ely, died at the age of fifty-seven years in Ohio; Thomas J., born September 24, 1845, married Julia Purdy and lives in Antwerp, Ohio.

Our subject's mother after the death of his father married William Gordon in 1849, and to them a son was born, Charles Wesley Gordon, who holds diplomas from three medical colleges and is a practising physician in Ft. Wayne, Ind. He together with all the Champion family were teachers in the public schools in Ohio.

Our subject never went to school until nine years of age, but attended until he

reached the age of twenty, during three months of each winter. At this age he was forced by his friends to teach the home school, and continued in this work during the winters, building up a home and farm in the summer for twenty-five years.

At the age of twenty-four he was united in marriage October 2, 1853, to Anna N. Hughes, who was born November 22, 1838, and was the daughter of Henry Hughes, an early settler of Ohio and was one of a family of six children, four of whom are now living.

At the age of twenty-eight Mr. Champion sold off all of his property, and he and his wife attended a seminary near Battle Creek. After this he again engaged in teaching in the country and city schools in Ohio, during winters and improved and worked the farm during the summers. This farm he had purchased while teaching. In this locality he lived until 1882, when he moved to Michigan and bought sixty acres in Alaiedon township, where he lived for two years, when he bought sixty-six acres in Lansing township, where he now resides.

To our subject and wife four children were born: Flora E., born November 2, 1855, married C. M. Schooley, lived at Paulding, Paulding county, Ohio. She died five years ago. They had six children, three girls and one boy are living; Elmer E., born June 1, 1861, married Elizabeth Gilroy and they have four children and live in Wexford, Wexford Co., Mich.; Geo. T., born September 17, 1864, married Ella Bennett and they have had three children and were residents of Gratiot county, Michigan. He died at the age of thirty-four; Daisy E., born March 31, 1870, is principal of the Bingham St. School of Lansing, and is a graduate of the M. A. C. in the class of 1893. She was married to Selby Coffeen, December 21, 1904. The mother of these



MR. AND MRS. W. M. PRATT

children died February 10, 1880. August 7, 1881, Mr. Champion was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Jane McCurdy, who was born in Ohio, June 26, 1844. She was the daughter of Henry Cook Ayers, born in New Jersey, October 10, 1812, and Lydia (Wood) Ayers, a native of New York, born June 20, 1816. Henry C. Ayers was an early settler of Ohio, where he lived until 1862, when he moved to Meridian township, Ingham county, where he died April 13, 1886. His wife died July 26, 1888. In the Ayers family were four children: Charles W., born April 4, 1843, lives in Lansing; Elizabeth Jane, our subject's wife, born June 26, 1844; Augustus, born December 21, 1846, lives in Lansing; William F., born November 7, 1856, is a manufacturer of gasoline engines, of Saginaw.

J. W. McCurdy, our subject's wife's former husband, was born March 20, 1836, and was the son of Thomas McCurdy, an early settler of Meridian township, having come there in 1846. J. W. McCurdy and Elizabeth Ayres were married January 7, 1866, and to them were born four children: Gertrude, died in infancy; Mary Annette, born August 27, 1868, is the wife of G. J. Hume of Alaiedon township; Thomas H., born March 29, 1872, lives in Meridian township; Katherine Agness, born April 5, 1876, is the wife of Dr. F. A. Booth now of Seattle. Katherine is a graduate nurse of Harper's Hospital, Detroit. Dr. Booth is a graduate of Detroit Medical College.

To our subject and second wife were born two children: William C., born August 27, 1882, has just finished four years' marine service as machinist in the Philippines and in Chinese and Japanese waters, and Ralph W., born January 20, 1886, is at home.

Mr. Champion was formerly a Democrat, but since 1853 has been a Republican. He is a firm believer in the philosophy and

phenomena of Spiritualism. He is engaged in general farming and fruit culture and is counted as one of the successful men of his township.

J. W. McCurdy was a lieutenant in Co. G of the 12th Michigan Infantry. Five brothers of Mr. Champion served in the Civil war. R. B., J. S. and George W. served in Co. I, 14th Ohio Infantry, all were in active service during the war. None were seriously wounded in battle, while R. W. served in the 100th Ohio Infantry and T. J. in the Mississippi Marine Brigade.

WALTER M. PRATT,

ALAIEDON TOWNSHIP.

The subject of this brief biography is a native of Ingham county, having been born in the Township of Aurelius, January 17, 1857. He was the son of Lemuel and Lucy Pratt. Lemuel Pratt was a native of the Empire State and came to Michigan with his parents when but two years of age. The family settled in Jackson county and here young Pratt grew to manhood. At the age of twenty years he struck out for himself, came to Aurelius, where he settled and spent the active years of his life. He died in 1898.

He had one brother, Darius, and three sisters. Walter M. was the oldest of nine children born to his parents. His early years and advantages were those common to country lads of his time; but having been born with a good degree of ambition and push, he early sought and found employment. His first business venture was clerking in a general store at Aurelius Center, where he remained for seven years, acquiring in the meantime an experience in business methods that was of great value to him in later years. He afterwards for some time clerked in a grocery store in Mason, and later embarked in the trade for himself and continued in the

business for twelve years, when in the year 1897 he sold out and engaged in farming, which business he has followed with gratifying results to the present time.

In the year 1887 occurred an important event in the life of Mr. Pratt, it being his marriage to Miss Emma B., youngest daughter of Davis and Harriett (Traver) Fitzsimmons of Alaiedon township. Mr. Fitzsimmons was a native of New York State, his early home being at Elmira. He came to Michigan more than half a century ago. He was a man of many good qualities of heart and mind, and by the uprightness of his life and character won many warm friends. At the time of his death he was the possessor of a fine farm of two hundred acres of land with good substantial buildings. Soon after the death of his father-in-law, Mr. Pratt came into possession of one hundred and twenty acres of the Fitzsimmons homestead, including the buildings.

To Mr. and Mrs. Pratt have been born three children, two of whom are living: Bernice, born August 20, 1892, died in infancy; Lucile, born January 31, 1892, a student in the Mason high school; Morrice born January 2, 1904.

In fraternal relations Mr. Pratt is a Mason and a Maccabee. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party, believing its policy best adapted to the needs of the people and the community.

Twice, while a resident of Mason city, Mr. Pratt was elected a member of the Common Council and served with general satisfaction. Since his residence of Alaiedon, he has headed the ticket for the office of Supervisor.

Our subject is engaged in general farming, and stock raising, and by characteristic pluck and energy is making a success of his business. The family are held in high esteem by their fellow townsmen.

FRANK T. COLLVER, LANSING.

Frank T. Collver, proprietor of a large and rapidly expanding industry devoted to the manufacture of shirts, underwear, collars and cuffs, and ladies' shirt waists, has achieved a remarkable success, considering that he is still comparatively a young man and that he started in business with no capital, but his own brains, and pluck and determination. He was born in Clyde, Ohio, on the 11th of February, 1869, his parents being Anthony A. and Mary E. Collver, both resident natives of that place. His father was by occupation a telegraphic operator.

Our subject graduated from the Clyde high school, but at the age of fourteen left home and started to work in a grocery store in the village, his wages being three dollars and a half a month. Later he spent a year and a half in Detroit engaged in the same line of work, going thence to Kansas City, where he secured the position of shipping clerk for the Huston Chemical Works. Returning to Detroit he again became connected with the grocery business for a short time and then, at the age of eighteen, he began to learn his trade under F. L. Albertson of that city. At first his wages were five dollars per week, but at the end of five years, when he felt that he had thoroughly mastered the business and was justified in founding an establishment of his own, they had been advanced to fifteen dollars.

January 1, 1892, Mr. Collver came to Lansing, and soon after formed a copartnership with Mr. T. H. Giardin, under the firm name of Giardin and Collver, shirt manufacturers.

Mr. Collver started his present manufactory April 15, 1895, he being then twenty-six years of age. He commenced business in a small room about the size of his present

office, with one foot-power machine; but by hard work and good management the enterprise soon commenced to grow so rapidly that he was obliged to secure more commodious accommodations. Accordingly, in June, 1897, the business was transferred to 103 Washtenaw street east, where its prosperity continued, and after about six years on July 6, 1903, it was moved into the quarters which he now occupies, in dimensions twenty-two by ninety feet. At that time it seemed that he had amply provided for all contingencies, but his business has again outgrown his room.

Mr. Collver now has an operating force of eighteen girls, each of whom has a machine run by electricity. All his appliances are of the latest and his help the most skilled that can be obtained. Fully \$30,000 worth of goods can be turned out of the factory annually, the establishment itself being valued at \$10,000.

Our subject enlisted in the Spanish-American war as second lieutenant of the 35th Michigan Volunteer Infantry. He was absent in the service ten months, being mustered out at Augusta, Ga., on November 31, 1899. The ranking officer of the regiment was Colonel E. M. Irish. After his return to Lansing the National Guard was reorganized, and Mr. Collver was appointed battalion adjutant under Major P. L. Abby. He was commissioned first lieutenant, but resigned in July, 1902.

Mr. Collver has attained prominence in the order of Elks, having served as Exalted Ruler. He is also a member of the Masonic Lodge No. 66, the Modern Woodmen, the Maccabees and the Michigan Knights of the Grip. In politics he is a Republican, but has had neither time nor the inclination to be more than a voter.

As to family matters, it may be added that our subject is the second of four children.

His older brother, Charles, was born in January, 1867. Of his two sisters, Grace and Louella, the former was born in February, 1871.

On July 22, 1898, Mr. Collver was married to Miss Agnes M. Gilbert, daughter of Joseph and Rachael Gilbert. His wife was the third in a family of four children, her three brothers being Alonzo, Frank and William. Her father was a funeral director and died in 1867, her mother surviving him twenty-three years.

E. CULVER.

Among the reliable business men of Mason and having the field practically to himself in his line of trade is Elias Culver, the well-known jeweler. His stock of fine gold jewelry, diamonds, imported cut-glass ware, china, and endless variety of imported bric-a-brac is equal in quality to many of the first-class houses in the larger cities.

Mr. Culver came to Mason in the year 1868, and opened up a place of business as a jeweler, with his kit of tools and bench only. By a system of fair dealing and reliable work, he soon won the public confidence, and from the outset his business has increased annually, until "Culver's at the sign of the big watch" is head-quarters for everything in his line. He has educated his patrons to desire the best, and take no other. He never deals in shoddy goods of any kind.

Mr. Culver was born in Hamburg, Livingston county, Michigan, Nov. 16, 1847. His parents, Capt. John C. and Lucy Hale Crawl Culver, were natives of Lennox, Madison Co., N. Y., and were united in marriage December 31, 1840, and the same year came west, and located in Hamburg, Michigan, where he erected a flouring mill, and milling became the business of his life.

The old phrase "an honest miller" may well have been applied to him.

To them were born four children: Marien, the oldest; Elias, being the youngest, his mother dying when he was but a mere infant of a few weeks.

Capt. Culver was remarried October 7, 1848, to Miss Martha White Hollister, who bore him three children. Mrs. Culver, widowed by the cruel fate of war, still lives, and is a cherished inmate of the home of her son, Dr. Sidney H. Culver, of Mason. Our subject is justly proud of the record made by his family during the great Civil War. His father, John C. Culver, recruited a company during the months of August and September, 1862, and among those whose names were enrolled were his two sons, Christopher Lupton and Steven Cogswell Culver. Capt. Culver was assigned to the 26th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, Co. E. One familiar with the record of Capt. Culver as an officer and a soldier, referring to his social standing among the men of his command, and their esteem for him said, "He seemed more a father to those under him than a military commander." Being the senior in years of most the officers in line, his counsels were heeded, and his advice given weight. Strange, indeed, are the fates of war, Capt. Culver through his efficiency, and fatherly care for the young men under his command, won a place of high esteem by officers and men throughout the entire regiment. He followed the fortunes of the 26th, from the day of muster into service to the day of his death. He was the first man in the regiment to fall in battle. The regiment engaged in a scouting expedition near Windsor, Va., May 23, 1863, his company having been posted along the edge of the woods, Capt. Culver made a personal reconnaissance in front, and became an easy mark, and fell mortally wounded and died the day follow-

ing. He was buried with military honors in the old cemetery at Suffolk, Va.

"When the body death hath riven
Grant that to the soul be given
Glories bright of Paradise."

Of the two sons Christopher Lupton was every inch a soldier, he received several promotions, and at the time of his discharge January 9, 1864, for disability contracted in the service, was sergeant major of the regiment. He died after a lingering illness, March 22, 1865, and was laid at rest in the village cemetery of his old home town. Steven Cogswell, familiarly known throughout the command, as "Stevie," was a great favorite among the officers and men, and was much of the time detailed about regimental headquarters. Camp life proved too strenuous for his constitution, and after some months in the hospital at Washington, D. C., July 23, 1865, only a few days before the white dove of peace settled down upon the flag of the nation, his young life went out; and truly for his country he died:

"As those who fell, amid the rain of shot
and shell."

Of the children by the second marriage: Lucy A., born August 11, 1849, is the wife of G. F. Barr, and resides in Huntington, N. Y.; Charles Edward, born November 28, 1852, died September 4, 1863. It will be remembered that the loss of this young son was but a few months after the death of the husband, and father. Sidney H., born November 22, 1856, a resident of the city, has enjoyed a large practice in his profession as physician and surgeon for many years and ranks among the first of the city's practitioners today.

Capt. Culver and wife were many years actively engaged in church work, as members of the Episcopal church at Hamburg.

Elias Culver received his early education in the village school of his native town, and later attended college at Ann Arbor for three years, from which he graduated. It was while attending school that he learned his trade as a jeweler. In 1881 he married Miss Nellie A., daughter of John A. Barnes of Aurelius township, an estimable young lady, who has been a helpmate, indeed, during all the intervening years. Two children have been born to them, both dying in infancy.

In his political affiliations Mr. Culver is in full sympathy with the party with a record. Although in no sense a politician, he has served his ward as Supervisor for two terms, and later was elected Mayor of the city by his Republican admirers. He is identified with the Foresters in which he carries insurance. He has been a Master Mason for thirty-eight years. A charter member of the K. P. Lodge of this city. All of these fraternal organizations have frequently honored him with official positions. Mr. and Mrs. Culver are in sympathy with the Presbyterian Society, to the maintainance of which they contribute their support.

Mr. Culver's home is among the most attractive of Mason's pleasant residences. With the business affairs well in hand, and having just passed the meridian of life many years of business and social pleasures should yet await him, and his good wife, who is in full sympathy in all of his activities.

MONMOUTH I. COVERT.

A native of Ingham county, Monmouth I. Covert was born upon the farm where he now resides, on the tenth day of January, 1843. His father, Mahlon Covert, who was born in 1808 in Seneca county, New York, emigrated westward in 1837 and settled in Leslie township, Ingham county, upon a

Government claim comprising two hundred acres. This land was totally unimproved and presented but slight indication of its valued prepossessing appearance of the present day. The children of this generation can hardly realize the magnitude of the undertaking which confronted them in the clearing, tiling and opening up to cultivation the then wood and swamp land. Courageous of heart were these hardy pioneers, who gave up the comforts of the older east, who left home accompanied by their faithful wives and plunged into unknown forests to hew out their own fortunes and prepare a habitation for posterity. Prior to the emigration here, he was united in marriage in New York state to a Miss Sallie Chandlers, who was there born in 1811. This marriage took place in 1830. Two children had been born to them ere their removal westward, Samantha and Ansel. Arriving here after an eventful overland trip from Detroit, he at once proceeded to prepare a place of habitation for them by erecting a little log cabin, the primitive dwelling of pioneer times. Here he and his good wife moved their family. Two children were born to them in this locality, Mary A., and our subject, Monmouth. With characteristic energy the father began at once to clear this land and place it under cultivation. The wooded and swampy lands, by degrees, gave way to green fields and profitable harvests, and as the years went by, accompanied by reasonable prosperity, the little log cabin, which had been the scene of many joys and sorrows, gave way to a more commodious dwelling, as a home of more modern times was erected in 1855. This house still stands and is yet one of the good, substantial homes of the county. Mahlon Covert was a staunch Republican, affiliating with the old Whig party until the Republican party organization. He was public spirited and took a

helpful and active interest in the moral development of his community. He was one of the original founders of the First Baptist church and contributed generously to its maintenance throughout life. He also served as Supervisor for two years. He departed this life at the good old age of eighty years, honored and respected by all who knew him. His wife and helpmate on life's journey long survived him, as she died in 1900 at the age of eighty-nine years.

The subject of this review is the youngest of the family of four children. He received his early education in the common schools of his native county, attending during the winter months and assisting his father upon the home farm. At the age of twenty-three years he took charge of the old home place, and has here lived his entire life. Early learning the responsibilities of an agriculturist, he was able and capable to manage his farm property and is classed today as one of the enterprising and successful agriculturists of this locality. An important event occurred in the life of Mr. Covert on the 17th day of September, 1865, when he was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Root, a native of Wayne county, Michigan, and a daughter of Stephen Root and Catherine VanLeuven Root. Stephen Root and his wife were natives of New York state and emigrated to Michigan at an early day in its pioneer history. For long years they resided in Wayne county, until called to their home beyond.

The union of our subject and wife has been blessed with a son, Vinton E., born October 9, 1867, now a resident farmer, owning sixty acres adjoining the old home place. He married Eva Hasbrouck, a daughter of Luther Hasbrouck, one of the substantial citizens of this community. Our subject affiliates with the Republican party and has taken an active interest in local poli-

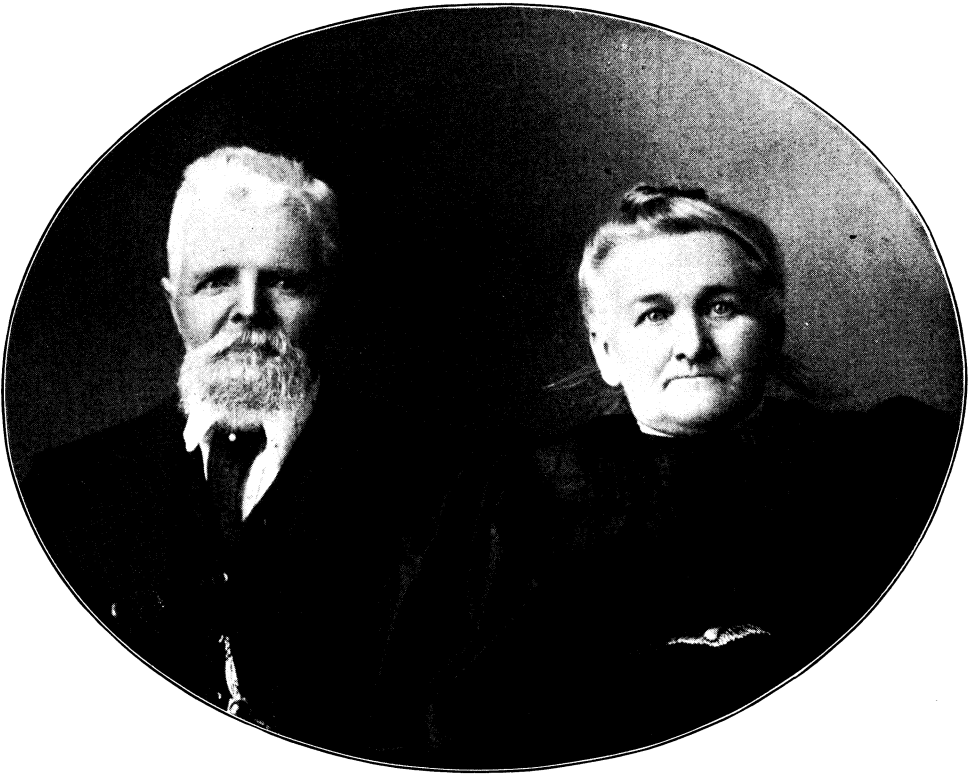
tics, served as Supervisor for ten consecutive years, with the exception of one term and for four years was Coroner of the county. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church and to the maintenance of this society they have long given their moral and financial support. Mr. Covert is also a member of the I. O. O. F., Foster Lodge at Leslie, and has filled all the chairs of this order.

Honored and respected by all who know him, Mr. Covert may take a just pride in what has been accomplished by the Covert family in the making of the history of Ingham county.

ANDREW RICHMOND.

All honor should be rendered to those members of society, who, by hard work and determined activity, coupled with an unfailing energy, have developed the resources of a new country, and double honor should be paid them, when to their records of industry we can add the story of their true integrity, pure lives and beneficent kindness to others.

Andrew Richmond was born in New York, in the Township of Bergan, Genesee county, September 9, 1826, and is the son of Morris, who was born in New York, February 6, 1793, and Louisa (Winans) Richmond, also a native of New York, her birth having occurred in 1808. The father was a farmer, gunsmith and carpenter, and worked at the gunsmith and carpenter trade in New York, and in the spring of 1829 came to Michigan and located on one hundred and sixty acres of wild land in Scio township, Washtenaw county. Here he built two log houses, one for the brother who came with him, and worked at the carpenter trade some, and with the help of his sons cleared the land. Indians inhabited the forests and plenty of wild game was to be



MR. AND MRS. ANDREW RICHMOND

found. He lived on this farm until his death, when he owned ninety acres. Our subject's parents were married in 1833 and were members of the Baptist church. The father was a staunch Democrat.

Andrew Richmond was the second of ten children, four of whom are living: Ruth; born in 1824, dead; our subject; David, dead; Morris, born in 1829, died on the old farm in Washtenaw county in 1887; Delia, lives in Chicago; Horace, 1838, dead; Eliza, living in Washtenaw county, Michigan; Lemuel, died at sixteen years of age; Mary Ann, dead; and Mary, born in Detroit.

Our subject was early educated in the district school, but has added to this meager education by extensive reading. He started out for himself at the age of twenty-one years, chopping wood and working by the month, and lived at home. The father died when our subject was twenty-one years old, and he remained with the mother and helped to pay the debts. He learned the cooper trade and worked at it part of the time until he was twenty-six years old.

In 1855 our subject came to Stockbridge township and bought eighty acres of wild land. He cut away the trees to build their log houses and improved it generally, and nineteen years ago built the present frame house and cleared seventy acres of the eighty. Later, he bought eighty acres more, twenty of which he has cleared.

Andrew Richmond was united in marriage with Mary Warfle, January 1, 1851, and to them two children were born, one living: Wilmot H., Born June 13, 1853, died December 13, 1901. He was married to Lavina West and they were parents of five children: Wesley, Nora, Lottie, Andrew and Mary. The second child was Mark G., born October 23, 1854, who married Martha Jennings, to whom two children have been born: Harry and Ella. The

mother of these children died November 5, 1856, and the father was again married February 15, 1857, to Rosaltha Wilcox, who was born January 25, 1838, and is the daughter of Abram Wilcox, born February 5, 1807, and Phoebe (Rix) Wilcox, born July 19, 1816. Mrs. Richmond's parents were married in Canandaigua county, N. Y., February 6, 1829. They came to Michigan in 1843 and settled in Bunker Hill on eighty acres of wild land, there being not even a road to the place. Fifteen acres of this land he soon cleared and built a double log house, and, while erecting this pioneer home, death came to him, in 1850. He was an upright and honest citizen. The mother died in 1866.

Mrs. Richmond was the first of six children. The others being, James, born in 1840; Harriet, 1841; Wilbur, 1843; Margaret, 1845 and Louisa, 1847. After the death of Mrs. Richmond's father, the mother was married to Orange Pemberton, and they were the parents of one child, Lucy Ann. Mr. Pemberton died and she was again married to Wolcott Teachout, and to them was born one child, Frank.

To Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Richmond have been born seven children, five of whom are living: Abram, October 17, 1858, married May Turk; Emogene, April 26, 1860, died September 3, 1866; Edwin B., November 18, 1862, died August 27, 1866; Arthur L., born July 14, 1867, married Phila Townsend, to whom two children have been born, Leslie and Lawrence. Arthur has been Town Treasurer for two terms; Jay, April 29, 1869, married Clara Townsend and they have two children, Orla and Lyle; Edith, December 30, 1872, married Benjamin Holland, and they have one child, Vida; Clarence, August 30, 1880, married Susie Hague and lives with the parents and works the farm. Our subject is not particularly active

in politics, although he votes the Republican ticket his first vote being cast for Fremont. He was once elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, but did not qualify. He is strictly a temperance man, never having used either liquor or tobacco. He is a member of the G. A. R. and at one time was connected with the Patrons of Industry. He is also an active member of the Methodist Protestant church.

In the year 1864 Andrew Richmond enlisted in the 8th Michigan Cavalry and joined the regiment at Lexington, Ky. He was present at the last siege of Nashville, was sick with typhoid fever and rheumatism and was in the hospital at Jeffersonville, Ind., from December until the following July. He was discharged and mustered out from the hospital July 6, 1865. The grandfather, Sylvester Richmond and his brother, Ethan, were soldiers in the French and Indian war. Mrs. Richmond's great grandfather, Rix, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and was a brother of King George III. Our subject's grandfather, Demming, was high sheriff under the King in New York previous to the Revolutionary war. Our subject's great grandfather on the father's side came from England, and on the mother's side from Germany.

Mr. and Mrs. Richmond are worthy descendants of their illustrious ancestors.

CHARLES H. CHANDLER.

The gentleman whose name is at the head of this sketch is the proprietor of one hundred and fifty acres of as fine land as there is in Locke township. This is cultivated to perfection, and the latest and improved methods in agriculture are employed. There is upon it a home, a place of comfort, where one may live and learn to appreciate how good it is to be born in the latter part of the

nineteenth century and to be a citizen of the United States.

Our subject was born in this State, February 10, 1854, being the son of George Byron and Susan P. Chandler, the latter's birth occurring September 2, 1829, in Grandville, N. Y., and the father's in the month of April, 1834. The father when a young man followed the fortunes of a sailor and also taught school for a time. The parents of our subject were married June 30, 1853, at Whitmore Lake and located in Livingston county. George Chandler first bought land in Shiawassee county in 1857, and upon this forty acres of wild land, he cleared a spot for a house and made many improvements. He later sold this farm and moved into a rented house where he lived for one year, and in 1859 bought the property where our subject now resides.

In political relations, the father was a Democrat. He belonged to that class of brave men who offered their lives in defense of the nation during the late Civil War. His war record is one of which his ancestors may well feel proud. He was a member of Co. D, 6th Michigan Cavalry, and met his death in 1863 from gun-shot wounds at Raccoons Ford.

Unto this couple were born five children, three of whom are living. Our subject is first in order of birth; Ella B. Chandler, married F. H. Fusher and now resides in Locke township; Jennie M., married William H. Smith and resides in Locke township; Fred, died June, 1894; Elmer, died December 31, 1899. The mother of these children died April 5, 1890.

Charles H. Chandler was educated at Belle Oak and later at Hamburg, Livingston county. He started out in life for himself in 1875 buying twenty acres of land from his mother, half of which was improved, and immediately set to work to improve the bal-

ance of it. After this, from time to time as prosperity attended him, he added to his possessions and now has a fine and well improved piece of property.

December 25, 1877, Mr. Chandler was united in marriage to Miss Hattie A. Smith, daughter of D. A. and Lydia (Batchelor) Smith. Mrs. Chandler's father was born in Michigan in 1839 and is still living in Belle Oak. He worked at the mason's trade for a time and thirty-seven years ago came to Locke township and bought eighty acres of land, which he sold to his son.

Mrs. Chandler is the eldest of a family of four children, the others being Lawrence, married Emma Kelley; Charles, who married Nettie Riddle and William H. who married Jennie Chandler.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith are highly respected people and are closely identified with the M. E. church. Mr. Smith casts his vote and influence for the Republican party.

Mr. and Mrs. Chandler have been blessed by the birth of four children, three of whom are now living: G. D., born August 31, 1879, deceased; Ruby E., born November 4, 1882, married Ray Cassady, a farmer; Pearl G., born February 3, 1887, married Lloyd D. Liverence, an electrician, and they reside in Lansing; Bertha, born November 11, 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. Chandler are members of the M. E. church and their influence will always be found on the side of right in questions of morality and religion. Socially, Mr. Chandler is a member of the Maccabees, and politically, casts his vote for Prohibition principles. He has been somewhat active in the political affairs of his locality and has been Justice of the Peace and also a candidate for Supervisor twice. Mr. Chandler always takes an interest in the enterprise of the community and is well and favorably known both far and near.

WILLIAM L. CLARK.

William L. Clark was born in Wilmington, Will county, Ill., January 1, 1859. His father, Capt. William H. Clark, was born February 25, 1831, and died at Mason, January 5, 1902. His mother, whose maiden name was Julia A. Mead, died when William was but four years of age. His only sister, Lillian P., was about two years his senior.

Prior to the Civil war his father conducted local papers at Wilmington and Yorkville, Ill. Later, for many years, he conducted a hotel with livery attached. During the War of the Rebellion, Captain Clark enlisted in the 36th Illinois Regiment of Infantry as second lieutenant and was afterwards made adjutant of the regiment. He had nearly three years of field service to his credit. He received a gun-shot wound at Perryville, Ky., and was honorably discharged from the hospital. During the later years of life he drew a pension of thirty dollars per month. His remains were laid to rest in the Felt cemetery in Bunker Hill.

Mr. Clark received his early education at Yorkville, Ill., and in the district school in the Township of Bunker Hill, Ingham county, at that time the residence of his grandparents on his father's side. He finished his schooling while in the second year's course, in the Mason high school. At the age of eleven years he chose his life's work. Occupations or professions chosen in early years are seldom changed for the better in the more mature years of life. He started in as "devil" in the office of the Ingham County News, under the management of Kendell Kittredge, where he remained two years. He was also employed for two years by Col. Geo. P. Sanford, editor of the Lansing Journal. At Charlotte and Eaton Rapids he was again in the employ of Mr. Kit-

tredge. After this he returned to Mason and entered the office where he first began sticking type, as foreman, retaining the position for nine years.

September 23, 1880, Mr. Clark was united in marriage to Miss Millie Brosseau of Charlotte. One short year and four months and his young wife passed out of this life to the realms of the great beyond. Four years later, December 3, 1885, he married Miss Della A., eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Barber of Mason. Mrs. Clark is a lady of exceptionally pleasing presence, of fine social qualities, and mistress of one of the pleasantest homes in the city of Mason.

In the year 1889, Mr. Clark purchased D. P. Whitmore's interest, and formed a co-partnership with A. L. Rose, now of the Ingham County News, in the publication of the Ingham County Democrat, which they conducted successfully for nearly four years, when Mr. Rose retired from the firm, since which time Mr. Clark has been sole proprietor. The paper was founded June 2, 1876, by J. V. Johnson, formerly of Charlotte. The times were ripe for a party organ for the Democracy at the county seat, and the paper met with good support from the outset. When well established, Mr. Johnson sold out to D. P. Whitmore, who conducted it for about twelve years, making it a valuable party organ and a good paying plant. Mr. Clark is a newspaper man, his father having been engaged in the business before him, he seems to have been to the manor born. The Democrat is counted one of the solid institutions of the county, and Mr. Clark is making a success of it.

A few years since he erected the brick office on Ash street west. Starting out empty handed, he has very distinct recollections of how he came in possession of his valuable holdings. In brief, stick-to-it-ive-

ness, frugality and industry have done the business for him. Mr. Clark is a member of the Masonic Order and was formerly a member of the fraternal order of the K. of P.'s and served the lodge officially in several capacities.

Mr. Clark is not identified with any church organization, but contributes substantial aid to all good causes when called upon. He believes in the Golden Rule of doing unto others as you would that they should do to you. Any man who in the transactions of life is actuated by this rule, will not deviate far from the path of rectitude. His fellow citizens will assign him a place in this class, without debate.

WILLIAM B. CRAIG (DECEASED).

There is always a greater interest in a history, where one finds written "finis" at the end, than one in which the reader is left to wonder what will come next. Our subject has finished the story of life and the seal of approval of the great librarian has been set upon it. Belonging to a class of men, who from earliest youth were bread-winners, our subject faced the problem sturdily and accepted the result with content.

William B. Craig was born in Unadilla township, Livingston county, in 1842 and died October 31, 1885. He was the son of William, born at Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1803, and Christina (Piper) Craig, also a native of Scotland, the date of her birth being 1811. The parents were married in Scotland in 1830, and two years later came to the new world and located in Connecticut, where the father worked at the trade of a Weaver, until he came to Michigan a few years later, when he located at Unadilla on a farm, where he remained a short time, and then moved to Stockbridge township, Ing-

ham county, in 1849, and settled on one hundred and twenty acres, partly improved. He moved into a log house and there was a log stable upon the place. The father cleared the balance of the land and lived there until his death in 1875. The mother died in 1891. William Craig was a Republican, and in religious views was a Presbyterian and helped to organize the first Presbyterian church in Stockbridge.

Our subject was the fourth of four children, one of whom is living: Agnes, 1831, dead; Jane, 1833, now deceased; Christina, 1835 and our subject. He was educated in the district school and also attended school in Detroit. He lived on the farm until his death, when he owned one hundred and sixty acres of land. He bought out the balance of the heirs at the time of the father's death and before this had purchased forty acres of the home place. He was a member of the Baptist church.

October 5, 1868, Mr. Craig was united in marriage with Jane Field, who was born in New York, November 13, 1848. Her parents were married in New York in 1840. The father, Chester Field, was born in 1818 and died in 1886, while the mother, whose maiden name was Martha Clark, was born in 1823 and died in 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Field came to Michigan in 1855 and located at Waterloo, Jackson county, on forty acres of unimproved land, which he improved and sold and moved to Stockbridge, Ingham Co., and purchased eighty acres of improved land, where they lived until their death. Mrs. Craig was the sixth of ten children: Loretta, dead; Chester and Chauncey, twins, died at three months of age; Irwin, dead; Loretta, dead; Jane; Alice; Delia; Eugene and Carrie. Mr. Field was a staunch Republican and took an active interest in politics.

Mr. and Mrs. Craig have been blessed by

the birth of six children, three of whom are living: Lillie J., born February 28, 1870, died in 1896. She was a musician and had a large class in Stockbridge and the surrounding country. Mattie C., born May 5, 1872, died February 16, 1904; William, born July 23, 1874; Agnes B., born June 26, 1878, married Willard H. Wing, October 15, 1903, and resides at Saginaw. Agnes is a fine pianist and taught music in the Mountain Home College in Arkansas and also at Houghton, Michigan, for three years. James A., born March 3, 1880, and Rose, born September 19, 1883, and died October 6, 1884. William and James reside with the mother and conduct the home farm.

The many positions of trust which our deceased subject has held speak of the confidence and esteem which he merited among his fellowmen. He held some elective office almost continuously from the time he reached his majority. He has been School Inspector, Justice of the Peace, and at the time of his death was Supervisor, which position he had been elected to four times. He efficiently served his people when given an office and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

JOHN C. CHASE.

John C. Chase, whose home is on section 27, Bunker Hill township, belongs to that class of men, whom the world terms, self-made, for, commencing life empty-handed he has conquered the obstacles in the path to success. He has not only secured for himself a good home and competence, but by his efforts has materially advanced the interests of the community in which he lives.

Mr. Chase was born in New York in January, 1824, and was the son of Charles C. and Eva (Schram) Chase, the former be-

ing a native of New Hampshire, born in 1785 and died in 1863, while the latter was a native of New York, and was born in 1788 and died in 1837. Our subject was one of seven children, only one of whom is now living. He attended school until fourteen years of age, and in 1850 came to Bunker Hill and took up eighty acres of Government land, where he now resides. The same year, he returned to New York, and was married to Miss Louisa Flander, who was born at St. Catherine, Canada, in 1832, being the daughter of Jacob Flander, a native of New York state. After the marriage, they came to Michigan and settled on their present farm, where they built a log house, cleared the land, added many improvements from time to time and made the farm what it is today.

Unto this union were born three children: Chester, born in Bunker Hill, is now forty-eight years old, and lives one mile west of home, is married and has four children; William L., died at the age of four years; Homer J., born in Bunker Hill, May 2, 1862, is married and lives at Jackson.

Mr. Chase was once a Democrat, but is now independent in politics, and was Justice of Peace for one year, during the Civil war. Our subject had one brother in the war, also one who served as machinist during the war. Mr. and Mrs. Chase are widely and favorably known in the county, which has so long been their home, and those who know them best are numbered among their warmest friends.

ELLERY T. ROYSTON.

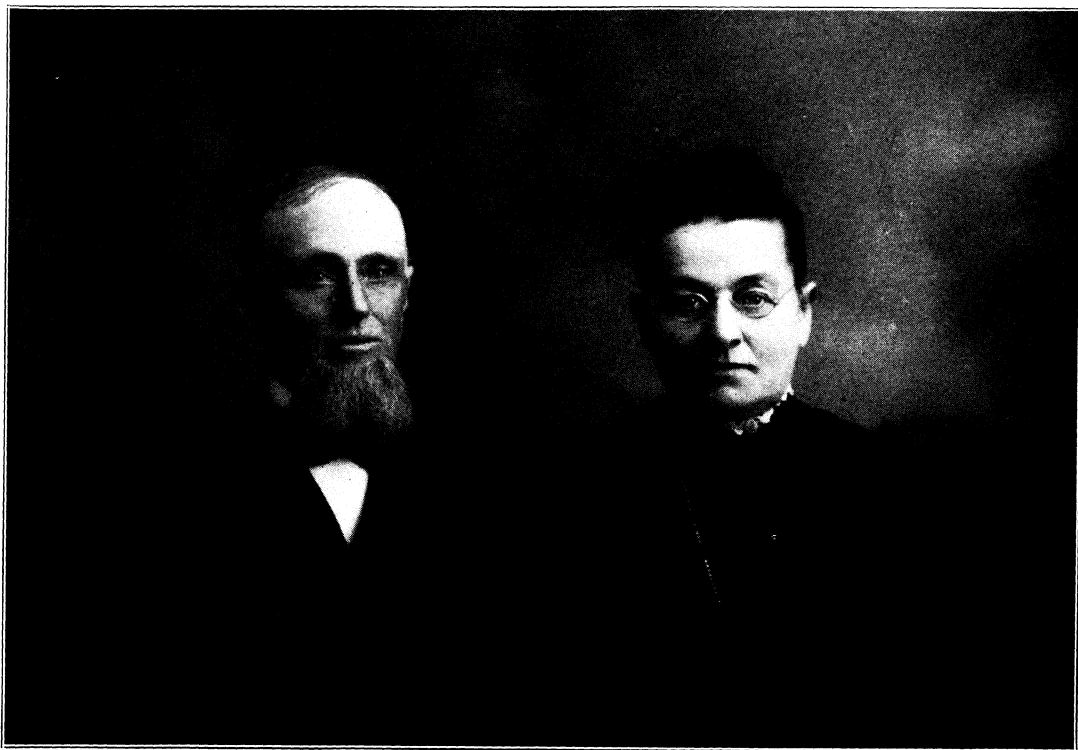
The written biographies of men may read much alike, while the characters of the individuals may differ greatly. It is but plain justice to him, a brief sketch of whose life this chronicle records, to say that Ellery T.

Royston is a just and upright citizen. Born and reared to manhood in the primitive surroundings of a newly settled country the simple habits of his early training have clung to him through life. Industry, frugality and temperance are inbred characteristics of the man.

Ellery T. Royston was born in the Township of Vevay, August 31, 1844, upon the same farm where he has since had a continuous residence. He was the eldest son of John W. and Jane E. (Long) Royston, who were pioneer settlers, coming from Seneca county, N. Y., in the year 1842. Purchasing a tract of one hundred sixty acres of wild land situated upon section 27, they carved out for themselves and family a comfortable home upon a part of which is located the pleasant country residence of our subject. It is recorded of the elder Royston that he "spotted" the road for some miles by "blazing" the trees when he first emigrated to this section of the country. John W. Royston was born November 9, 1815, at Elizabethtown, N. J.

He was united in marriage March 24, 1841, to Jane E. Long. Mrs. Royston died June 9, 1888, aged sixty-six years. Mr. Royston passed away at the ripe old age of eighty-two years. Their remains rest side by side in Maple Grove cemetery at Mason.

Ellery T. Royston received his early education in the district school, later, however, attending an academy at Lansing for one term—a private school conducted by Prof. C. G. Olds. Mr. Royston recalls the fact that he was among the first pupils who attended the Hubbard school after the completion of the building, which is still doing service and in good repair. Though never a seeker of public position, he has at times been honored with a place on the School Board, and was for several years Justice of the Peace. A widowed sister, Charlotte



MR. AND MRS. ELLERY T. ROYSTON

Booth, born 1848, a resident of Jackson, Michigan, and a brother, Frank L. Royston, of Vevay, comprise the family.

Mr. Royston was happily married December 23, 1869, to Mary E., daughter of Joseph and Dorothy Chase, residents of the same township. Mr. Chase was a highly respected citizen and pioneer; he died January 1, 1875, aged 61 years. Mrs. Chase passed away January 3, 1905, aged 75 years.

To Mr. and Mrs. Chase were born six children; their names and other data with reference to them is as follows: George, born October, 1849; Mary E., born November 16, 1851; Elliott S., born December 23, 1853, died October, 1865; Effie J., born December 24, 1855, now the wife of A. A. Opdyke, they were united in marriage July 3, 1875; Minnie B., born September 27, 1862, died October, 1865; Della, born April 13, 1868, married L. E. Olds, November 18, 1888, died June 4, 1892; Myrtie A., born August 15, 1869, married A. T. Smith, February 22, 1888. They have three children named respectively: Leon, Edith and Lester. They reside in Williamston township.

Mr. Royston remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-seven years of age. With his father they were very successful in their farming operations. During the years of the Civil war they were enabled in a single year to clean up \$2,000, which was wisely invested in government bonds. In politics, Mr. Royston is lined up with the Prohibition party, believing as he does that the liquor traffic is the curse of our American civilization.

Mr. Royston carries on mixed farming and succeeds in adding something to his exchequer year by year. Mr. and Mrs. Royston are consistent members of the Baptist church. By patient toil and frugality Mr. and Mrs. Royston have secured for themselves a comfortable competence, and though

active in the business affairs of life they are enjoying the fruits of their mutual efforts.

MYRON F. CHILDS.

Myron F., was the second of a family of seven children, born to Nahum M. and Marianne (Thomas) Childs. Nahum M. was born in the Empire State in the town of Stafford, in the year 1817. His wife was born in Bethany, N. Y., the same year. They were united in marriage at Bethany, N. Y., on the 11th day of September. In the year 1839 Mr. Childs came to Michigan with his family and purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in the township of Vevay, one mile south of the city limits of Mason; here the family resided for twenty-three years, when he disposed of his farm and located upon the farm of one hundred and sixty acres in the Township of Onondaga, now owned by the son, Myron F. The father died June 23, 1897. The farm at the time of the purchase was but partially improved. The land has been cleared of the stumps, improvements made upon the buildings, so that today it is recognized as one of the productive farms of the township; and most pleasantly situated. Nahum Childs was one of a family of fourteen children, now all deceased. The family of Mrs. Childs consisted of ten children, they too have all passed away. The following are the names of the children born to them with other data of interest: Frances Maurian, October 29, 1840, a resident of Vevay township, Ingham county; Myron F., born January 2, 1843, at Bethany, N. Y., Anna Marianne, born June 8, 1845, wife of Eugene Griffith of Grand Ledge, mother of two children; Emily Louise, born February 1, 1847, first husband George Doan, now the wife of Theodore H. Lyan of Aurelius township; Edna Roanne, born January 25, 1849, wife

of George Hulbert, lives on the farm assisting in its management; Alice M., born December 14, 1853, wife of Forester White of Aurelius township; N. M., Jr., February 19, 1863, a resident of Aurelius township.

Myron F. Childs was united in marriage May 5, 1870, to Mary E., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Totter, natives of Germany. Mrs. Childs was born September 25, 1852, in the State of New York. For nearly nineteen years they had shared together the joys and sorrows of life. She was a faithful, devoted wife and mother, and departed from this life January 17 1889. Four children were born to them: Myrtle Anna, the first, born May 2, 1871, died June 27, 1872, aged thirteen months; Sadie Joy, born August 14, 1875, wife of Frank Bartholf of Rochester, N. Y.; Earl T., born August 13, 1877, still with his father at home; Walter Allen, born November 20, 1880, resident of Oceana county, Mich.

Democracy is a birthmark with the Childs family. They seem to grow up to it naturally as a boy to manhood. They can always be relied upon for increasing the Democratic vote to the number of the family names recorded upon the polling list. Mr. Childs was never an aspirant for office, always having business of his own to occupy his time and attention. He has, however, served his township as Drain Commissioner in a manner creditable to himself. He is a member of T. N. P. A. Mr. Childs cheerfully accords to his brother-in-law, Mr. George W. Hulbert, who has since his marriage into the family, had an interest in operations of the home farm. Mr. Hulbert was born in the Wolverine State, February 5, 1853. His parents, Nehemial and Amanda (Bristol) Hulbert, were natives of the State of New York.

George W. was united in marriage November 5, 1873, to Edna Roanine Childs.

Three children have been born to them. The first died in infancy; Edna Alice, born July 27, 1879, wife of Homer Stone, a progressive farmer of Onondaga township; Merrick Clarence, June 10, 1881, married Lina Hull, September 23, 1903, their home is blessed by the advent of a sweet babe born October 24, 1904. Mr. Hulbert with a regularity that is commendable deposits a Democratic ticket in the ballot box whenever the opportunity is presented. In brief, he believes in the principles of government as set forth in the platforms of the Democratic party. He enjoys a membership in the fraternal organization of the Maccabees and the Odd Fellows.

Mrs. Hulbert is a member of the Baptist society to which she contributes toward its maintenance. The Good Book says: "It is well for brethren to dwell together in unity." It is complimentary to both Messrs. Childs and Hulbert that for more than three decades they have unitedly and successfully carried forward a copartnership in their farming operations.

ADDISON DENSMORE (DECEASED).

Among the marked examples of what strict attention to business coupled with good judgment and backed up by habits of frugality and economy will do for a man, is the degree of success met with by Mr. Addison Densmore of Dansville, in his chosen avocation of farming. Mr. Densmore is an Ingham county product, born January 12, 1846. His parents, John and Sally Densmore, emigrated from the State of Vermont, where his father was born in the year 1839 and settled in the Township of Ingham, which, at that date was practically an unbroken forest. He bought a claim, cleared up the farm, and lived here until the date of his death in 1853, at which time his real estate holdings were



ADDISON DENSMORE

about two hundred acres of good land. His mother was a native of Connecticut.

Addison Densmore was the youngest of fourteen children, four of whom are living. His early education in book knowledge was somewhat limited, as in a new country with so many mouths to feed, it became necessary for him while yet in his teens to work out by the month as a farm hand. This he did until he was twenty-one years of age. He was united in marriage in 1866 to Miss Emma Collar, daughter of Stephen Collar of Alaiedon township. Two children, a son and a daughter have been born to them, the eldest, Ernest, born December 15, 1867, who was given the advantages of the Dansville high school, which he improved, being from early childhood a most exemplary youth. He grew to manhood in the native village, and was regarded with high esteem by every one. He was united in marriage to Ella, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Egbert Rice, for many years highly respected people of Dansville, where Mr. Rice was engaged in the dry goods trade. Mrs. Densmore graduated from the Dansville high school, and was later, for some time, a student of Albion college. After his marriage and the death of his father-in-law, Ernest bought out the business and conducted it successfully for several years. Having a desire for legal knowledge, he closed out the store, moved with his family to Ann Arbor and took a course in the law department, graduating with honors, after which he located in Mason. In addition to this Mr. Ernest Densmore has engaged in the hardware business with an old-time friend as a partner. He is a Christian gentleman. His family are members of the M. E. church and he is superintendent of the Sunday school. Two children have been born to Ernest and Mrs. Densmore: Merle, born September 11, 1890, and Gail, born February 18, 1894.

Alma, the second child of our subject, received the advantages of the village school at Dansville, from which she graduated; she later graduated from the school of music at the University at Ann Arbor. She is now the wife of Eber F. Thompson, who is in the employ of the United States as rural mail carrier. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the M. E. church at Dansville, and has been interested in church work from early childhood.

Our subject, soon after marriage, moved on a farm and for about fifteen years worked rented land, after which he expended his accumulations for one hundred and sixty acres which he farmed for ten years. Our subject has occupied his present premises for about twenty-five years, has made many improvements and kept pace with the development of the country. Mr. Densmore has never been a seeker for office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his private affairs, deeming them to be more profitable and more in harmony with his feelings. He has, however, served as Supervisor of his township, and has been Treasurer of the corporation of Dansville, and for many years a member of the village council. Mr. Densmore has given more attention to stock raising than to farming proper. He has a reputation, second to none in Ingham county, as a cattle feeder, and buys and sells stock, and always at Christmas time has a carload or two of choice steers for the Christmas market. He keeps a fine flock of thoroughbred Shropshire sheep. His present farm consists of one hundred and forty acres of valuable lands.

By economy and close application to his personal affairs, Mr. Densmore has been enabled to lay by a comfortable competence for his declining years, and his many friends throughout the country wish for him a pleasant journey down the western slope.

P. S.—Just before going to press comes the report that Mr. Densmore passed away after a painful illness extending over several months. His bereaved family and friends are greatly comforted by his perfect resignation to the Divine will. He was a just and upright citizen, and will be remembered for his many acts of love and service. To those akin to him he has left the memory of a useful and honorable life, to his friends the memory of a kind-hearted and sympathetic companion and the community the example of a public-spirited citizen. "After life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

FRED DENSMORE.

Mr. Densmore was an adopted son, and the only child of his adopted parents. His father, Ransom Densmore, was a man of probity of life and much respected for his amiable qualities of head and heart. He was one of the most active in the erection of the Methodist Protestant church building at Dansville, having always at heart the best interests of the church and society at large. In all the activities of life and in every good enterprise, he had the assistance and sympathy of his devoted wife.

Mr. Ransom Densmore was born March 26, 1829. His wife was born December 29, 1828. They were united in marriage October 25, 1847. After their marriage they settled at Lodi Plains, Washtenaw county, and from there moved to Ingham county, settling on what was known as the Root farm, now owned by Wm. Hanna, and settled on the farm now occupied by his son Fred.

Fred Densmore was united in marriage December 28, 1879, to Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hines of the Township of Bunker Hill. Two children have been born to them, Mabel, born Janu-

ary 25, 1888; Berney, born August 7, 1892. Mr. Densmore conducts his farming operation similar to most farmers in this section—being rotation of crops, mixed farming of grain and stock. He owns 160 acres of choice land, with good substantial farm buildings, located on section 27 in the Township of Ingham. He has a fine apple orchard on his premises and manufactures cider in the season. Mr. Densmore and his father have made all the improvements on the place.

His father purchased the land in the year 1875 in a comparatively wild state. Politically, Mr. Densmore gives his support toward the promulgation of the principles of the Democratic party. He is a member of the fraternal organizations of the I. O. O. F. and the Modern Woodmen.

There are names in every community that give to it a reputation for virtue, character, uprightness of life and stability. In and about the vicinity of Dansville, the name Densmore is a synonym for morality, industry and integrity. When Ransom Densmore passed out of this life, Ingham township lost one of its best and most highly respected citizens.

JACOB DAKIN.

Among the early settlers of Ingham township, there are a number of men whose abilities and character have given to them an exceptional standing in the community. Their pioneer experiences in the early days developed through hardships and struggles all that is best in man and by their perseverance and adherence to the principles which are necessary to success, they have attained a reputation which is permanent. Such a man is Jacob Dakin who resides in Dansville. He was born in Michigan August 3, 1838. His parents, Judson and Polly (Hotlin) Dakin, were natives of New York. The

father died at the age of sixty-five and the mother at the age of fifty.

Judson Dakin came to Michigan in 1841, and bought one hundred and sixty acres of wild land in Ingham township which he cleared, improved and made his home until his death. Twelve children blessed this union, of whom three are now living: William and Hiram, residents of California, and the subject of this sketch, who has retired from the activities of farm life. The father cast his vote for the Democratic party. He and his estimable wife are both members of the M. E. church.

Our subject acquired his early education in the district schools of his township and always remained at home with his father on the farm, assisting in its management and caring for his parents during the latter years of their lives. After their death he took charge of the younger children and came into possession of the homestead, where he has lived until about three years since, when he moved to Dansville. The old homestead, Mr. Dakin gave to his son Frank, who resides on the place. He has also bought and distributed among his children about seven hundred acres of land in the vicinity. At the age of twenty-two years our subject entered the benedicts' ranks, being united to Miss Mariette Payne, who died three years after their marriage. Mrs. Dakin was the daughter of Lanson Payne, a native of New York, where he always lived. One child was born of this union, Wort, aged forty years, a farmer of the township. Mr. Dakin was married to Addie Woods in 1865, and to them were born five children, as follows: Charles, a farmer of Wheatfield; Orilla, the wife of Thomas Hanna of Ingham township; Clara, single, at home, and Maggie, wife of Clyde Otis of this township. The mother of these children died at the age of fifty-seven years.

Mr. Dakin was again married October 19, 1904, to Olive, daughter of Richard and Cynthia Aseltine Bygraves, who settled in Stockbridge township in 1841, and they are now residents of the Village of Dansville. Mrs. Dakin was born September 25, 1855. She has one brother, Alvin, who resides at Mason and a sister, Mrs. Clarence Frederick of this village. Mrs. Dakin's first marriage was with Robert P. Thompson of this village. Of this union two sons were born, Elmer, in 1877, Eber B., 1879. Mr. Thompson died in 1882. She was married to Chauncey R. Backus in 1890. Mr. Backus died in 1893.

The Democracy has in our subject a strong advocate. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, No. 160, at Dansville. Mr. Dakin is in prosperous circumstances. He has been very generous and thoughtful in his provisions for his children, placing each in possession of a good farm home. He has many friends, possessing as he does, a genial, warm hearted nature. He is recognized as one of the substantial men of the community. Mr. and Mrs. Dakin having at easy command a competence sufficient for their every need, are enjoying life to a full measure.

DANIEL T. DUTCHER.

One of the early settlers of White Oak township and a man of inestimable worth in his community is Daniel T. Dutcher who was born in New York, October 17, 1831. His father, Daniel Dutcher, also a native of New York, was born in 1806, while the mother, Maria Bullock, was born in New York.

The spring of 1835 witnessed the arrival of the Dutcher family in Michigan. They located in White Oak, where they took from the government two hundred and ninety-

two acres of wild land. Here they built a log house and cleared two hundred acres. In 1853 they built a frame house, the same roof being still on the house. He also built a good barn and at various times has owned several other pieces of property. At the time of the father's death he had sold all of his land and lived with a daughter, Mrs. Charles H. Carpenter of White Oak. Daniel Dutcher, Sr., died June 16, 1891, and Mrs. Dutcher, in 1873.

Our subject is the third of eleven children, seven of whom are living: Elizabeth, born in New York, married Reuben Young, deceased; Ray, born in New York, died at the age of one year; our subject; Joseph Atwood, born in New York, married Matilda Townsend, deceased; Abigail, married George Wilson, who died in the army. Her second marriage was to Elias Clark, who is also dead; Stephen died from disease contracted in the army, married Martha Clickner; Mary, married Walter Van Buren; Patience, married Edgar Van Buren; Israel, married Cynthia Palmer; Olive, married Myron Van Buren, who is dead; and Victoria married Charles Carpenter.

Daniel Dutcher stayed with his father one year after he became of age and then went onto a place of forty acres, where he has since lived. The land was all wild and he has improved all except four acres. When he first moved onto the place there was a log house, but he has since built a frame house, part of which he moved from another place he had bought. He is now the owner of one hundred acres of well improved land.

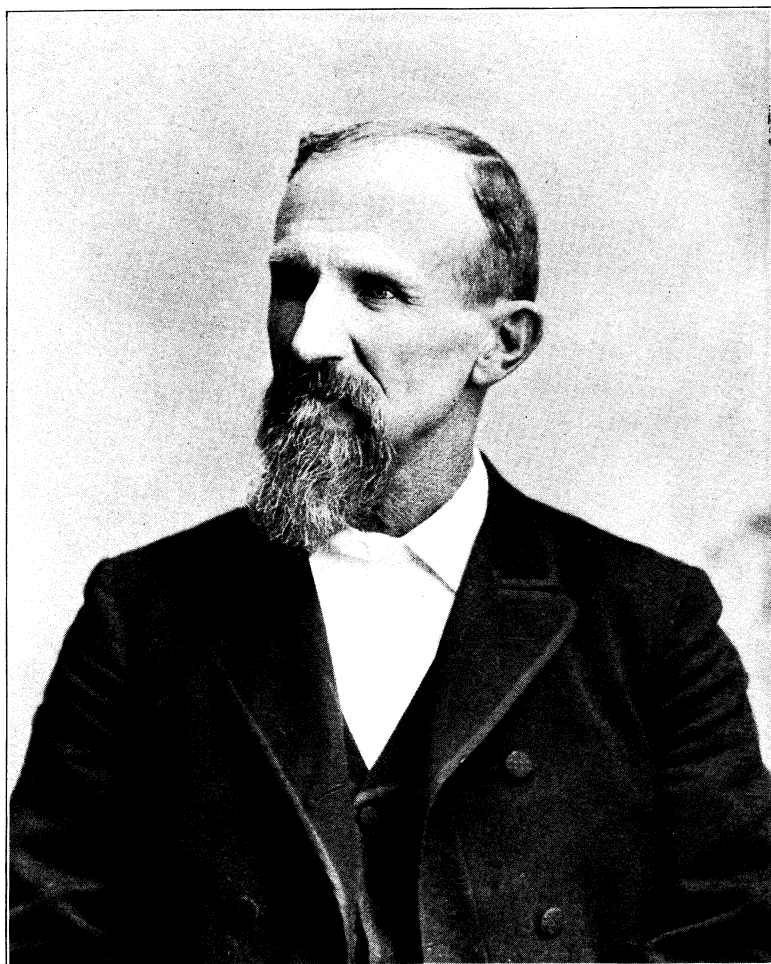
February 16, 1854, Mr. Dutcher was united in marriage with Abigail Howell, who was born December 18, 1833, and is the daughter of John and Marietta (Decker) Howell, she having been born in the State of New Jersey. Mrs. Dutcher's father came to Michigan in 1837 and located in Stockbridge

township on eighty acres of wild land, which he took up from the Government. He moved into a log house and cleared all the land. When he moved onto the place he had to cut down the trees to make a place for his log cabin. The parents of our subject and wife used to go to Dexter to trade. Mr. Howell used to take cranberries and trade them for provisions. He later bought forty acres more of wild land in Unadilla township, Livingston county, and this improved. At the time of his death he owned one hundred and twenty acres.

Mrs. Dutcher was the first in a family of nine children, the other members of the family being: Parshall, who married Sara Torrey; Emily (dead), married Stephen Hayner, who is also dead; William, single; Atheline (dead); Sara married Edward Kitchen; James (dead), married Alice Proctor (dead); Westbrook (dead), married Allie Laubaugh, and Zella, married William Ramsdell. The mother of this family died in 1892 and the father in 1900. Both died on the place which they early took from the Government. Mr. Howell was a staunch Democrat.

To Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Dutcher have been born the following: John D., born July 18, 1861, married Ina Soules, January 23, 1886. They live on a farm in Stockbridge, forty acres of which is in White Oak. He owns one hundred acres of land and is the father of one child, Myra; Maggie, born November 30, 1865, married Fred Fisher, lives in Tuscola county and owns a half interest with a brother in a two hundred acre farm. They have one child, Jessie, born November, 1894.

Our subject's father was Justice of Peace for years and was also Poormaster. Daniel T., the son, our subject, is not a member of any church, yet he is a Christian man and lives up to his convictions. He is highly



REV. J. A. SLY

esteemed by his fellowmen. Mr. Dutcher and wife celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary February 16, 1904.

REV. JOHN ALBERT SLY.

J. A. Sly is a product of Ingham county, Michigan, having been born in the Township of White Oak, October 1, 1838. He was the oldest of a family of eleven children born to George J. and Samantha (Riggs) Sly, who were both natives of the "Land of Steady Habits," where the father was born in 1808. He died at Elm Hall, Gratiot county, Michigan, in 1882. The mother was born at Hartford in 1811 and passed away at Elm Hall in 1892, a woman of blessed memory, who was for many years a consistent member of the M. E. church.

In the year 1837 George J. Sly came to Grass Lake, Michigan, and soon after was married and engaged in "Keeping Tavern," and in the meantime entered into land speculations, at which early date Michigan offered great opportunities. The year following he purchased a considerable tract of land in the Township of White Oak and brought his young wife into the then almost unbroken forests of that township. Inquirers were directed by blazed trees and Indian trails. A public highway meant little more than the cutting of the underbrush, making it possible for the ox team to haul the worldly effects of its owner to a quarterpost of a certain section, in some instances the family occupying the wagon until a log hut or shanty could be rolled up. The elder Sly, though enjoying but limited school advantages, was a man of quick wit and a ready command of common English, and this he turned to a good account. His neighbors appreciating his abilities, secured his services in adjusting their differences—this was the beginning of a practice he maintained

through the active years of his life. Many a motley crowd have been wonderfully entertained by the trial of a case before a Justice of the Peace in the schoolhouse of blacksmith shop, or other convenient place of meeting. The writer recalls with considerable distinctness the impressions made upon his mind when but a mere lad. His father was Justice of the Peace—the family living room was the Court room—Mr. Sly and Judge Paddock the attorneys. He was much impressed as the case proceeded with the repartee and wranglings of the lawyers; it seemed to him they could never be good friends again, and he was greatly surprised when the affair was over, to see the two gentlemen, who lived in the same neighborhood, get into the same rig and drive away, chatting as easily as though nothing had transpired. He has noticed the same peculiarities in later years, and as a result his confidence in the sincerity of the whole fraternity has been somewhat shaken, and as a result he has never employed an attorney.

J. A. Sly acquired his early education in the common schools and later attended a select school at Lansing for some time. He has always been a student and a great lover of history, and by his own efforts has stored his mind with useful knowledge. The one purpose of his life has been to make the world better, and his influence in the communities where he has preached the gospel has always been of a wholesome and helpful nature. He entered the ministry in the Methodist Protestant church at the age of eighteen years, and traveled as an itinerant for several years. On account of the failing health of his wife he was obliged to retire from regular work in the ministry. He located upon an eighty acre tract of unimproved land in the Township of Stockbridge. He built a log house and barn, and with characteristic industry and perseverance he

cleared away the forest, improved the land, and made for himself and family a comfortable living—busy all the week with manual labor upon the farm, while the Sabbath usually found him in some back district preaching the gospel to the poor. His efforts in the community where he lives resulted in the erection of a substantial brick church, he having purchased and given all the brick in the entire building and the land on which it stands and money besides. In the year 1868 he again entered regularly into the work of the ministry, and continued for the following nine years filling appointments at Shelby, Monroe, Owosso, West Conway and Flemings, which pastorate he now holds.

In the year 1884 he exchanged his farm in Stockbridge township for one hundred and six acres situated on section four of the Township of White Oak, which has since been his residence. A Methodist church building is situated upon the premises, largely due to his and his devoted wife's timely zeal in the cause of religion. Although living on the farm, and much of the time involved with business cares, Mr. Sly always found time to give the full weight of his influence for every enterprise tending to the betterment of society and the advancement of the cause of morality, virtue and religion. His services are still in demand, and he has supplied several pastorates, and is at the present time serving the people at Fleming, Livingston county, in a very acceptable manner. Rev. Sly was instrumental in the erection of Gleaners Hall, which is located upon his farm. The land was presented by him for this building, with the condition that the hall should be devoted to the upbuilding of society. Mrs. Sly organized the first Aid Society in that locality; and in memory of her zeal and devotion to the Master's cause, the members of the Ladies' Aid Society, and church, caused the church, erected on the

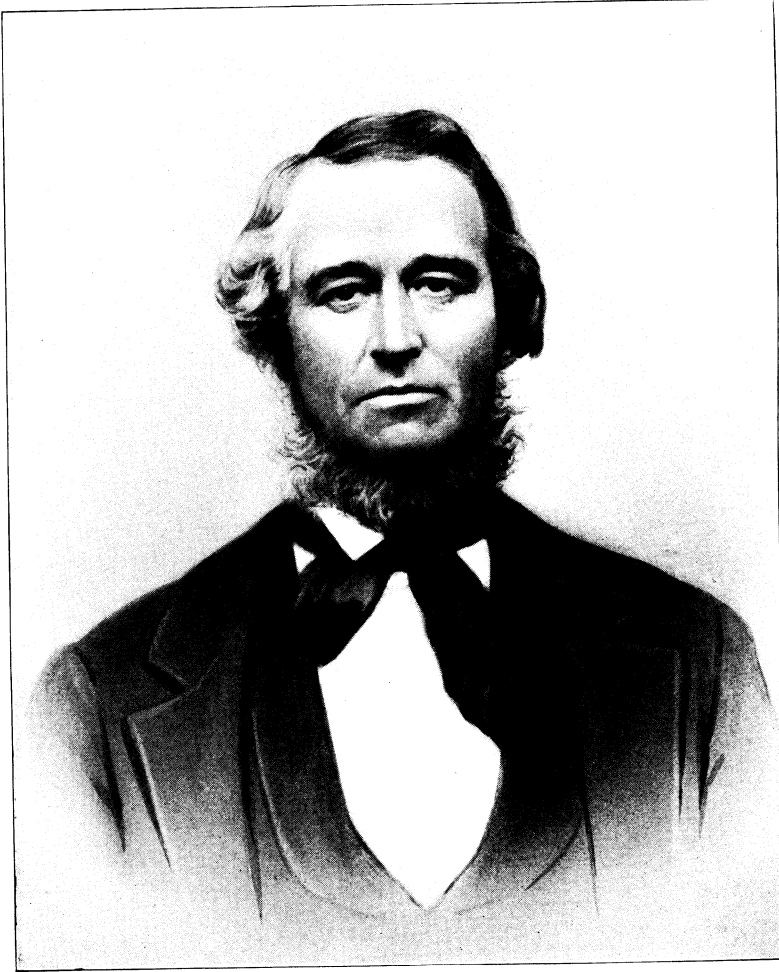
corner of the home farm, to be named *Memorial*, as seen in the stone tablet in the front of the church, by the passerby, as a tribute to her memory. She departed this life April 7, 1892, and during all the intervening years her afflicted companion has not ceased to

"Long for the touch of a vanished hand
And the sound of a voice that is still."

To Mr. and Mrs. Sly have been born three children: Addie C., born December 15, 1862, in White Oak, now the wife of E. E. Granger of White Oak, and they have two sons, Bruce and Raymond. Mr. Granger is a teacher in the public schools of this county. William C., born September 22, 1864, married May I. Grimes. William's farm joins that of his father, and he is known as one of the prosperous young farmers of his township. Mattie Ursula, born November 14, 1869, now the wife of Jas. H. Runciman of Wheatfield, and they have one child, Roy.

Politically, Rev. Sly is a pronounced Prohibitionist, believing that the great enemy of the school, the home and the church, is the legalized liquor traffic, and he never fails to give the monster a thrust whenever opportunity offers. He firmly believes that the only solution possible of the liquor problem is the absolute prohibition of the whole nefarious business, and further, he maintains this an essential to the perpetuation of our American institutions. The nation cannot long exist, half drunk and half sober.

Rev. J. A. Sly and Miss Corinna Post were united in the holy bonds of matrimony in the year 1859. Mrs. Sly was the daughter of William C. and Ursula Post, and was born October 20, 1841, in Livingston county. Her father was one of the early settlers in White Oak township and settled there in 1844. He came to Livingston in about 1839, and his name appears frequently among the



GEORGE J. SLY

early officers of the township. He was for several years a Supervisor, and held other offices of trust and responsibility—a man of honor.

Rev. J. A. Sly cheerfully awards this space for the brief outline of deeds of valor and virtue of his trio of patriotic brothers, who did meritorious service for their country's honor in the time of her great peril. Three brothers did valiant service for their country during the War of the Rebellion; all were members of Co. B, 26th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, Captain L. H. Ives commanding. The following data with reference to the service of each is here given place, that at least a brief record may be preserved to the honor of these brave men.

Seneca Sly enlisted at the age of twenty years in the Township of White Oak, October 18, 1862. It is recorded in the original company description book, opposite his name, that "He was a good soldier when able for duty." His health failed him and for several months prior to his discharge he was confined to the hospital. He was mustered out at Carver Hospital, Washington, D. C., and honorably discharged August 4, 1864.

Orlando H. Sly entered the service at the age of eighteen years, enlisting at White Oak, October 18, 1862. He was with his command and participated in several engagements, notably the Siege of Suffolk, Va., from April 22 to May 14, 1863; Mine Run, Va., Nov. 29, 1863; Windsor, Va., May 22, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5-6-7, 1864. The loss in this battle alone was about fifteen thousand, in killed, wounded and missing, on each side. Corbin Ridge, May 8, 1864; N. Y. River, Va., May 9-10, 1864; Po River, May 11, 1864. While his regiment was hotly engaged with the enemy, he received a severe gun shot wound from a musket ball, through the left arm, fortunately no bones were broken, but he was immediately

sent to the hospital. He was mustered out and honorably discharged January 9, 1865.

George M. Sly enlisted as a recruit February 13, 1864, at the age of twenty-three years. He was credited to White Oak township. He has to his credit the active participation in several of the hardest fought battles of the war, including the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. He was wounded by a Minnie ball in the left arm at Amelia Springs, Va., April 6, 1865, only three days before the final surrender of the Army of Virginia under Gen. R. E. Lee to Gen. Grant at Appamattox, Va., a total of 26,115 men. He was mustered out and honorably discharged in 1865. The 26th Michigan was recognized as among the very best regiments of the old 2d Corps, commanded by the gallant Gen. W. S. Hancock, who wrote: "I have great respect and esteem for the officers and men of a regiment as distinguished in the field as the 26th Michigan Infantry and feel bound to them in ties of friendship derived from a common service."

The regiment returned to the State under command of Col. L. H. Ives, and was mustered out by reason of the close of the war, at Jackson, Michigan, June 17, 1865.

In addition to the brief record given above, Mr. Sly gives space for the genealogy of his father's family, the names and order of birth as follows: John Albert; George M.; Mary A.; Seneca; Orlando; Charles; Morgan; Ruben; Parmer, who died in infancy; James H., and Losell. Mr. Sly states that the first Methodist meeting held in his section of the country, was in a shanty on his farm then owned by Alfred Howard, who took up the land from the government. He relates that Mrs. Howard was for two years deprived of church privileges by reason of not having any foot gear. A blanket served as a door for the humble home of the

Howards, and during the absence of Mr. Howard one evening, a panther sprang against the blanket, but seeing the light on the open hearth, he beat a hasty retreat.

As an evidence of the wanton recklessness of the early pioneer in the treatment of valuable timber, Mr. Sly has many black walnut rails upon his farm, that have done continuous service for more than half a century, and are still in fair condition.

Mr. Sly is a true friend, a genial Christian gentleman and living with the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. He is going towards the setting of the sun with the assurance of having acted well his part in life.

S. H. SANFORD.

One of the successful and enterprising agriculturists of Onondaga township is Mr. S. H. Sanford, who is a native son of this State, having been born in Jackson Co. on the 25th day of May, 1855. He is the son of T. M. and Helen (Snyder) Sanford. The father was born in Green county, N. Y., in 1813, and died in 1876 at the age of sixty-three, while the mother is also a native of the Empire State and was born in New York City in 1823 and died in 1900.

S. H. Sanford was one of a family of nine children, whose names are as follows: Mary, born 1850, now resides in Chicago; Frank, born in 1852, resides on the old homestead in Jackson county; Lyman D., born 1854, is a resident of Oil City, Pa.; the fourth is our subject, Nellie, the fifth, became the wife of Richard Peck and resides in New York; Truman M., died in Birmingham, Ala., aged thirty-two years; Edward B., is a resident of Oil City, Pa., while Harry T., the eighth, died in Jefferson Barracks, Mo., while in the regular army. The father of this family came to Michigan in 1849 and located in

Jackson county and thus became one of the pioneers of that section of the State. At this place he made his home for a number of years and eventually moved to Parma, Mich., and lived there four years. Moving back to the farm, where he lived a number of years before he died.

The early education of S. H. Sanford was acquired at the district schools, attending until the age of twelve and he then remained under the parental roof until about the age of twenty-four years of age, going to Dakota, where he obtained a position as fireman, where he remained for two years. Returning to Onondaga, he engaged in the hardware business for one year.

In 1882 occurred an important event in the life of Mr. Sanford, when he was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Baldwin, who was born in 1861 and who died in 1889. To this marriage were born two children, namely: Nellie, now aged seventeen, a student at Ypsilanti, and Fannie, fifteen years of age, at home attending school. Mr. Sanford was again married, the second union being with Miss Mattie Gordon of Tompkins Center, Jackson county, which occurred in 1892, and to this marriage two children were also born, the eldest, Florence, now eleven years of age, and the younger, Mabel, nine years of age.

S. H. Sanford handles a farm of one hundred and sixty-five acres of well improved and valuable land and upon this he has devoted his energies to general farming and stock raising. He has taken an active part in politics, casting his vote for the Democracy; was nominated for Highway Commissioner, and was appointed chief janitor at the State capitol for two years. He is a Mason and has lived according to the teachings of this order, honored and respected by all who know him.

HIRAM SMITH.

Hiram Smith was born in Bath township, Steuben county, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1828. He is the son of James and Betsey (Tooker) Smith, also natives of New York, the father having been there born Dec. 6, 1796, and the mother June 8, 1799. Mr. and Mrs. James Smith were married in New York and came to Michigan in 1835. They stopped at Ann Arbor for two years, then came to Clinton county in what was afterwards called Bath township, named such because James Smith, our subject's father, was its first settler and he came from Bath township, N. Y. In 1837 he took up three hundred and twenty acres of wild land and built a log house and stables. With the help of his sons he cleared up the land and here made his home until death. He was a Democrat and served as Highway Commissioner.

Hiram Smith was the sixth of a family of fourteen children, five now living: Stephen, born Dec. 2, 1819, lives with his son in Meridian township. His deceased wife was Emaline Cushman. Nellie, Oct. 10, 1821, was the wife of Jake Estey and has been dead many years; Julia died when a child; Jonah, June 14, 1825, died when a child; James M., August, 1827, died many years ago; our subject; Martha, the wife of Robert Rose of Bath township. They were the parents of four children and all are dead. Mary, was the wife of Albert Smith, lived at Bath and had two children; Nancy, Mrs. Pultz, lives in Missouri, and has three children, James, Frank and Rhoda; Emaline and Caroline, the latter dead, and Emaline is Mrs. G. L. Carter of White Oak; Bemsley, died when a child, and the thirteenth and fourteenth died in infancy.

Our subject acquired his early education in the district schools of Bath township, lived with his parents until twenty-five years

of age, and July 3, 1863, was married to Margarette Vanatta, born at Northfield, Washtenaw county, Aug. 25, 1833. She was the daughter of Aaron and Syntha (Banghart) Vanatta, both natives of New Jersey. Aaron Vanatta was born in 1804 and died Dec. 27, 1877, while the mother died at the age of twenty-three of consumption, when our subject's wife was an infant. Mr. Vanatta married for his second wife Nellie Dowers, who was born in New York. He settled in Michigan near Ann Arbor on three hundred acres of wild government land and here always lived. The farm is now owned by a son, James, who has there a beautiful home. Mr. Vanatta was always a Democrat and usually held some office. He was also a member of the M. E. church. Mr. Vanatta had three children by the first marriage: William, who died at the age of nine years; Mrs. Smith and George B., who live in Meridian township. By the second marriage there were seven children: Caroline, died when a child; Ann, the widow of Elam Worden, lives at South Lyons; Albert, married Mila Walker, and lives at Salem Station; James lives on the old farm, and Rosie, the wife of Dwelly Smith, lives at Salem Station.

After Mr. Smith's marriage he settled on eighty acres of land near his father, where he built a frame house and resided for many years. The farm, upon which he now lives, our subject gave to his son and upon the death of the son's wife came there to live. He, however, lived in Haslett Park three years previous to coming to this farm. Mr. Smith has been an extensive land owner and at one time owned five hundred acres of land.

To our subject and wife six children have been born: Aaron J., born in Bath township, March 21, 1854. He first married Mary L. Andress of Williamston and after-

wards Kittie Hobbs, of Lansing. There was one child by the second marriage, Elsie, three years old. Aaron lives in Lansing and is timekeeper for the Olds Automobile works; George H., born in Bath township, Aug. 31, 1859, married Eva Heath, and they have two children, Leota, born in 1889, and Carl, born in 1893; Carrie E., born Dec. 14, 1862, is the wife of Arthur Carl and lives at Ortonville, Minn. They have four children: Parker, died at the age of three years; Carlie, at home; Cora, eleven years old, and Marcie, four years old; Charles H., born Nov. 18, 1865, married Hattie Monroe and they live in Lansing, and he travels for the Sugar Beet Factory. They have four children, Monroe, Earl, Chester and William; Rosie, born June 18, 1867, married W. O. Buchner, and was the mother of one child, Irene, twelve years old. The wife died Sept. 21, 1904; Cora Virginia was born March 21, 1873, and died June 1, 1877.

Our subject is an old line Democrat, yet not an office seeker. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church and both are enjoying good health, though quite advanced in years, and have the highest respect of the community in which they reside.

A. C. STEBBINS.

A. C. Stebbins was born in Lansing, July 16, 1860. His parents were Cortland Bliss and Eliza (Smith) Stebbins. His father was a native of Vermont, and learned in early life the trade of a cabinet maker. He worked at this industry after settling in Adrian, Mich., in 1838. After living there twenty years he removed to Lansing, where he served twenty years as Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction. Here the subject of this sketch was reared and received his primary education. He became a student of the M. A. C. during the years

1877 and 1878, and the two years following was in the University of Michigan. After completing his education, he worked one year in a drug store.

In 1881 Mr. S. A. Eaton, who at the time was sole proprietor of the Wheelbarrow plant, located at Hudson, Mich., moved it to Lansing and organized a stock company with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars. It was at this time that Mr. Stebbins first became identified with the company. He served two years in the shipping room, and gradually worked his way up until 1886 he became secretary and manager of the plant, and its recognized head. In 1886 the business employed \$25,000 capital, which has increased, until in 1905 the sum of \$800,000 is used. The company has added other goods besides the production of wheelbarrows, enlarging, from time to time, until the plant now covers twelve acres of ground, producing annually hundreds of thousands of wheelbarrows, warehouse trucks, express wagons, hand-carts, sleigh runners, horse pokes, coal shutes, steel scrapers, coal cars, rubber tired wheels, etc.

When Mr. Stebbins first entered this factory it only gave employment to twenty-five men, whereas they now employ about four hundred. It is probably the largest plant of its kind in the world. The company has a large foreign trade.

They also have another plant at Parkin, Ark., where they own twelve thousand acres of timbered land. Two hundred men are employed there. The growth of the business and its success is largely due to the keen foresight and good judgment of Mr. Stebbins.

He has other business interests in the city, being vice president of the W. K. Prudden Co., and president of the New-Way Motor Co.; yet his time is chiefly employed at the Wheelbarrow Works.



GEO. W. SWARTWOUT, M. D.

Mr. Stebbins was united in marriage November 18, 1885, to Miss Rena Stowell of New York City. Five years later Mrs. Stebbins died, leaving two small children, named, respectively: Stowell C., born July 29, 1886, and Cortland B., born April 23, 1888.

Mr. Stebbins was again married in 1892 to Miss Anna Burgoyne, a teacher in the Lansing schools. The present Mrs. Stebbins is the mother of two children: Francis B., born November 9, 1895, and Charles Rowland, born February 6, 1903.

Mr. Stebbins is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and in politics is a Republican. Mrs. Stebbins is a member of the Congregational church, and has always been interested in Sunday school work, and is a member of the Lansing Woman's Club and Lansing Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution. Mr. Stebbins may feel a sense of pride in the success which he has met in business affairs. He is counted among the foremost and progressive citizens of the city; is interested in every enterprise looking for the betterment of the conditions of the laboring classes, and that of society at large. Foremost among the names that constitute Lansing's prominent list of citizens, we would place the name of Arthur C. Stebbins. Not inheriting great wealth, he possessed that which was far better—the strong will and determination to make a success of the business in which he engaged.

DR. GEORGE W. SWARTWOUT.

In a profession where advancement depends upon individual merit and skill, Dr. Swartwout has won a very enviable position. By his thorough and comprehensive understanding of the principles of medical science and the adaptability for the needs of suffering humanity, and although living practically retired, his work has in the past received

the endorsement of public opinion and has therefore been accorded liberal patronage. Dr. Swartwout is a native of the Empire State, his birth having occurred in Saratoga county, Aug. 11, 1830. The father, whose name was Samuel, was also a native of the same county, and there born in 1800 and was there married.

Dr. Swartwout is the oldest of two children, the younger being Elizabeth, who was the wife of H. L. Henderson, a banker of Mason. She is now deceased and lies buried in the Mason cemetery. The mother of these children died in 1847, and the father was again married on the 13th day of March, 1850, to Miss Cornelia L. Doolittle of Ontario county, N. Y. The year of 1855 witnessed the arrival of Samuel and Cornelia Swartwout to Ingham county. Here the father bought forty acres in Vevay township of Minnos McRoberts of well improved land, for which he paid twelve hundred dollars. He continued residing on this place until 1873, when he removed to Aurelius, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1875.

The early education of Dr. Swartwout was acquired in the common schools of East Bloomfield, New York, which was later supplemented by a course in Canandaigua and then in Fairfield Academy of the same state, attending until about the age of nineteen years. At the completion of his schooling he became identified with his father on the home farm and also taught during the winter for six terms. At the age of twenty-six he began the study of medicine and in 1857 returned to New York and began studying under Drs. Pratt and Smith, who were also engaged in the drug business, in which our subject also acquired a practical knowledge in compounding medicines. This he found a great deal of help to him in his later years of practice. After a short time spent in the

East he returned to Michigan, and entered the office of Dr. Chas. Sackrider of Mason, as a student, and from there entered the Medical department of the University of Michigan, where he attended the lectures and made practical dissections on the cadaver and began practice in Aurelius in the spring of 1860. By hard study and faithful practice, Dr. Swartwout has kept abreast of the profession, and has always maintained ethical relations with his fellow practitioners. He first "hung out his shingle" at Aurelius and in 1863 moved to Mason and bought a home and there continued his practice for seven years; he then moved back to Aurelius where he has resided until the present.

On Christmas night of 1861, Dr. Swartwout was united in marriage with Caroline E. Hopkins, daughter of Joseph Hopkins of Vevay township and three children were born to that union; Mary Ellen, who became the wife of Charles Enos, a farmer in Aurelius township, and two children have been born to them; the second, Jane E., who became the wife of E. H. Freeland, a railroad carpenter who resides in Detroit, and they have four children; the next, Joseph Samuel, named after his two grandfathers, died at the age of twenty-two years. The wife and mother of these children died in June, 1904, at the age of sixty-three years and lies buried beside her son in Greenwood Cemetery. She was a Baptist in religious belief and was a worthy example of that faith, a devoted wife and mother and her loss was deeply mourned, not only by her immediate family, but by an extensive number of old and valued friends.

For forty years has Dr. Swartwout been identified in the practice of his profession, oftentimes contributing his knowledge in the alleviation of human suffering, where he knew full well no remuneration need be expected. Few men of this county have so

many warm personal friends as the doctor, who has by his genial and kindly spirit brought many a ray of sunshine into bereaved and stricken families. The doctor affiliates with the Democracy and is one of the old school, believing that "all men are equal and have equal rights." He has served his township as Clerk and is also a member of the following societies, in which he has taken an active part in their maintenance and organization: F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., K. of H., K. of L., honorary member of the order of Foresters and he has also been medical examiner for numerous insurance companies and societies. Now living in honorable retirement, in the full enjoyment of his mental capabilities, the doctor is surrounded by hosts of friends, who in appreciation of his long years of service hold him in the highest esteem and wish him many long years on life's downward journey.

He has been a member of the First Baptist church of Aurelius since 1877.

DELEVAN C. SMITH (DECEASED).

In this age of books, records, family trees and genealogical research, those who fail to place in form for permanent preservation the biographies of their friends "who have lived and won," do scant justice to their memories. They may not have achieved greatness as the world counts greatness; they may have simply met and performed the duties and carried the burdens of life, laying them down beside their open grave, yet in their circumscribed sphere, the elements of true greatness may have shone out of their lives in rich measure. Let them be remembered for what they have done.

Delevan C. Smith was born in New York, July 23, 1827, and died in September of the year 1899 at Mason, Michigan, and his remains repose in Maple Grove Cemetery. In

the year 1848 Mr. Smith married Sarah Ann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clark Berry, of Fulton, N. Y. One daughter, Jennie, came to cheer and brighten their lives, now the wife of A. L. Vandercook of Mason, the well known grocer. It was in the spring of 1857 that Mr. Smith decided to leave his native state in quest of a home somewhere in the west. For some months he prospected in Wisconsin and Indiana, where he had relatives, and finally settled on the farm where spent more than forty years of his life, experiencing in turn the joys and sorrows common to the lot of mortals. September 1st, 1866, he braved the first great sorrow of his life in the death of his beloved wife. She sleeps in Maple Grove Cemetery. Although the grass has long years been green above her lowly bed, an affectionate and dutiful daughter, who has grown to noble womanhood, reveres the memory of her sacred dead.

November 24, 1868, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Jane, daughter of Col. George W. and Deborah Shafer of Mason. Four children were born to them, as follows: Gertrude, March 14, 1870, widow of Emmett Bush. Mrs. Bush resides near her mother and has the comfort and companionship of two dutiful children, Leon and Wendell; Guy is superintendent of the Ludington city schols. Mr. Smith is a graduate of the Kalamazoo College and is making a commendable success of his chosen profession; Ray died at the age of five months; Allie is the wife of Alfred M. Allen, a promising young attorney of the Ingham county bar and Deputy County Clerk. Mr. and Mrs. Allen occupy the Smith home, in which they are financially interested, Mr. Allen conducting the farm. From a small beginning on a forty acre farm lying one half mile south of the city limits, Mr. Smith improved and added to until he was the happy

possessor of one hundred and twenty acres of choice tillable land with fine buildings, stock and modern conveniences. Mr. Smith was of the best type of American citizens. He was honest and upright in all of his dealings, conservative in his language, kindly disposed, an indulgent father and husband and christian man, whose life was consistent with his profession.

“How beautiful it is for man to die
Upon the walls of Zion; to be called
Like a watchworn and weary sentinel,
To lay his armor off and rest in heaven.”

Politically, Mr. Smith affiliated with the Republican party, until four years prior to his death, he lost faith in its moral integrity and gave hearty support to the principles of the Prohibition party. He was not only a temperance man, but more, he believed the best interests of the sacred institutions of our country, the schools, the home and the church demanded the overthrow—the outlawing of the American saloon. To this end he contributed his vote, his time and means for the promulgation of the temperance sentiment.

He was interested in every enterprise looking to the betterment of society, social, intellectual, moral and financial. To this end he gave his support to the Grange, the Farmers' Club, I. O. O. F. and the Royal Arcanum, in which he carried an insurance of three thousand dollars. Mr. Smith and family were all identified with the Baptist church of their city, to which he gave a hearty support. A good man has gone.

“After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well.”

Mrs. Smith, whose parents were among the earliest settlers of Ingham county and who are given recognition in the sketch of her brother, James H. Shafer, found elsewhere in this volume, gives the following interesting remembrances: Her mother was

present at the first funeral held at the little burg of Mason. Her father owned the first team of horses ever brought into the county. He kept a grocery store and his goods were hauled with ox team all the way from Dexter, Washtenaw county, many times crossing swollen streams with difficulty.

JAMES STOUGHTON.

James Stoughton was born November 25, 1827, at West Bloomfield, in Oakland county, Michigan. His parents, Dillucena and Sophia (Capin) Stoughton were natives of New York and Windsor, Vermont, respectively, the father having been born August 10, 1791, at Cayuga county, and the mother February 16, 1795, at Windsor. The father came to Michigan in 1822, first settling in Oakland county on a piece of wild land, which he finally improved and upon it built a brick residence, where he lived for about twenty-four years. For two years he had a residence at Pontiac and in 1840 came to Ingham county and located on section thirteen of Williamston township. He first built a log house and by the assistance of his sons improved all the property and at the time of his death had divided the four hundred and forty acres of land among the children. While farming was the business of his life, he was a shoemaker by trade and gathered in a considerable income from his work at the bench at odd times.

Before the organization of the Republican party, the elder Stoughton was a Whig, but later a Republican. He died October 31, 1876, and the mother died March 31, 1865. They were buried side by side in the Branch cemetery.

Our subject was the seventh of twelve children born to his parents, four of whom are living: Alfred W., February 3, 1832; John, July 15, 1834; Dillucena, May 17,

1837, and our subject; the names of the deceased are as follows: Samuel E., April 17, 1814, died March 18, 1872; Earl, April 1, 1817, died November 3, 1892; Aaron, June 17, 1819, died August 25, 1821; Alvira, September 2, 1821, died September 25, 1838; Sophrona, August 28, 1823, died September 5, 1872; Sarah L., September 16, 1825, died February 27, 1899; Alonson, March 19, 1830, died November 14, 1862; Amasiah, June 23, 1841, died June 8, 1898.

Mr. Stoughton was educated as were the boys of large families with parents of moderate circumstances in the new country. When twenty-one years of age, in 1848, he started out for himself, his father generously making over to him the deed for seventy acres of land, which he still owns and upon which he lives. He has at times owned considerable land which he has sold and given to his sons. He now owns one hundred and ten acres of choice land. When he started out for himself there was but a small clearing of twenty acres on the place given by his father, however, he has improved the premises until it has kept pace with the progress of the surrounding country.

In politics, Mr. Stoughton is an independent voter, casting his ballot, as he terms it, for the best man. He was united in marriage to Catherine, daughter of Seldon Gillett, July 26, 1857. Mrs. Stoughton's father was one of the early settlers of the Township of Wheatfield, working in an early day at the trade of a shoemaker. Her mother's maiden name was Martha Chase. She was born August 22, 1814, and died January 19, 1896. Her father was born February 1, 1810, and died January 18, 1857. There were three children in the family: Catherine, born May 25, 1836, wife of our subject; Mary L., born August 5, 1839, wife of Russell Hammond; Abram

C., born April 13, 1841, now a resident of Williamston. Her father gave loyal support to the principles of the Republican party, throughout his life.

Mr. and Mrs. Stoughton are the parents of five children, three of whom are living: Elden J., born June 28, 1860, married Cora Smith, in December of 1903, now living at Whitmore Lake; Martha A., born November 7, 1867, is the wife of Lewis Bristow, living at Williamston; Charley, born October 1, 1862. The names of the deceased are Seldon P., born April 5, 1858, died September 10, 1859, and Earl, born January 29, 1865, died May 10, 1868.

Mr. and Mrs. Stoughton are among the highly respected people of their township and are now living in the full enjoyment of the comfortable competence which is theirs by reason of their early activity, ability and economy.

WILLIAM M. STEPHENS (DECEASED).

When death arrested the pulse of him whose name is at the head of this sketch, society lost one of its most genial and whole-souled members, and his home the spirit that uplifted, encouraged, and advanced the interest of the family. That he was held in high regard was manifested by the positions of trust which he filled, and the many friends who mourned his loss.

William M. Stephens was born in Underhill, Vt., June 27, 1825, and died March 17, 1891. He was the son of Royal and Sally (Richardson) Stephens, natives of Vermont. The father was born in 1795 and the mother in 1799. Royal Stephens came to Michigan in 1836 and bought two hundred and forty acres of wild land in Stockbridge township from the government. A grandson (by adoption) who lives on this place has an old government patent signed by Martin Van

Buren in 1837. The first brick made in Stockbridge township was made by Royal Stephens on this farm. He here built one brick house, which has been torn down and the present brick residence was built by his son, our subject. Royal Stephens lived and died on this farm. He was a Republican and a Methodist and helped to form the first class in Stockbridge.

William M. Stephens was one of nine children, only two now living: Melissa, born February, 1820, and died in 1897; Orange, born in 1822, died March 31, 1893; Edgar, born in 1824 and died the same year; our subject; Justine, born in 1827 and died in 1857; Edgar, born in 1830, died in 1866; Martha E., Mrs. Oscar Gregory of Stockbridge; George E., born in 1835 and died in 1860, and Theron A., born in 1841, a hardware merchant of Stockbridge.

Our subject was educated in the district schools of Stockbridge and stayed at home and cared for his parents until their death, the father's occurring in April, 1867, and the mother's in November, 1880. In 1850 he went to California and engaged in mining for four years, and returned with five thousand dollars, as a result of his labors, and lived on the home farm.

July 25, 1855, Mr. Stevens was united in marriage with Miss Harriett, daughter of David and Laura Ormsby of Stockbridge. Mrs. Stephens was born February 26, 1824, and her father, a native of Vermont, was born June 25, 1797, and the birth of her mother occurred August 19, 1797. David Ormsby moved from Vermont to Illinois and then to Stockbridge township in 1849, where he has since resided.

To Mr. and Mrs. William Stephens two children were born: Ida May, born February 2, 1856, died eight years ago, was the wife of Perry Barrett; Alvin Willis, born June 3, 1859, died at the age of three years. An

adopted son, Carrol J. Stephens, born in Detroit, January 11, 1862, was married to Miss Phebe M. Townsend, October 10, 1888; she departing this life November 11 of the same year. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Townsend of Stockbridge, both now deceased. On May 27, 1891, he married Miss Jennie Milner; two children came to them, both dying in infancy. The mother going to join them January 23, 1896. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Milner of Stockbridge, both now living. In June, 1897, he married Mary, daughter of Alba and Charity (Bell) Riggs of Stockbridge. Mrs. Stephens was born July 20, 1868. Her father's birth occurred November 9, 1835, and the mother's July 8, 1832. Mrs. Stephens has four sisters: Sarah, Julia, Anna and Emma, and one brother, Herman, all living. Mrs. Carrol J. Stephens prizes quite highly a picture of the Bell family, which she possesses, containing seventy-two persons, or four generations of a family taken at family reunions.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Stephens are the parents of two children: Phoebe May, born August 29, 1898, and Raymond Edwin, born September 8, 1901. Carrol J. Stephens is independent in politics, voting every time for the best man.

Fraternally, Mr. William M. Stephens was a member of the Masonic order. Politically, he was a strong Democrat and represented his town and district in the State Legislature in 1874 and 1875, which position he filled in a manner pleasing to all.

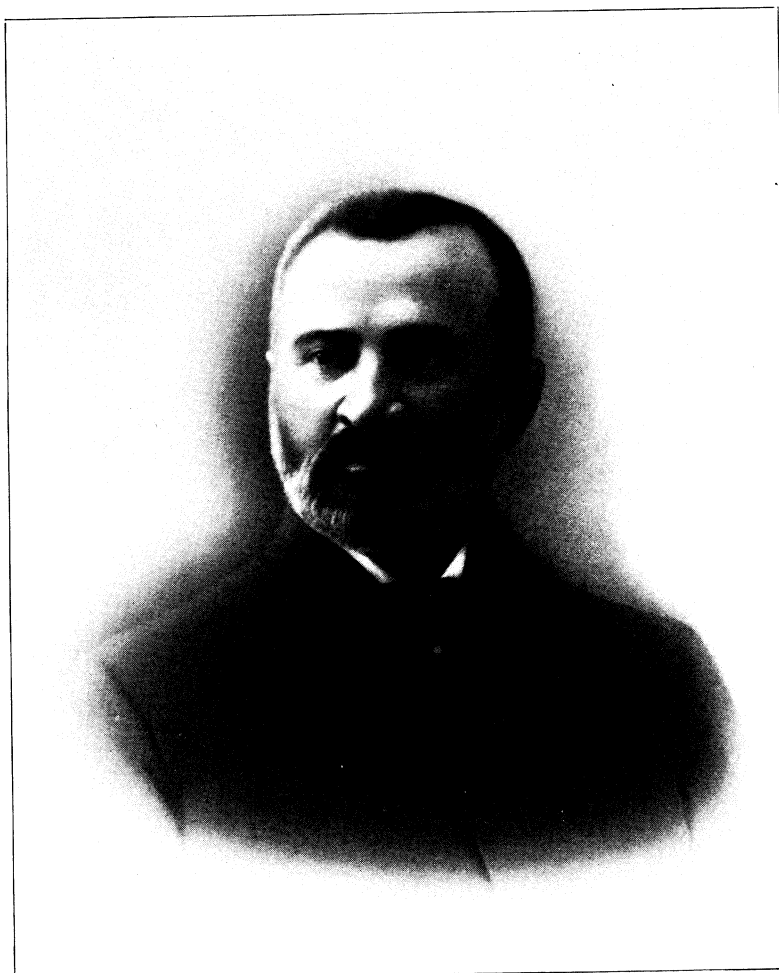
ABRAHAM SIMON (DECEASED).

Few men were more prominent or more widely known in the enterprising City of Lansing than Abraham Simon. With a beginning in the humble walks of life, he ascended the ladder of success, step by step,

until he became an important factor in business circles and his success in all his undertakings were of so marked a degree that his methods were of interest to the commercial world. He was energetic, prompt and notably reliable. Tireless in energy, keen in perception, honest of purpose and possessing a genius for devising and executing the right thing at the right time, and these joined to every day common sense, were the chief characteristics of the man.

Abraham Simon was born in Poland in 1846. At the age of twenty-one years, or in 1865, he emigrated to America and proceeded to Detroit, where he resided until 1888. That year witnessed his arrival in Lansing. Engaging in the iron and steel business, he also became possessor of other extensive business interests, becoming prominent as one of the organizers of the Peerless Motor Co. He was also identified in an official capacity, as its vice president.

Prior to his emigration to America he had been married to Rachel Simon and unto them were born five children, as follows: Lena, married George Polasky; Jacob B.; Molly, married to Joseph Gersen; Rose J., and Mamie. Abraham Simon, the subject of this review, was a man of exceptional character and was truly self-made in every respect. He began life with practically nothing but a good stock of determination and a pair of willing hands. The success he achieved in the following years he carved out for himself. As has been truly remarked, after all that may be done for a man in the way of giving him early opportunities for obtaining the requirements which are sought in the school and in books, or the advantages of wealth, he must essentially formulate, determine and give shape to his own character, and this is what Mr. Simon did. He was shrewd, yet ruggedly honest, and in the accumulation of his property,



ABRAHAM SIMON (Deceased)

which became extensive, he knew no man that he could not honestly look in the eye and shake by the hand. These strong traits of his character were such as endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. He gave generously for the public good, was faithful in friendship and devoted to his family. He was ever ready to assist an enterprise that would be of benefit to his adopted city. He departed this life October 14, 1903, honored and respected by all who knew him. The success which he achieved embraced several business enterprises, which have been taken in charge by his son, Jacob B., who had been identified with his father for a number of years.

Abraham Simon was a member of the Masonic Lodge No. 66 of Lansing, also of the K. of P. and Elks.

Jacob B. Simon was married May 7, 1901, to Miss Fannie Robinson of Ontario. This union has been blessed with one son, Abraham. Jacob B. Simon is a member of the Masonic Order and also of the Elks. In his political views, he is, as his father was, a Republican. He is in every way a worthy son of a worthy father and stands deservedly high in the estimation of his fellow citizens.

DANIEL B. STEVENS.

The ranks of the pioneers of Ingham county are becoming smaller with each passing year. Among the few who still survive to enjoy the results of former years of toil is the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. He was born July 16, 1834, in the State of Michigan, and is the son of Jolus and Mabel (Sottles) Stevens, the father being a native of Connecticut, and the mother of New York. Mr. Stevens' parents came to Michigan in 1846 and located on eighty acres in Wayne county, this being all wild land, which the father improved. Later,

Mr. Jolus Stevens sold this land and came to White Oak, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of wild land, twenty-five of which he improved. At this time there was no road leading to the property in which he had invested his savings. This pioneer was a supporter of the Democrat party, was not a member of any church, but died a Christian gentleman in the year 1875.

Our subject was the seventh of nine children who came to bless the home of their parents; the living are: our subject, Andrew, Julius and Betsey, and the deceased Peter, Polly, Sally, Asa and Lewis.

Early in life Mr. Daniel B. Stevens was thrown on his own resources. Shortly after coming to White Oak and being thoroughly acquainted with the various details of farming, he worked by the day and month at this work. When twenty-two years of age, from his savings he bought eighty acres of land, forty of which he afterwards sold and cleared the balance. Later, he bought forty-four acres more of which twenty acres were improved.

September 11, 1870, Mr. Stevens was united in marriage to Melinda, daughter of Hiel and Watie (Johnson) Phelps. Mrs. Stevens was born October 4, 1837, and died October 9, 1892. Mr. Phelps came to Michigan about the same time of the arrival of our subject in this place and located in White Oak township on one hundred and twenty acres of land, a part of which was already improved. To Mr. and Mrs. Phelps were born six children, all living except our subject's wife: Jasper, George, Ella, Otis and Philo being the names of the children.

To Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Stevens were born two children: Claud D., July 7, 1871, and died September 11, 1872, and Vernie E., September 16, 1875, married Myrtle Jones, June 8, 1904, and they live with our subject.

Mr. Stevens is a staunch Prohibitionist, but prefers domestic quiet to the confusion of public life. His religious views lead him into the Methodist Protestant church.

WILLIAM H. POST.

To be a son of a pioneer is considered an honorable distinction in Ingham county, and when that pioneer was one who built up the community and thus did effective work for all who came in contact with him and his influence, it is an added cause for congratulation. This pioneer, the father of our subject, came to Michigan in 1838 and located in Iosco, Livingston county, on eighty acres of wild land, which he improved and upon it built a frame house. This property he however sold and bought another eighty in White Oak township, which he cleared and built upon, when he again sold out and bought the place where our subject now lives. This land was in a wild state, but the energy and ambition of the sturdy pioneer soon removed the forests and in their place erected commodious buildings and to the present property added twenty more acres. The careful management of the father paved the way for a bright and prosperous future for our subject.

William H. Post was born in White Oak township, Ingham county, February 23, 1853. His father, William C. Post, was born in Connecticut, December 5, 1811, and the mother, whose maiden name was Ursula Caroline Smith, was born in New York, October 31, 1819. The parents were married in Michigan, October 1, 1840. The family were members of the Methodist Protestant church and the father cast his vote and influence for the principles of the Democracy. He died June 30, 1875, and the mother, December 15, 1898.

Our subject was the youngest of four chil-

dren: Corinna Jewell and Emma Jewell, twins, born October 23, 1841; Corinna died about 1890. She married John A. Sly and to them were born three children: Addie, Mattie and William C. Addie married Edgar Granger and they have two children, Bruce and Ray; Mattie married James Run-ciman and they have one child, Roy; William C. married May Grimes; Emma married Chas. Wood and they live in Bunker Hill township and have five children; Elmer married Lydia Morse and they have two children, Irvin and Rayner; Bert married Myrtle Bushnell, who died, and they had one child, Lloyd. He married again and they have one child. Emmett married Ella Robinson; Arthur married Blanche Wilbur and they have one child; Rena married Ernest Wright and they have three children, Donald, Bethel and Kenneth; Sally was born October 17, 1843, and married James Paddock and they have eight children: Millie, Alice (dead), Jesse, James, Ford, Kate (dead), Bert (dead) and Alice, and the fourth is our subject.

William Post was educated in the common district school and upon the death of his father started out for himself. He took the old farm and has always lived there. In 1892 he bought eighty acres more owning at the present time one hundred and eighty acres of good farming land.

May 24, 1871, our subject was united in marriage with Ella Dakin, who was born May 20, 1854. Her father, Michael Dakin was born in New York, and the mother, whose maiden name was Eveline Jessop, was also a native of New York. Michael Dakin first located in Ingham township, Ingham county, and lived on several different places around Dansville. He was a supporter of the Democrat party. Mr. and Mrs. Dakin were the parents of nine children: Florine, who married Charles Osborn, and have two

children; Fred, who married Reta Dobie, and Addie married Herbert Sawyer, and they have one child; Charles; Mrs. Post; Fred, married Bertha Hyne, and they have one child, who is dead; Ray; Willis, is married, and they have two children; Nora (dead), married Abner Whitney; Jennie (dead), married Frank Teachout, and they have one child; Bertha, who married Arthur Miller; Elmer, married Jennie Dunsmore, and they have one child, Murel; Elpha, married Dell Grimes, who died in the Spanish-American war, they had one child. She again married Theron Cooper of Detroit, Mich.

Our subject and wife have one daughter, Lottie, born June 30, 1876, who married George Runciman in October, 1897, and they reside on a farm in Wheatfield and have two children: Clyde, born in 1898, and Wayne, born in 1903.

William H. Post was elected by the Democrat party to the office of Township Treasurer for two terms. Fraternally he is allied with the Odd Fellows, Maccabees and the Grange. He is one of the prominent men of his locality and is conspicuous for his good citizenship and energy.

EUGENE D. PICKETT.

The intelligent young farmers of Ingham county are the bone and sinew of the community, as their strength and vitality, their enterprise and energy are carrying forward not only the agricultural interests but the foundations for commercial success throughout this section of the State. None of them is more justly appreciated than he whose name stands at the head of this sketch, and his fine farm, lying on section 11 of Stockbridge township, is well adorned and improved, and contains one hundred and fifty acres of land.

Goodman H. Pickett, the father of our subject, was born in Wyoming county, N. Y., as was the son, in the year 1822, and the mother, who bore the maiden name of Sarah A. Bennett, was born in Vermont, Sept. 4, 1826. The father and mother of our subject came to Michigan in 1873 and for a few years lived on a rented farm in White Oak. Mr. Goodman Pickett died at the home of his son, in Locke township, Nov. 24, 1888, and the mother passed away May 22, 1881.

Father and son, alike, were supporters of the Democrat party, but never sought for office. Goodman Pickett was a member of the I. O. O. F., and both he and his estimable wife were highly respected Christian people. To them were born six children, four of whom are living: Helen J., born Dec. 17, 1850, wife of James English of Nebraska; Frank A., born Nov. 11, 1853, was a single man, living in New York and died May 5, 1872; Laura E., born Nov. 2, 1856, and died Oct. 7, 1873; Henry G., born Nov. 2, 1856, married Sterephene Roy of Locke; our subject; Eugene D., born Dec. 16, 1860, in New York, and Nettie P., born April 5, 1864, the wife of George Crossley of Stockbridge.

Eugene D. Pickett, the subject of this review, acquired his early education in the district schools of New York and White Oak, and at the age of fifteen started out for himself by working on a farm by the month. This he continued until Jan. 7, 1886, when he was united in marriage to Esther H., daughter of Benjamin and Eliza (Sharp) Asquith of Stockbridge. She was born Sept. 21, 1863, a daughter of the Wolverine State. Mr. Asquith, the father, was born Dec. 2, 1821, and the mother, June 2, 1828. Benjamin Asquith came with his parents and several brothers to Michigan in the year 1840. They were among the early settlers

of Stockbridge, coming here when the country was all a wilderness. He worked with the parents, clearing up the farm, and after the father's death the land was divided, and this was the home of the Asquith's, upon which place our subject, Eugene D. Pickett, now lives.

Mrs. Pickett was one of six children, the other members of the family being: Uriah, born March 21, 1848, died June 4, 1848, Elizabeth, born April 30, 1849, and died May 9, 1849; Sarah Ann, born March 10, 1850, died May 23, 1852; William H., born Nov. 4, 1851, died May 20, 1852; Joseph Royal, born May 28, 1855, married first to Florence Cleveland, and afterwards to Flora Sanders.

To Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Pickett were given three children: Mabel, born Sept. 29, 1887, died Sept. 16, 1888; Bessie M., born Nov. 15, 1889, and Warner E., born Dec. 16, 1900, both being at home with the parents.

As prosperity attended Mr. Pickett, he added forty acres to the original farm, and today is in possession of a fine piece of property, consisting of one hundred and fifty acres of highly cultivated land.

Mr. and Mrs. Pickett are highly prized members of the M. E. church of Stockbridge in which society they find a broad field for activity and usefulness.

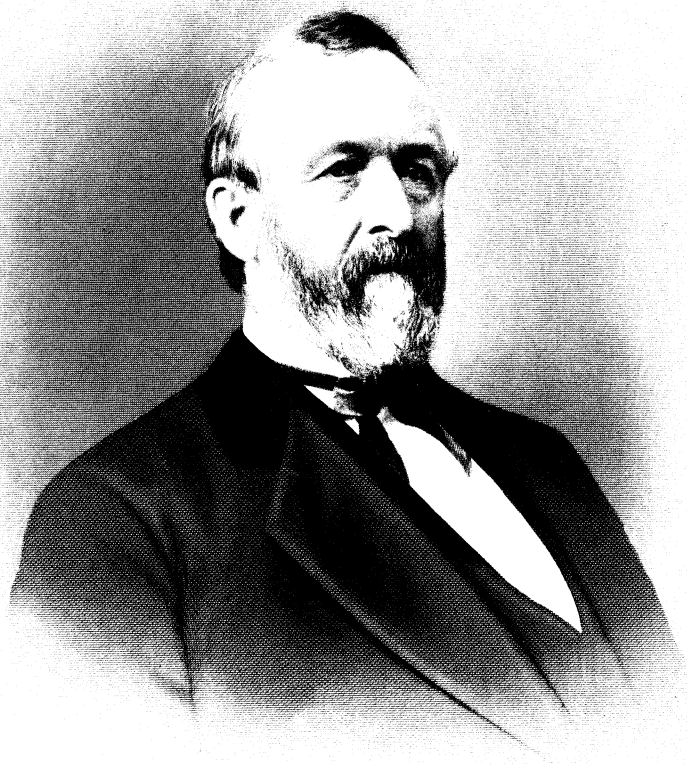
S. J. P. SMEAD (DECEASED).

The ways of Providence are mysterious and past finding out. Human wisdom fails to solve the problem connected with life. One full of vigor and strong manhood, loving and beloved, having made provisions—in abundance for himself, and dependent to a ripe old age, useful, intelligent, refined, this man's life is suddenly snuffed out as a candle.

Another has lived out the allotted years of man, the mind weakens, the body is decrepit, the friends of his early years are gone his substance is wasted, he becomes a burden, possibly a public charge, he lives on until no one knows his history, and still lives praying for death to come and relieve. We ask why, and the answer comes echoing down the ages, why, why, why? One of the unsolved problems of life. The first descriptive picture was that of S. J. P. Smead.

Mr. Smead was born at Bethany, N. Y., August 5, 1817, died at Mason, Michigan, April 24, 1888, and his remains were laid to rest in Maple Grove cemetery, where loving friends have caused to be erected a beautiful monument to commemorate his memory. Mr. Smead's parents, Charles and Almada (Howe) Smead were natives of Massachusetts and of New York, respectively, and died in New York. They were the parents of nine children and their occupation was farming. Mr. Smead school advantages were better than the average young man's in the country at that early date, and he improved his opportunities. He fitted himself for teaching, which occupation he followed for six years, beginning at the age of nineteen years. His ability was recognized in his election as County Superintendent of Schools; the duties of which position he discharged with the fidelity which was a marked characteristic of the man all through his active life. On the 12th of May, 1842, Mr. Smead was united in marriage to Pluma, daughter of Amadon and Olive Kendal Holden then of Bethany, N. Y. To them were born three children.

Jeannette, the only living heir, has always remained at home with her parents, and since the death of her father has been the companion and comfort of her mother. After marriage, Mr. Smead settled upon a farm



S. D. Linn

near his old home, and by enterprise and good management, accumulated a comfortable competence. He was very successful as a fruit grower, apples being his speciality. From an orchard of ten acres, he is said to have cleared from a single year's crop, \$4,000. He remained upon the farm about thirty years. In the year of 1871 he came to Michigan, and settled in Mason, which has since been the home of the family. Mrs. Smead's parents, two years after her marriage, in the year of 1844, sold out their holdings in New York state, came to Michigan and settled upon a new farm in the Township of Vevay. It was to be near her father's family and to be with her parents in their old age, formed their decision to come West.

After becoming a citizen of the Commonwealth of Michigan, Mr. Smead established himself in business by forming a co-partnership with Peter Lowe, organizing what is now known as the Farmers' Bank, under the corporate firm name of Lowe, Smead & Co., the business was conducted successfully for ten years. Mr. Smead retired, never afterward engaging in business. He set himself to the task of erecting a new home, that when finished was the most attractive and complete in all its apartments of any in the city. It was while finishing up the same on the premises that he accidentally stepped on a rusty nail which caused the lock-jaw resulting in his death. He was a man of good presence, possessing a quiet dignity, yet easy of approach. Having by his integrity and uprightness of life established himself in public confidence. He was called upon to serve as administrator in the settlement of important estates, which trust he always performed to the entire satisfaction of all those interested. In his religious faith he was an Universalist in belief; in the absence

of the church of his choice he and his family affiliated with the Presbyterian society of which he was a liberal supporter, and at the time of his death was an active member of the board of trustees.

His death was a great shock to the community, and many a good citizen felt that he had sustained a personal loss in the death of this just man. Loving hands bore away his manly form to the silent city, with a good hope that his soul

"Passed through Glory's morning gate,
And walked in Paradise."

Mrs. Smead's father, Amadon Holden, was born June 18, 1795, was a native of Franklin county, Massachusetts. He possessed a rugged hardy constitution.

"He came from the mountains
Of the old Granite State,
Where the hills were so lofty,
Magnificent and great."

He married Miss Olive Kendall, August 22, 1814.

Mrs. Holden was the mother of four children, all growing to manhood and womanhood. She died January 10, 1874. Mr. Holden lived to the age of 92 years, dying at the home of his daughter, Mrs. S. J. P. Smead, May 10, 1887.

He reared his family with pioneer surroundings and pioneer simplicity. All were numbered among the best citizens in the community in which they lived.

A. J. RAYNER.

The name of "Rayner" is inseparably interwoven with the pioneer history of Ingham county, as the father of our subject, John Rayner, came to Michigan and Ingham county in an early day, and thus became one of the factors in its pioneer development.

He was a farmer by occupation and first located in Vevay township.

A. J. Rayner is a native son of this county, his birth having occurred in Vevay township, July 27, 1841. His early education was acquired, as other farmer lads of his time, in the common schools of his locality. His boyhood and youth was spent on the home farm, by assisting his father, early becoming familiar with the duties that fall to the lot of an agriculturist. Here he remained until the breaking out of the Civil war, when in response to his country's call he enlisted on the 22d day of August, 1861, in Co. B, 7th Michigan Regiment, and in the discharge of his soldier duties he has a record of which he may well be proud. He saw much active service, being engaged in a number of important battles, such as Fair Oaks, Antietam, Fredericksburg Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Gettysburg, Petersburg and numerous smaller engagements. While in the service he had many close calls, but was never seriously wounded, although his horse was killed under him at Spottsylvania.

At the siege of Vicksburg, there occurred an incident in the career of Mr. Rayner, as a soldier, well worthy of mention: His company had been on picket line by the river, where they were concealed in the weeds; there had been no firing when suddenly a woman appeared near the river, crying for help. She explained her difficulty, but said there was no one there to harm them, but a little later, when the troops were about to cross the river, the rebels opened a deadly fire of volley after volley—the woman had simply been a decoy. Col. Hall returning from headquarters asked for volunteers to cross this river; Col. Baxter, who was wounded just as he entered the river, refused to go back, the troops followed him, and entered the boats and wended their way

across. It is a matter of record that A. J. Rayner and Captain Steel were the first two men to enter the boat in response to the call for volunteers. This occurred on the 11th day of December, 1862. After this engagement, Mr. Rayner, in recognition of his services, was promoted to mounted orderly and was offered a lieutenancy, but declined to accept. After three years service in behalf of the preservation of the union he was honorably discharged on the 21st day of August, 1864, and returned home to Mason to resume his duties as private citizen. After his return home he spent two years at school at Ypsilanti. On the 19th day of December, 1866, he married Emma Jane Reynolds, daughter of D. M. and Martha D. Reynolds.

Mrs. Rayner's mother was a native of New York, born in Sullivan county in 1813 and there resided until her marriage. Her father then came west and settled in Ingham county, in Stockbridge, in June, 1839. They made this trip amid the scenes and hardships of pioneer times, coming from Detroit with a team of oxen, and oftentimes found it necessary to chop their way through underbrush. Arriving here her father took up forty acres of government land in White Oak township, and there resided until Mrs. Rayner was five years of age, when they removed to Washtenaw county. Here he engaged in the lumber business, running a saw-mill, until he eventually removed to Bunker Hill, Ingham county, and there resided until he took up his residence in Leslie in 1875, where he lived continuously until his death, which occurred August 22, 1892. The mother also died at the home of Mrs. Rayner in 1894.

To our subject and wife have been born three children, two of whom are now living: the eldest, J. B., who is successfully engaged in real estate business in Lansing, married Lulu M. Higdon of Jackson; the second,

Laura, is the wife of Walter S. Root of Mason, and they have two children, Reno Rayner and William Jehial. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Rayner, they removed to Bunker Hill, and were there engaged in farming for about twelve years. This property consists of about four hundred acres of well improved and highly productive land. At the expiration of this time he removed to Leslie and became identified with the real estate business in which he has engaged successfully ever since.

Mr. Rayner has been remarkably successful, and has accumulated valuable property holdings, as he also owns independent of this, four hundred acres, three highly improved farms in Jackson county, as well as six farms in Ingham county, and is in all probability one of the most extensive land owners of this locality. Mr. Rayner is a member of the G. A. R. Post of Leslie. He affiliates with the Republican party and has taken a citizen's interest in the success of its candidates. He has served as a member of the Council of Leslie for nine years and has been President of the village for one term.

Having spent his entire life in Ingham county, he has a wide acquaintance within its borders, and the strength of his character, his honorable conduct, and his fidelity to manly purposes have made him one of the representative and valued citizens, and unto such men, who have by their frugality and thrift, contributed to the commercial prosperity of this county is this volume dedicated.

LEMUEL ALLEN ROYSTON.

The name of "Royston" is inseparably connected with history in Michigan, for it was in 1835 that James Royston, who was a native of New Jersey (but who, when sixteen years of age accompanied his parents to New York state) located land in this state

and came to Michigan in June, 1836, and located upon the place where the son, L. A. Royston, now resides. Here the father purchased an extensive tract of land, comprised of fourteen hundred acres, to which place he removed his family from New York, coming by the way of Buffalo to Detroit on the lakes and from Detroit to his farm by ox teams. This primitive method of travel was exceedingly slow and on the way they encountered many difficulties, traveling at the rate of about five or six miles per day. Arriving here, he built a log house, in which the family resided for one year, which was later supplemented by a more pretentious frame dwelling. Little by little the father cleared and placed under cultivation this property and there resided until his death, which occurred in 1884, November 25th, at the age of seventy-six years, eleven months and eleven days. Prior to this time he had deeded away the greater portion of his estate, in fact all but two hundred and eighty acres. He was a man of more than ordinary force of character, strong in determination of purpose and ambitious to surround his family with all the comforts that this new country then afforded.

L. A. Royston, the subject of this review, is a native of the Empire State and was born in Seneca Falls in 1835, on February 16th. He is one of a family of six children, of whom three are now living, namely, our subject, Mrs. Elias Sanders, widow, and Mrs. James Rappelye, widow. L. A. Royston's brother, William, was the first white boy born in this county and died in the war. It is also interesting to note in this history of the Royston family, that the father of our subject, James Royston, as was also the son, L. A., were at the memorable gathering which resulted in the formation of the Republican party, "Under the Oaks," at Jackson.

Continuing, however, the individual sketch of our subject, we would state that his early education was acquired in a little log school house in the home locality and when he first started out in life for himself, he began by learning the carriage maker's trade and first found employment with John Patton of Detroit. In this line he became quite proficient and has been all over the United State working on the construction of hacks, carriages, etc. In this particular line of business he has been engaged for himself and has acted in the capacity of foreman in Ohio, where he remained for two years. He then returned to Leslie and resumed the sash, door and blind business again; selling this out, he removed to Otsego, Michigan, where he resided for three years. At the expiration of this time he returned to the home farm to look after his father and his interests and upon the father's death he purchased the interests of the other heirs and here has since resided.

On the 17th day of November, 1858, Mr. Royston was united in marriage to Miss Ann Eliza Morehouse, a native of New York, and unto them have been born six children, namely: Herbert, married and resides at Leslie; Phebe D., wife of Wm. B. Olin of Detroit; Jesse, resides at home and is engaged in farming; Luella Ellen, the wife of Homer Taylor; Mabel, married to Lyman Rumsey of St. Louis, Michigan; and Vene, married and lives at Grand Ledge. Vene has acquired considerable reputation as a decorator.

Mr. Royston is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Leslie and has been pathmaster for thirty years and efficiently served on the school board, while his children were in school. He affiliates with the Republican party.

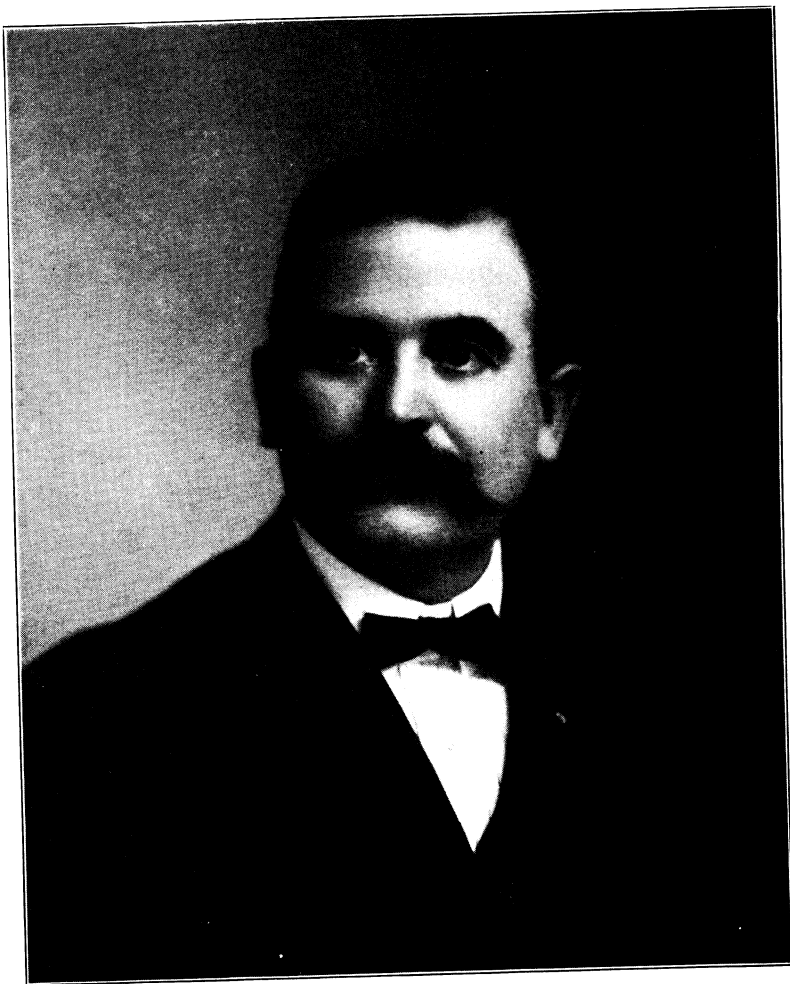
An honored pioneer resident of this locality, he is a man of highest respectability and

those who are most intimately associated with him speak in unqualified terms of his integrity and honor in business and fidelity to all the duties of public and private life, and unto such men and families, Ingham county owes its history.

JAY M. SMITH, LANSING.

Jay M. Smith, a leading hardware merchant of Lansing, was born in Freemont, Ohio, in the year 1860, being a son of J. M. and Rachael Smith. His father was a native of the Empire State, coming to Ohio when a boy and removing to Clinton county, Michigan, in 1864. There he purchased three eighty acre tracts of timber land, which he cleared and added to, from time to time, until he was the owner of eleven hundred acres. Most of the land in the vicinity of his location was of a swampy nature, but, as he was a firm believer in the efficacy of tile drainage as a means of bringing it under cultivation, he set vigorously at work to improve his own and his neighbors properties. In this work he was eminently successful. He was elected Drainage Commissioner—took a deep interest in the Agricultural College of Lansing, and was one of the most practically progressive men in Clinton county.

Our subject passed most of his boyhood, and all of his youth and early manhood in Clinton county, attending the Agricultural College in 1879 and Olivet College in 1880-1881. He then commenced the practical work of farming, taking active charge of his father's interests for about three years. They did not confine themselves to raising products of the soil, but operated a fine stock farm, being widely known as the first importers and breeders of Galloway cattle in Michigan. Their first cows were imported from Canada, but later the stock came direct



JAY M. SMITH

from Scotland, and eventually they owned a herd of over one hundred fine registered cattle. As breeders of that variety they stood as high as any cattlemen in the Middle West, and for years were prominent exhibitors at all the State fairs in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and adjoining states.

In 1884, the father, Jay and another son, left Lansing to engage in the cattle business in the Black Hills. In a terrible blizzard, which overtook them, the elder Mr. Smith was frozen to death. His body was not found until several days afterwards. He was at first buried in the Black Hills, but afterwards disinterred and laid to rest at Mount Hope cemetery.

Neither were these the sum total of his calamities, for nearly all his cattle were frozen, or lost, and he was obliged to start back to Michigan, fatherless and almost penniless. On his way he stopped in Chicago, told of his experience to a capitalist of that city and was offered a chance to return to Dakota as a stockman. This opportunity, however, was not accepted, as Mr. Smith had decided for more reasons than one that he preferred Michigan as a home above all other states.

One of the reasons for his return to Lansing soon developed in his marriage to Miss Ella Howard. They have had one child, who died at the age of five years.

When he first returned from the West, Mr. Smith was employed on his father-in-law's farm, teaching school during five months in the winter. For a number of years prior to 1891 he worked for P. E. Dunham, and later was in the wheel works of which W. K. Prudden was president. In 1892 he bought the hardware business of Mr. Dunham and the firm of Price & Smith continued in that line for ten years. The former then sold his interest to Mr. Barton, the partnership of Smith & Barton being

thus formed. The house, which is now firmly established and prosperous, carries a complete line of hardware, stove, tinware and paints.

Mr. Smith has not only a good business, but he is the owner of considerable village property, and not only is he substantial in worldly goods, but he is a man of most enviable public reputation. At present, he is an Alderman for the First Ward, the third Republican who has ever been elected from this stronghold of the Democracy. He has also been Township School Inspector, Township Treasurer and a member of the School Board. He is identified with the Masonic Fraternity, the I. O. O. F. and the Royal Arcanum.

GEORGE A. REID.

George A. Reid was born upon the farm where he still resides, in Stockbridge township, on section thirteen, May 15, 1877, and is the son of Robert and Eva (Stevens) Reid; the father born in New York, March 28, 1840, and the mother in Stockbridge in 1853, and died at the age of twenty-six years.

Robert Reid was one of five children of Alexander Reid, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland, about 1794, and died at the age of fifty-three on his farm, and Ann Cullen who was born near Glasgow in the year 1800. Alexander Reid was a tailor by trade in Scotland and was there married in 1825 and came to America, settling in Canandaigua county, N. Y., in 1828. In 1846 they came to Michigan and settled in Stockbridge township on one hundred and sixty acres of wild land. They built a log house and began clearing up the place, when the father died and left the sons to finish the work. After the death of the mother, Robert, our subject's father, bought

out the heirs and made this his home.

To Alexander Reid and wife were born the following children: Alexander, born in Scotland and died in New York when a child; Henrietta Catherine, September 27, 1828, the wife of H. F. Lyman living in Stockbridge township; Alexander, No. 2, died at the age of forty years, married Agnes Craig and was a farmer of Stockbridge; John Cullen, died at the age of fifty years, was single and made his home with the brothers and sisters; Lucy Ann, died in 1900. Her third husband was A. W. Parkhurst of Mason.

To Robert Reid and wife were three children given: Lucy, April 28, 1875, wife of Chauncey Doolittle of Delhi township; our subject, and Edith, August 24, 1880, the wife of Clarence Bullis lives at Howell.

Our subject was educated in the district schools and afterwards in the village school of Stockbridge, and has always been on the father's farm. September 20, 1899, he was married to Vina Howlett, daughter of Thomas and Charlotte (Leek) Howlett. Mrs. Reid was born April 7, 1879, and her father was a native of England, born September 18, 1838, while her mother was born July 18, 1841. Mrs. Reid's parents were married about thirty-five years ago and lived in Livingston county on a farm purchased in the early days of Robert Howlett, father of Thomas. Our subject's wife is one of seven children, all living: Louis, April 24, 1869, married and lives in Howell; Henry, August 8, 1872, married and lives at Gregory; Fred, August 24, 1874, married and lives at Gregory; Ed., January 20, 1876, married May Rockwell, our subject's wife, Robert, April 18, 1884, single and at home, and Bessie, September 13, 1889 at home.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Reid has been born one child, Robert, October 5, 1901. Mr. Reid is politically a Democrat and fra-

ternally a member of the Odd Fellows and the Royal Guard. Mrs. Reid is a member of the Baptist church and connected with the Rebecca Lodge.

Mr. George Reid is one of the prominent and rising young men of this locality, and has before him the promise of a bright future.

RUSH J. SHANK, M. D., LANSING.

Dr. Rush J. Shank is a prominent physician, and widely known in G. A. R. circles, having for several years held the position of President of the Board of Managers of the Michigan Soldiers' Home, at Grand Rapids, Michigan. Lansing is proud to claim him as a native, his birth in that city occurring December 15, 1848. He is the son of H. B. and Frances P. Shank, and his father was a prominent member of the profession before him.

Dr. H. B. Shank obtained his early education at Auburn, N. Y., and at the age of twenty-one began to his medical studies under Dr. Wertz of Waterloo, N. Y. Soon after completing a four years' medical course at the Geneva (N. Y.) Medical College he came to Lansing, locating there in September, 1848. About three months thereafter our subject was born. At the time it was not a very promising locality in which to commence practice, it being in the thick of the woods, with a few scattering houses in the vicinity. But Dr. Shank cleared the land and erected the building which he used for years afterward as an office; and upon its site the boy who had been lately born, was, in his mature manhood, to also engage in a prosperous and honorable practice, after the rugged spot had given place to a large and flourishing city.

Dr. Shank, the father of our subject en-

tered the military service during the second year of the Civil War, being commissioned by Governor Blair as Surgeon of the Eighth Michigan Infantry. After one year in the field, he resigned to accept the appointment of surgeon of the Third Congressional District, his duties being to examine those who drafted into the army and who were residents of that district. He remained in this capacity until the close of the war, when he returned to Lansing and continued in practice until his death.

The early education of our subject was acquired in the common schools of Lansing and at the Oakwood Academy, N. Y. He took the full four years' course in the medical department of the Michigan State University, graduating with the class of 1871. During his senior year he was an assistant in the surgical department. After his graduation he at once located in Lansing, beginning practice where his father commenced his professional career twenty-three years before. He has never changed his location, as good fortune seems to have followed him, or he has brought good fortune by his honorable skill, from the very first.

At the breaking out of the Civil War Dr. Shank was a lad of thirteen. Notwithstanding his youth he was much interested in the progress of hostilities, and this feeling was intensified by his father's connection with the surgical branch of the service. As he was large and strong for his age, his attempts to enlist were finally successful in 1864, and he went to the front with the 148th N. Y. Infantry, under General Butler. He was present at the battles of Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad and the surrender of Lee, and was mustered out June 25, 1865.

Upon his return to Lansing he was elected commander of the G. A. R. post, and has ever since been deeply interested in the affairs of that patriotic organization. For

many years he has also been prominent in the management of the Soldiers' Home, at Grand Rapids, serving as President of its Board of Managers for six years. In the Masonic fraternity he has attained to the thirty-third degree. For eight years he filled the chair of the Blue Lodge (Capital Lodge No. 66), and is a member of Lansing Chapter.

Dr. Shank was the first-born in a family of five, the other members being Charles, Ann, Robert B. and Edward. He was married in the fall of 1876 to Ella W. Williams, daughter of W. H. and Carrie Williams. Their one child, Ruth, a graduate of the Lansing High School, is the wife of Morris Montgomery.

Our subject is a man of domestic tastes and after he has attended to his professional duties and given himself to home relaxations, little time is left to indulge in politics. Despite all, he has also fulfilled his duties as a citizen by devoting not a little of his really valuable time to the public service, having for eight years been a leading Democratic member of the City Council.

GEORGE A. ROWE, M. D.

The profession which represents the beneficent healing art has many noble members whose lives are filled with acts of goodness, and whose most strenuous effort is to attain that skill which is necessary in saving life and restoring health. Such a life work raises a man above the sordid motives which actuate many of mankind, and gives to life a meaning, which more mercenary callings cannot grant. We are therefore always gratified to be able to introduce to our readers the physicians who have won for themselves a high place in the profession in Ingham county.

Dr. Rowe of Stockbridge is a prominent

physician, whose birth occurred Aug. 20, 1859, in Lyndon township, Washtenaw county. His father, George Rowe, was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1830, and came to the United States with his father and step-mother in 1846 and settled in Livingston county. The mother of our subject, Adaline Finch, was born in 1837, and died in 1876.

George Rowe, Sr., first settled on eighty acres of partly improved land in Lyndon township, Washtenaw county, and later added eighty acres more to his possessions. He has improved most of the land, and is now on the same farm. He first moved into a log house, but has since built a frame house and good barn. Our subject's father is a Republican and cast his first vote for Fremont. He is a member of the United Brethren church.

Dr. Rowe is the third in a family of nine children, eight of whom are living at the present time: James, born in 1856, died in 1890; Clarence, 1858, married Clara Croman, resides on the old homestead and has four children: Susan, George, Mable and Floyd; our subject; Foster, born in 1861, married Hattie Finch, and resides in Ingham county on a farm and has one child, Ethel; Dillon, born in 1863, married Belle Hubbard, and resides at Grass Lake and they have two children: Everett and Eleanor; Luella, born in 1865, married Irvin Pickell, and resides on a farm in Washtenaw county and has three children: Emery, Eva and Nellie; Stella, born in 1866, married William Bott, and resides on a farm in Jackson county, and they have five children: Walter, Clarence, Addie, Austin and Frederick; Ernest and Emery (twins) were born May 14, 1868, Ernest married Belle West and resides on a farm in Washtenaw county and they have one child, Clair. Emory, married Lizzie Hammack,

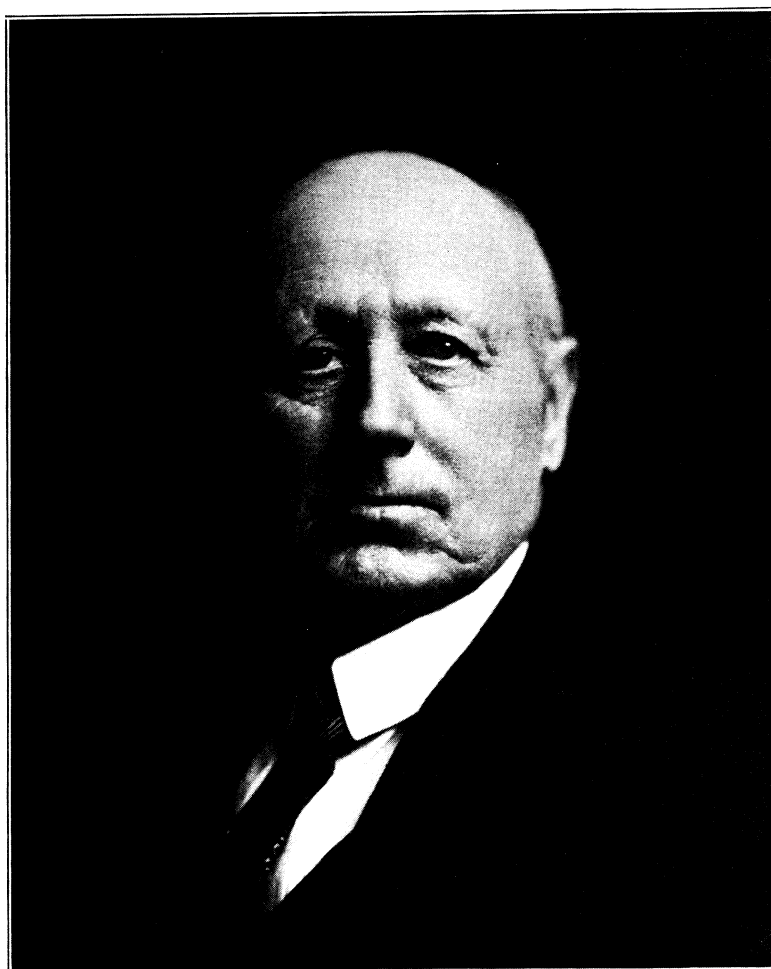
and has rented the Hugh McCloy farm for a term of years.

Dr. Rowe acquired his early education in the district school, and later attended the State Normal at Ypsilanti, from which he graduated in 1884, and the University of Michigan. For two years he was principal of the high school at AuSable, Michigan. Desiring to enter the medical profession, in 1886 he commenced the study of this art at the U. of M. and graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1889. Immediately after his graduation from the University he commenced the practice of his profession in the village of Stockbridge, where he has since been located. He is a member of the Ingham County and State Medical Societies.

Over Dr. Rowe's home presides with gracious dignity, the lady who became his wife in December of the year 1890. Her maiden name was Nellie Runciman, and she was born in February, 1866. She is the daughter of William and Maggie (Thompson) Runciman now residents of Williamston. Mr. Runciman and his father were early settlers in Michigan, coming from Scotland and locating in Sylvan township, Washtenaw county, where the father lived until his death. In 1880 Mr. William Runciman purchased three hundred acres of mostly improved land in Wheatfield township, Ingham county. Mr. and Mrs. Runciman are members of the Methodist church, as also are Dr. Rowe and his wife. The Republican party receives the support of these two highly esteemed citizens.

To Dr. Rowe and his esteemed wife have been born two children, both dying in infancy. Our subject's father had two brothers, who fought for the good old flag in the Civil War. They were James and John Rowe. One brother of Dr. Rowe's mother was also in the war.

Dr. Rowe's popularity and skill in his



ORLANDO E. SPAULDING

chosen profession is marked by many positions of trust which are given him by his fellowmen. He has been medical examiner for the Maccabees twelve out of fourteen years. Is examiner for the N. Y. Life, Equitable Life, N. Y.; Mutual Life, N. Y.; Northwestern Mutual Life; Manhattan Life, N. Y.; Michigan Mutual Life; Penn. Mutual Life, and Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.

Dr. Rowe is identified with the Masons, Odd Fellows, Maccabees and Eastern Star. He is a man who is looked up to with all deference and regard by his associates and fellow townsmen.

ORLANDO E. SPAULDING.

The business men of Lansing, Ingham county, are a class of men of whom the city may well feel proud, as they have added greatly not only to her financial strength, but also to her reputation among the cities of Michigan. Our subject is engaged in the manufacture of brick in the city, and is a man of genuine and widespread popularity. He was born in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, February 11, 1841, and was the son of Sumner and Betsey (Andrews) Spaulding. New Hampshire was Mr. Spaulding's boyhood home. Here he lived until nineteen years of age having acquired his education in Keene, N. H. He lived with Gov. Densmore until he came to Michigan in 1859 and landed in Detroit, accompanied by his mother and brother, the father having died when Orlando was but seven years old.

Mr. Spaulding's first labors in Michigan were performed in the brickyard at Ann Arbor, working for John Vanderhayden and Chas. A. Wood. He remained here until he came to Lansing in 1860 on the 9th day of December, where he attended school for four months, then started out for himself by

working as foreman for John Wood. He remained with Mr. Wood for about six years and then went to Fenton and started in business for himself, making brick, three years, then returned to Lansing and resumed work for J. Wood and remained with him for some time. Shortly after his marriage he went to Pontiac and worked as foreman for Abail Wood and remained there one year, thence to Howell and was there four years, returned to Lansing and was again with John Wood for three years, after this he was with William Vanderhayden at Ionia as foreman for three years, when he returned to Lansing and worked for one year for Conrad Clippert of Detroit, and was again in the employ of John Wood for two years and finally started for himself in Lansing, and at the end of two years formed a partnership with George C. Clippert, which lasted for sixteen years, when A. C. Bird was taken into the firm, which is now known as Clippert, Spaulding & Company, of which Mr. Spaulding is president.

Orlando E. Spaulding was married January 1, 1867, to Miss Jane Russell of Ypsilanti, Michigan, and this union has been blessed with seven children, four of whom are living: Walter S., Charles L., George O., and Ida G.

In fraternal relations Mr. Spaulding is allied with the I. O. O. F. and has unfailing confidence in the principles of the Republican party. He is also an active member of the order of Masons.

Mr. Spaulding belongs to the class of self-made men, all that he owns being his by reason of his activity and intelligence. Today he possesses a splendid brickyard, equipped with all the latest machinery, including a new machine, which has a capacity of fifty thousand, a drying room, which holds ninety thousand brick at a cost of six thousand dollars—manufactures brick and

tile, and employs about seventy men when in full capacity, and is counted as one of Lansing's influential men.

J. EDGAR ST. JOHN, LANSING.

Mr. and Mrs. St. John are Superintendent and Matron, respectively, of the Industrial School at Lansing. As the former quaintly expressed it, "We have had no children and so have had to borrow them." The institution shelters 725 boys, a part of their practical education being the cultivation of the large farm operated in connection with it. For about a dozen years Mr. St. John has been the executive head of this important State institution, and no one could have been selected who combines in greater perfection the necessary qualities of practical ability and human parental kindness. For thirty years in his work, both at the Reform and the Industrial Schools, his wife has been his faithful, cheerful and invaluable assistant.

J. Edgar St. John was born in Somerset, Hillsdale county, Michigan, May 30, 1848, the son of Jason and Lucy Ann St. John. Three brothers on the paternal side of the ancestry came to America in the "Mayflower." His father, a native of Ridgebury, Conn., born in 1804, sailed the ocean as super cargo. Later in life he engaged in the flour business in New York City, coming to Michigan in 1840. He seems to have been a man of versatile parts, being successively farmer, brick mason and bookkeeper. In 1850, while the gold excitement was still high, he emigrated to California, and remained in that land of deceptive promise for about three years. He died in 1895 at the venerable age of ninety-one.

Our subject lost his mother when he was only three years of age, and as his father was in very moderate circumstances he became a wage earner when quite young. He man-

aged, however, to secure a high school education, and by self-application in after years became as thoroughly informed as many a man who has enjoyed the advantages of a college training. At fourteen years of age he was working in a foundry. This was followed by a mercantile experience of about ten years, four years of that period being passed in Dansville, Ingham county. From the age of eighteen to twenty he spent in New York, and during the following three years he was an employee and partner of D. L. Crossman of Dansville. He finally bought out his partner and conducted the business alone. But Mr. St. John was not destined to be simply a money making merchant; something better was in store for him and the community at large.

In 1871 our subject was married to Miss Addie Bulen, of Dansville, and in 1873 the young couple came to Lansing to accept positions in the Reform School there. At that time the institution was a prison in every sense of the word, and had nowhere a touch of home. Mr. and Mrs. St. John assumed the positions, respectively, of superintendent of the cigar shop, and matron of one of the cottages which housed fifty boys. During the two years that they remained at their posts they did much to instill a spirit of good will while among the inmates, and acquired themselves a strong liking for the work.

Mr. St. John next engaged in the flouring business with D. L. Crossman, operating the Mason City Mills, but at the end of ten months returned to the Reform School as cottage manager and teacher. He was successively assistant in the chair shop, teacher, relief officer, and at different times filled nearly every position in the institution. His wife continued to teach in the school, being connected with one room for sixteen years. He was finally promoted to the position of bookkeeper and Superintendent's clerk, re-

maining thus for eleven years. He severed his connection with the institution during the Democratic administration in 1892, and retired to a farm which he owned near the Agricultural College, Lansing.

But men of such training and temperament as Mr. St. John are not allowed by the community to withdraw from the field to which they are so admirably adapted. On August 1, 1893, he was appointed Superintendent, and Mrs. St. John, Matron, of the Industrial School, the positions which they have filled with unvarying satisfaction to the present.

A word more regarding the able and beloved Matron, who has been the means of bringing to so noticeable an extent the home element into the school. Her father was a native of England, marrying her mother in Auburn, N. Y. The couple were among the pioneers of Michigan, clearing up a farm near Dansville, and living many years to enjoy a well-earned prosperity. It was here that the daughter met her future husband, to whom she was married October 21, 1871.

Mr. St. John has for many years been a member of the Masonic fraternity, a deacon in the First Baptist church of Lansing, and a Republican. He is earnest and stanch in all his beliefs and has ever proved his faith by his works.

HARRISON TAYLOR.

Among the successful farmers of Alaiedon township will be found the name of Harrison Taylor. Mr. Taylor was born in Grass Lake, Jackson county, Michigan, in 1838, and was the son of William and Mary Taylor. Our subject's father and mother were natives of the Empire State, who, seeking a fortune, emigrated westward to the Wolverine State and settled in Jackson county, taking up Government land, which farm

the mother still owns, and where the father died in 1894.

Harrison Taylor received his early education in an old log school house, and afterward attended college at Leoni, Michigan. He lived on the home farm, assisting the father in its operations until twenty-nine years of age, or until 1867, when he came to Alaiedon township, where he now resides and bought one hundred and sixty acres, afterward adding eighty acres and again increasing his possessions by the addition of forty-seven acres, making in all two hundred and eighty-seven acres of well improved and highly cultivated land. Only sixty acres of the original purchase was cleared when it came into possession of Mr. Taylor. He has since placed it in a high state of cultivation, built a commodious country residence, with all modern improvements, and made it an up-to-date farm, which will be a comfort to himself and family during the remaining years of his life. In 1865 occurred an important event in the life of Mr. Taylor, it being his marriage to Miss Mary, daughter of Peter M. Shearer, of Jackson county. Mrs. Taylor was born Oct. 15, 1847.

Unto this union have been born four children, two of whom are now living: Million Lee, born Dec. 7, 1866, died Oct. 16, 1888, at Spokane, Wash.; Herbert, born April 24, 1869, in Alaiedon township. He is one of the popular young men of his township, as he has been verified by his election to the office of Supervisor, annually since 1901. The duties of which office he has performed to the entire satisfaction of his constituents; Mary P., born Nov. 25, 1871, died Aug. 25, 1900; Nellie M., born Sept. 30, 1877. Miss Taylor by her frank and cordial manner makes many friends. She is still under the parental roof.

Fraternally our subject is a Mason, in

which order he takes an active interest. His political convictions are with the Democracy, by which party he was chosen as Clerk for fifteen years. He also filled the office of Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Taylor engages in general farming, making a specialty of good horses and dairying. He keeps a fine herd of cows, mostly of Holsteins. He is a genial and thoroughly public-spirited man, a successful and prosperous farmer, and his friends are only numbered by those who know him. If you deserve a good, hearty hand shake, grasp the hand of Harrison Taylor.

GEORGE M. THOMPSON.

George M. Thompson is probably one of the best known men in the Township of White Oak, Ingham county. He is a general farmer and the owner of a fertile and productive farm of one hundred acres, located on section 28, and a farm of eighty acres at Dexter, Michigan. He was born in the Town of Lima, Washtenaw county, September 18, 1850. His father, Morris Thompson, a native of New York, was born March 2, 1814, and his mother, a native of Connecticut, was born March 14, 1830. She was a daughter of William Turner of Connecticut, whose birth occurred March 20, 1799, and his death in 1890. William Turner came to Michigan in 1834, when our subject's mother was but four years old. He first bought a farm in Livingston county, which was sold, and they emigrated to White Oak, where they bought one hundred and twenty acres. Here they lived for a short time, but finally went back to Washtenaw county, where they died.

Morris Thompson was one of twelve children, namely: Hannah, who became Mrs. John Gifford, lived in Battle Creek, and was

the mother of three children; Daniel, came to Michigan in the thirties and died in 1841; Sarah, died in New York; Cynthia, married a Mr. Chamberlain, lived in New York and they had one child; Lydia, died in New York; Mary, died when a young woman of consumption in New York; the seventh died in infancy; Benjamin, born in 1815, lives in Oregon; our subject's father; John, lives in New York; Jane; Mrs. Cheeney of South Haven, Michigan, and Catherine, Mrs. Sample, lived and died in New York.

Our subject's father was educated in the district schools of New York, where he taught ten years and was afterwards principal of a high school in Seneca county, New York, for one year. He came to Michigan in 1844 and bought a farm formerly owned by his brother, Daniel. Here he lived for two years, when he sold and bought another farm in the same county, where he lived and died. At the time of his death he owned two hundred and forty acres. Morris Thompson was a Quaker, and in political convictions was a Republican. He was Supervisor for fifteen years, and held the office as Justice of the Peace and Notary Public. Our subject's father was U. S. Enrolling Officer during the war, and also acted as recruiting officer. He died March 13, 1897, and the mother, January 3, 1903.

Our subject, George M. Thompson, is one of five children, the other members of the family being: Henry, who lives in Montana, born June 27, 1852; Frances E., born March 16, 1854, single and owns the old homestead in Lima township and lives in Dexter; Charles, born in 1857, and died April 11, 1902, and Mary, born in 1859, died in 1865.

George Thompson was educated in the district schools of Washtenaw county, and spent his boyhood days at home with the

parents. He taught one term of school and at the age of twenty-three was married, October 30, 1873, to Orphia, daughter of Paul D. and Sally (Adams) Easton. Mrs. Thompson was born in Washtenaw county, February 10, 1855. Her father, a native of New York, was born August 12, 1805, and died in 1858, and the mother, also from New York, was born February 14, 1805, and died December 2, 1881. Paul Easton was one of the early settlers of Michigan, as he settled in Washtenaw county in 1836. He obtained one hundred and twenty acres of wild land from the government, which he improved and made his home until his death. He was a Republican, and Mrs. Easton was an active member of the M. E. church. To them were born eight children: Rufus, died at the age of twenty-one; Ambrose J., enlisted in Co. K, 4th Michigan Infantry, killed at Malvern Hill in the Battle of Richmond; Fernando, lived in California, where he owned an orange grove, was born December 1, 1835, and died in January, 1887; Rhoda, born December 16, 1837, wife of Demetrius Chamberlain of Iowa; Leander, born June 26, 1840, lives on the old homestead in Washtenaw county; Almeda, born September 10, 1853, wife of John Bradbury of Iowa; our subject's wife; Mary, born February 22, 1851, died in 1886, the wife of Timothy Fisk of Des Moines, Ia.

After our subject was married he rented lands for two years, then in 1876 bought a farm of eighty acres where he now lives. Since that time he has added twenty acres to his purchase, and when the father's estate was settled received eighty acres of the old home, making him a fine piece of property. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Eva, November 2, 1877, the wife of Thaddeus Clements of White Oak. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the M. E.

church. In politics Mr. Thompson is an active Republican, serving two terms as Justice of the Peace, and interested in the welfare of the community in which he lives.

S. J. TOMLINSON.

Well known throughout the county as one of its energetic and enterprising agriculturists is S. J. Tomlinson, the only child of Samuel Tomlinson, who was born in Eddendary, Kings county, Ireland, and who came to America at an early day and settled in Ontario, Canada, in 1840, and who took up his residence in Michigan in 1877. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Ann Allen and was a native of Trim county, being born in 1808. She departed this life September 25, 1878.

Samuel J. Tomlinson, the subject of this review, was a native of Rindvill, Kildare, Ireland, and accompanied his parents to Ingham county in the year of their removal here. The father upon his arrival in this locality purchased one hundred and seventy acres in Vevay township and at once began the improvement and cultivation of that property. He prospered in his undertakings and afterwards bought an additional tract of one hundred and fifty acres in Leslie township. He became one of the substantial farming citizens of this county and departed this life on the 11th day of June of 1888, his birth having occurred December 12, 1812. Both were members of the Episcopal church and lived in harmony with its teachings.

Our subject acquired his early education in the common schools of Toronto, spending his boyhood and youth on the home farm. As he began to assume man's estate, he became identified with his father, forming a partnership in their operations, which

continued until the father's death. Cordial indeed was the relationship between father and son, as there existed a harmony which was rarely, if ever disturbed. On the 28th day of April, 1876, occurred the marriage of our subject to a Miss Mary Scott, a daughter of James Scott, also a native of Canada.

Unto our subject and wife have been born six children, five of whom are living: Anna, born June 16, 1879, married Arthur Laxton; Mary, born March 5, 1881; Allen, born February 26, 1882; Ida, born May 24, 1885; Carrie, born February 12, 1887; Pearl, born March 1, 1890.

Mr. Tomlinson has become one of the extensive land owners of his adopted county, as his property interests would comprise five hundred sixty acres of well improved and valuable land. He is a man thoroughly abreast of the times, giving his aid and influence to all measures of importance to all his community. Mr. Tomlinson exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, and while not a politician in the sense of office seeking, yet he takes an active interest in the party's success. He is likewise a member of the Elks at Lansing. A man of strict integrity, he is universally respected as one who has left upon his community the impression of his individuality.

DR. FRANK N. TURNER.

Dr. Frank N. Turner was born in Lansing March 13, 1855, his parents being natives of the Empire State, where the father was born January 22, 1818, and the mother February 20, 1824. The elder Turner was a mechanic by trade. He came to Lansing in 1847 and was associated with his brother for a number of years, but his health failing him he bought a farm, west of the city,

later known as Beechbrook addition. The land was in a state of nature at the time. Our subject's father made the improvements and in 1865 disposed of the property to J. E. Warner, Michigan's great showman. Mr. Turner then bought a farm four miles west of Williamston where he lived until his death, which occurred April 8, 1888. In politics he was a staunch Republican and it is recorded of him that whoever was so fortunate as to get his name on the Republican ticket could count on his vote. The mother is still living with her son, John M., on the old homestead. There were eight children in the family, four of whom are now living, our subject being the eldest. The names are respectively: Emmagene, John, Elizabeth, William S., Hattie, Catherine and John M.

Dr. Turner always entertained a liking for books and study. At the age of nineteen he had acquired sufficient education to enable him to teach school, which he did winters and helped the father on the farm through the summer. He graduated from the State Normal at Ypsilanti with honors in the class of 1881. Later he served as principal of the school at Essexville in Bay county for two years and then in the same capacity in L'Anse, Baraga county, for two years. In 1885, having decided to enter the medical profession for his life's work he entered the medical department at the University of Michigan, where he remained for one year and then went to Detroit and was associated with Dr. H. W. Longyear and Dr. J. K. Gailey for two years, and in the interim attended the Detroit Medical College, from which he graduated with distinguished honors in 1888, after which he came to Webberville and "hung out his shingle." At this time his cousin, Dr. R. B. Smith, had built up a good practice and on account of failing health was obliged to give it up. Dr. Turner filled the opening and has re-

mained there ever since. He has enjoyed the liberal patronage and the confidence of the public to a good degree and his accumulations in a worldly way have been quite sufficient to gratify his ambitions. He is a Republican, has held the office of Treasurer of the village for three terms and also that of President for the same length of time. He has been Health Officer almost continuously since settling here. He has served one term as County Coroner and was re-elected at the recent election by a majority of two thousand. All these positions indicate the personal popularity of Dr. Turner with his fellow townsmen.

Perhaps the most important event in Dr. Turner's life was his marriage in September, 1891, to Miss Kate, the accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Brunsdick. Mrs. Turner was for several years a popular teacher in the Lansing schools. Her father was one of the old settlers and also did valiant service for his country during the great Civil War. He was confined for six months in a rebel prison pen at Saulsbury. By occupation he was a cabinet maker and now resides at 605 N. Chestnut street, Lansing, Michigan.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Turner: Bessie, August 7, 1893; Horace Richard, August 24, 1896, and Ralph Paine, March 17, 1900.

Dr. Turner is a member of the fraternal order of Masons, holding his membership in the Williamston Chapter. In 1902 Dr. Turner took a post graduate course with Drs. Herdman and Nory. Perhaps no organization to which the doctor belongs gives him more pleasure than the fact that he is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. As a reminiscence of the early days of Lansing, Dr. Turner's father recalls the fact that while looking for a stake which marked the ground where the capitol build-

ing was to be erected, he became bewildered and was lost in the woods. He assisted his brother James in the erection of the first frame house in North Lansing, which building stands just north of the site of the present brewery. The frame was made at Mason and brought to Lansing with teams and set up. He recalls that at this time there were not sufficient houses in Lansing to accommodate the working men with lodgings and he—his father—was obliged to sleep under his work-bench.

Reminiscences of this character will never lose the interest of the generations who follow in the footsteps of the old pioneer.

CHARLES CLARK TERRY.

Charles Clark Terry is a native of Batavia, N. Y., where he was born March 2, 1862. He was the son of George W. and Clarissa (Leach) Terry. His father was a native of New York. George Terry, the father, came with his family to Michigan in 1872, and first rented land in Onondaga township and continued working land on shares for several years, after which he moved with his family to Mississippi, where he engaged for one year in the meat market business. Twelve months in that climate seemed to have satisfied his ambitions for the Sunny South, and he returned to Michigan, and for thirteen years resided on a farm three miles east of Leslie, after which he purchased a farm of seventy acres in the Township of Onondaga, where he now lives. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. George Terry, of which Charles C. is the eldest, the others being: George H., born September 2, 1864, married to Adah May Blackmore. Mrs. George and Mrs. Charles Terry are sisters. Walter, born June 22, 1869, married Ida Taylor, is a farmer living near Onondaga; John R., born Novem-

ber 27, 1876, married Jessie Harwood; Norton J., born February 13, 1882.

Mr. Charles Terry received his education in district schools of various localities, where his parents resided, during his school age. The event to him in life was his marriage February 26, 1887, to Eleanor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Blackmore of Leslie township. Mrs. Terry was born in Leslie, January 7, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Blackmore were the parents of five children: Ellen; Willie and Adah, were twins, the former dying in infancy; Adelbert, who married Charity Mills and lives in Leslie township; Blanche, the wife of George Gibbs, a well-to-do farmer of Leslie township.

But one child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Terry, Jasper J., March 28, 1890, and he resides with his parents.

Mr. Terry ranks among the reliable, progressive and well-to-do citizens of Onondaga township.

JAMES P. TOWNSEND.

Onondaga township has few, if any, more reliable and trustworthy citizens than J. P. Townsend. Mr. Townsend is a native of New York, where he was born in Erie county, July 26, 1838. He was the son of Asiel and Ruth (White) Townsend. His father was a native of Vermont, where he was born Jan. 21, 1792. He died at the age of forty-seven years in Erie Co., N. Y. His mother was born in the Green Mountain State, Dec. 15, 1798, and lived to the advanced age of eighty-four years. Thirteen children were born to them.

Our subject being among the younger, at the age of eight years went to live with a sister, and his school advantages were common to the boy of his time. At nineteen years of age he started out in life for himself, and after a few more years of study

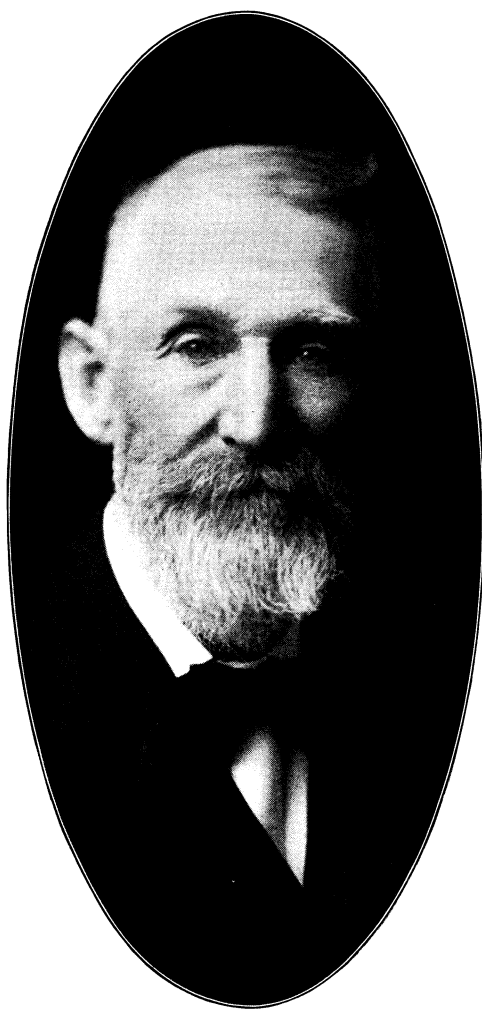
was granted a certificate, and taught school for one year.

Mr. Townsend was united in marriage Oct. 31, 1858, to Margaret E., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Parsell, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Parsell was born November, 1804, and died at the age of fifty-seven years. His wife, Sophronia (Kendrick), was born Aug. 14, 1815, in New York state. She died at the age of seventy-one years.

Mrs. Townsend was one of a family of nine children. Her brother, George, died in Detroit, and Egbert, lives in Flint, Michigan. For six years following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Townsend made their home with her people. His first purchase of real estate was forty acres of land near Akron, N. Y., where they lived for about two years, and, coming to Michigan, they settled for a time at Almont, Lapeer county, after which they moved to Northville in Wayne county, where Mr. Townsend was engaged for two years in the lumber trade.

Our subject, feeling himself adapted to the activities of a farmer's life, decided to purchase for himself and family a permanent home and it was in the year of 1873 that he purchased the eighty acres of land, adjacent to the village of Onondaga, to which in later years he added forty acres, and is now the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of fine farming land, with good buildings and well stocked, all the result of his own efforts.

Mr. and Mrs. Townsend are the parents of five children: Ullman, born Dec. 17, 1859, died Nov. 26, 1861; Lucia S., born Oct. 14, 1863, is now the wife of Arthur B. Turner of South Bend, Ind., employed as commercial clerk in the Singer Sewing Machine Company employing 2,000 men; George H., born Aug. 16, 1865, a graduate of Olivet College, Eaton Co., Mich., also a graduate of the Medical College of Louisville, Ky. He was



J. P. TOWNSEND



MRS. J. P. TOWNSEND

professor of natural sciences in the Alpena High School, this State, three years, also one year in the State Military Academy at Gainesville, Florida. He was commandant of the cadets in addition to his other duties. Afterwards he taught the natural sciences for three years in Northwestern Military Academy, located at Highland Park, Chicago, Ill., since which time he has been practicing medicine, and now located at Tompkins Center, Jackson county. He married Carrie Barber and has three children: Martha E., born March 1, 1872, at home with her parents; Charles E., born Sept. 2, 1873, graduated from the M. A. C. in 1898, and, fully equipped to enter upon the activities of a successful and useful life, was suddenly stricken down and died April 13, 1900.

At the breaking out of the Civil War, there were seven brothers in the Townsend family, six of them served in the U. S. army, as follows: Carmel D., enlisted in 100th Regiment, N. Y. Infantry, for two years, served under Gen. McClellan, during that time, was honorably discharged at the end of his enlistment, and died on his farm near Vassar, Tuscola Co., Mich., Oct. 15, 1883; Lucius, George and Daniel A., also Egbert Parsell, a brother of Mrs. Townsend, enlisted at Buffalo, in Co. B, 116th Regiment, N. Y. Infantry. The regiment served under Gen. Banks at the siege and fall of Port Hudson, La., and in the Red River expedition, after which it was sent to Virginia, and participated in driving the Confederates out of the Shenandoah valley, under Sheridan. At the battle of Winchester, Lucius was killed by a minnie ball through the breast, was buried on the field; Egbert Parsell, while carrying him from the field received a ball through the calf of his leg, disabling him for some time, he now resides at Flint; George, color bearer of the regiment, was struck in the temple with the fragment

of a shell at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 13, 1864, was sent to Philadelphia, where he died in Saterlee hospital, Oct. 30, 1864. His remains were buried at Elma, Erie Co., N. Y. Several stars were found in his pocket, that he picked up as they were shot from the flag he bore; Daniel A., the only survivor of the three brothers who went out together, now resides in Burnside, Webster Co., Iowa, a retired farmer. John went to war with a regiment from Illinois, and marched with Sherman to the sea. He walks on badly crippled feet, smashed while tearing up a southern railroad. He now has a home in Gowrie, Webster Co., Iowa.

J. P. Townsend, our subject, was second sergeant in Co. G, 98th Regiment, N. Y. State National Guards, and was sworn into the U. S. service three times during the war. The regiment was sent to Pennsylvania at the time of Lee's raid, but did not arrive at Gettysburg until after the battle. It was then sent to New York to quell the draft riot. In the summer of 1864, the regiment was stationed at Elmira, N. Y., guarding Confederate prisoners. At the end of four months' service, Mr. Townsend carried home with him a first lieutenant's commission.

While all of these were seeing service, Winslow A., the eldest of the family was drafted, but being the only support of an aged widowed mother, was not required to serve. All living are on Uncle Sam's pension roll.

Mr. Townsend, while voting with the Republican party, has a strong leaning towards the principles of Prohibition. On this one question, he is in advance of his party, believing that the rum power is the great curse of our American civilization. He has carried on general farming and has made a success of it. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend are highly respected members of the Congrega-

tional church of Onondaga, and have always been generous in their contributions to its support.

J. H. VANBUREN.

The question is often asked: "What's in a name?"—Much. Men are called upon sometimes to live down a family name, others live off the family name, individuals often add dignity and strength to the family name. He who is able to trace his lineage back a generation or more to one who has made his name a national household word because of his achievements in some honorable calling or profession may justly feel a sense of pride in the name which he bears. The subject of this sketch has the proud distinction of being a descendant of Martin VanBuren, ex-president of the United States.

J. H. VanBuren was the son of Cornelius and Cornelia Parker VanBuren, whose nativity was Wyoming county, N. Y., where our subject was born July 17, 1847.

The father with his family emigrated to Michigan in the year 1869 and located on the farm in Vevay township, now owned by his son, J. H., who by purchase has added sixty to the original forty owned by his father. While farming has been the main business of life with J. H. VanBuren he has at two different periods in his activities engaged in mercantile business, three years in groceries at Eden and one year at Barre Center, N. Y.

December 27, 1882, Mr. VanBuren was united in marriage to Miss Mantie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Tallman of Eden. One child has been born to them, Paul, September 29, 1884, now with his parents on the farm. Being a descendant from illustrious Democratic stock Mr. VanBuren is true to the political principles of

the family name. He is always active and interested in local politics. He has often graced the township ticket with his name and has served in various official capacities to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He is a member of the fraternal organization of the Maccabees, I. O. O. F., the Grange, and is a past master of the organization at the Aurelius Grange.

Mr. VanBuren was of a family of six children: Lucinda, born December 14, 1842; an infant, November, 1851; Elizabeth M., February 7, 1855; Josephine Rachel, July 9, 1857, and Cora Adelia, September 7, 1860.

Mr. Cornelius VanBuren died September 7, 1875, aged sixty-four years, three months and six days. His wife died October 29, 1896, aged seventy-eight years, and both rest in Maple Grove cemetery at Mason.

Mrs. VanBuren's father, Isaac Tallman, was the son of Timothy and Mariah (Dobbs) Tallman, natives of the Empire State. The family came into Ingham county and settled on an eighty acre tract of wild land in the year 1844. Two years later Timothy Tallman died. At the time of the death of his father, Isaac was twenty-two years of age. By frugality and perseverance, he paid off the heirs and came into possession of the farm which he still owns. Mr. Tallman's country residence, a few rods west of the Eden station of the J. L. S. division of the M. C. R. R., is one of the well known pioneer homes of the township.

Poor Lo and his wigwams were familiar to the pioneer in those early days. Wild game in abundance was to be had for the taking. The trusty rifle was a companion piece of the axe of the pioneer. He went to his daily task with one on each shoulder and returned to his shanty at noon or night with a fresh supply of meat for the family

use. Isaac Tallman was united in marriage February 22, 1860, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon Covert, of Leslie township. Mr. Covert was among the first settlers of the township, a highly respected and upright citizen. He was regarded with esteem for the probity of his life and character. In the year 1837 he began to carve out for himself a family home on the advanced line of civilization in the Wolverine State. He won out, securing for himself a comfortable competence for his support in the years "when age came on a pace." He died January 25, 1888, at the age of seventy-nine and his wife, June 8, 1900, aged eighty-eight years. Mrs. VanBuren has one brother, Fred D. Tallman, born January 3, 1864, and he has been engaged in telegraphy and railroad station agent. He married Ethel Jones of Bunker Hill, Indiana, in July, 1895, and has one child, Mary Josephine, September 9, 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. VanBuren are liberal supporters of the Methodist church at Eden, of which Mrs. VanBuren is a member. Both are actively interested in every interest looking to the betterment of society. Public-spirited, benevolent with well-developed social qualities, their friends are limited only by their acquaintances. Life still holds much of happiness in store for them.

FRANCES VAN BUSKIRK.

Those men who came to Ingham county in the early days and made the first settlements here were men of more than ordinary calibre, broad in their views, earnest in their life's aims and full of enterprise. They "buildd better than they knew" and laid the foundation for the splendid development which we see today. Their early work prepared the way for those who came after them to build up the institutions of educa-

tion, business and society which make Ingham county so desirable a home.

Such a man was Abraham Van Buskirk, the father of our subject. He did not come West with the expectation of finding a royal road to fortune, but had enough good sense to know that such a road did not exist for the honorable and upright man, but is reached by means of thrift, energy and business ability.

Frances Van Buskirk was born September 7, 1852, and is the daughter of Abraham and Sarah Ann (Buck) Van Buskirk, both of whom are natives of New York. Abraham Van Buskirk was born February 4, 1816, at Dansville, Livingston county, and was an only child, left without a father at eighteen months of age. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and while serving his country in this war, contracted a cold from which he died. Our subject's mother was born June 1, 1812, at Bolton, Warren county, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Van Buskirk, who spent their early days in New York, there acquired their education. They were married June 1, 1845, and in 1853 came West and bought their present farm home of two hundred and forty acres from a man named Hatfield, who obtained it from the government. The land was partly cleared and upon it was a frame house and small stable. Here they lived for several years but as they were prospered they added to the attractiveness and comfort of the place by erecting their present commodious residence. To them three children were born: one son, S. B. Van Buskirk, of Watertown, S. Dak., died August 19, 1903; Nina H., now Mrs. E. R. Hollbrook of Langford, Marshall Co., S. Dak., and Frances A., the youngest, who lives on the old homestead.

In political views Abraham Van Buskirk was found among the supporters of the re-

publican party. He never held office more than Highway Commissioner and School Director. Mr. Van Buskirk never belonged to any church but was a man of good habits and sterling qualities, also a great student of the Bible. He was highly respected in his community and died September 20, 1898, while the wife passed away May 7, 1895.

GEORGE MORRIS TOWAR.

One of the most extensive land owners of Meridian township is George Morris Towar, who is located on a farm in section six and is the owner of over five hundred acres of highly improved land, with fine buildings and all the improvements of the day.

Mr. Towar was born in Sodus township, Wayne county, N. Y., June 1, 1826, and is the son of John and Ruth (Sumner) Towar, the father a native of Scotland and the mother of Massachusetts. John Towar was born September 8, 1785, and died in Meridian township, December 30, 1860, and the mother was born April 28, 1791, and died in Meridian, January 21, 1865.

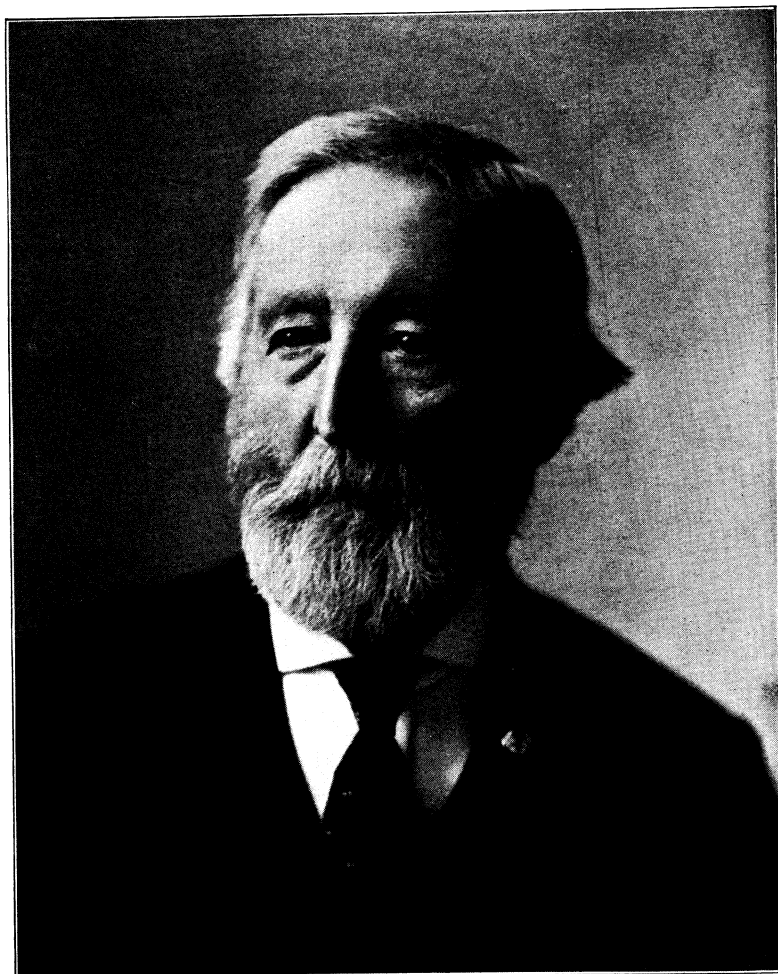
Mr. Towar descended from an old Huguenot family, which, on being driven out of France, took refuge in Alloway, Scotland, which is the birth place of the father of the subject of this sketch.

Our subject's father is one of thirteen children, and came to America with several of the children, when he was seven years old. The father and a number of his brothers and sisters died in Scotland. They settled in Pennsylvania on the Susquehanna river, and here John Towar lived with his mother; was educated in the district school and remained with her until her death. He then went to New York and settled in the Township of Sodus, where our subject was born. John Towar was always a farmer

and twice married, first to Lydia Reynolds, who died February 3, 1821. To them three children were born: Charles Towar, April 3, 1815, died at the age of sixteen months; Mary Carl, August 19, 1817, died April 15, 1853; Alexander, June 27, 1820, died December 5, 1900. To the second marriage were born five children: an infant, who died March 11, 1823; our subject; Charlotte Ann, July 4, 1828, the wife of Zina Parker, died October 12, 1855; Emily Jane (Carl) born June 25, 1830, died July 30, 1883, and Eunice E. (Snyder), January 31, 1834, died about the year 1859.

Our subject's parents sold the farm in New York and came to Michigan to live a few years before they died. The father was one of thirteen children, yet our subject is the only one living of the first generation born in America.

George Morris Towar was educated in the district schools of Sodus township, N. Y., attending school winters and working on a farm for the father in the summer. June 1, 1847, at the age of twenty-one he began business for himself. He hired out on a farm and worked ten months receiving a horse worth fifty dollars and twenty dollars in money—seven dollars per month was his wages. With the twenty dollars he bought twenty sheep, and in less than one year, his horse and flock of sheep, together with the increase, was worth two hundred dollars. He then farmed his father's place with an older brother, one year on the shares, receiving one-quarter of the crops, then for three years he farmed it on shares for himself, and during all this time hired his board at his father's house. He then worked in a sawmill with a man named Smedley, who lives in Lansing township, borrowed fifty-five dollars and sent it to Michigan to buy forty acres of land. This first forty acres was in Bath township, Clin-



G. M. TOWAR



MRS. G. M. TOWAR

ton county. Hearing of more land for sale, he came to Michigan in the spring of 1849 and bought another forty adjoining his first purchase. In the fall of 1850 he came to Michigan, spent the winter, and after another summer in New York state he moved to Michigan, bringing his bride, and settled on his farm in Bath township. On this place he built a log shanty, in which he lived until the spring of 1852, when he built a frame house, a part of which is still standing.

In the spring of 1853 Mr. Towar made the original purchase of one hundred and two acres of the farm where he now lives, selling his Bath property in August of the same year, and moved to the new farm the following December. Mr. Towar claims to have "worked harder than any man in the town." He "can do more work now than any man of his age."

Our subject was married September 17, 1851, to Jane Ann Taylor, who was born in Sodus, N. Y., September 7, 1829. She died December 22, 1855, and November 15, 1857, Mr. Towar was married to Elvira Northrop, who was born September 17, 1835. To them three children were born: Perry George, October 23, 1859, married May Smith, lives at Blissfield, Michigan, where he is employed in the Beet Sugar factory. They have three children; Gladys E., born February 22, 1898; George E., July 7, 1901, and Genevieve E., October, 1903. James Delos, born September 26, 1863, married Hannah Proseus and lives at the Agricultural College. James is a Professor of Agriculture and has been President of an Agricultural College in Australia. They have one child, James Delos, Jr., born August 5, 1892. Jennie, born December 5, 1865, was married to Charles Whitmore, who died 1899. To them one child was born, Morris Towar Whitmore, born April 13, 1895. Mrs. Whitmore and her child

have lived until recently with the family of G. M. Towar.

Our subject, though not an office seeker, is a Republican. He belongs to no church, but is an honest man and owes no man a penny. He is hale and hearty, and manages the farm, and works by the side of his hired men. Mr. Towar is a prosperous and highly esteemed man in the whole community, and is well known throughout the country.

WILL C. WALTERS.

Will C. Walters had the good fortune of having been born in the patriotic state of Massachusetts, up among the Berkshire hills, on the western border of the old commonwealth. The whole face of the country is covered with picturesque highlands, having many rare beauties of natural scenery. Because of this wonderful beauty of scenery, Berkshire has been called "The Piedmont of America." It is a most delightful region for a summer resort. To have lived and grown to manhood amid such surroundings, one must have formed lofty conceptions of the grandeur and stability of this old world. Mr. Walters was born in Southfield, December 7, 1853, and was the son of Nelson E. and Cynthia (Bograth) Walters. His mother died at the age of thirty years, leaving two little boys and a daughter. His father married as his second wife, Mrs. Sarah Barker, who bore him one child, Fred, now deceased. He died at the age of forty years.

Mr. Walters' brother Edwin was born at Southfield, June 23, 1857, and is now a resident of Traverse City, Michigan. He is married and the father of three children, named respectively, Mabel, Helen and Nelson. His sister, Elizabeth, is the wife of Daniel Shaw and they reside in Oneida Co., N. Y., and are blessed with two children.

Nelson E. Walters followed the mercantile business, carrying on a general store for some years in the town of Southfield in Massachusetts. He also engaged in the manufacture of whips. He came to Michigan in the year 1880 and located in the town of Monterey, Allegan county, where he still resides upon his farm. He is a man of sterling worth, of good business ability and much respected by his fellow men for his many good qualities of heart and mind. He has for many years been affiliated with the Baptist church, living and believing its teachings. In politics his views harmonize with the G. O. P., which to him clearly represent the idea of progress.

September 24, 1876, Will C. Walters was united in marriage to Miss Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Campbell of Mt. Washington, Mass. Mr. Walters was engaged in the manufacture of whips for two years after his marriage and later for five years was engaged in farming, when he closed out, and in the year 1885 settled in Allegan county and was employed as a book-keeper in a grocery store. He served as Deputy County Clerk of Allegan county for the term of six years. In the year 1894 he came to Mason with his family, opened up a first class grocery store and by strict attention to business has built up a large trade. He carries the largest stock in the city, keeps two clerks and a delivery and is a hustler in his line. It is a common expression: "If you can't find it at Walters' there is none in the city."

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Walters, as follows: Robert N., May 5, 1878, is now in the U. S. Navy on the battleship Kearsarge and enlisted June 12, 1901. Robert has crossed the ocean four times and visited many foreign countries. He is gunner's mate. Robert has a good business education, supplemented with sev-

eral years of experience in his father's store. He is a graduate of the Allegan Business College and is therefore well equipped for successful business enterprise; Theodore C., familiarly known as "Teddy," was born August 17, 1886, graduated from the Mason High School in 1904 and is employed in his father's store; Grace C., was born July 16, 1888, and is a member of the Mason High School, being in the tenth grade.

Politically, Mr. Walters adheres to the faith of his father and votes for the perpetuation and perpetuity of the Republican party. He is a member of the K. O. T. M. in which he carries an insurance.

Mr. Walters started out for himself empty-handed, his fortune consisting of a good stock of business technic, coupled with pluck and energy and he has met with more than average success. He is counted among the solid business men of the city.

GEORGE WILLIAMS.

The future of our great commonwealth depends upon the stability and integrity of the young people of today, and among those who are contributing to the general progress is the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch, and whose life thus far has been crowned with success. One of the young and enterprising agriculturists of Locke Township, his pleasant estate is located on section 16, where he is the fortunate owner of two hundred and fifty acres of land and is also heir to an estate of one hundred and fifty acres, his father's property.

Mr. Williams is now in the early prime of life, having been born July 5, 1873. He is the son of Eliphalet and Mary L. Williams, the father having been born in 1835, and the mother in 1848.

Our subject's father followed the pursuits of the farmer, and came to Michigan and

located in Ingham county, where the mother still resides, in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Williams were married in Shiawassee county. Their first investment in this county was in one hundred and sixty acres of woods, which they cleared and there built a log cabin. Mr. Williams died here upon the home farm July 23, 1899. He was a supporter of Democracy.

George Williams is the second of five children, two of whom are now living. He acquired his education at Williamston. In 1896 he bought forty acres, near his father's estate, and started out for himself. Fortune smiles upon this young man, and he has met with success on every hand.

Jan. 9, 1895, our subject was married to Miss Maud, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richmond Hill, old settlers of Locke. Mrs. Williams' father died Jan. 6, 1903, and the mother resides on the farm of forty acres in Locke township.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Williams have been born three children: Hattie, Jan. 2, 1896; Mary, born May 24, 1897, and Anson E., born June 26, 1900.

Mr. Williams was elected Supervisor of his town in 1903, and is serving his second term in this capacity. He is socially a member of the Elks at Lansing and of the Bell Oak Lodge of the Maccabees.

Mr. Williams is engaged in general farming and devotes considerable time to the raising of stock for the markets, and has good barns and out buildings, which a progressive farmer deems essential to the proper management of his estate.

ARTHUR T. DAVIS (DECEASED).

Arthur T. Davis was one of the most respected and esteemed residents of Lansing and Ingham county owes much to him for what he did in behalf of the Michigan Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

When he became identified with this institution it was but in its infancy, and in a measure in a neglected condition, but with characteristic energy and determined purpose, he developed it into one of the most prosperous insurance organizations within the boundaries of the State.

Arthur T. Davis was a native of the Empire State, his birth having occurred in Carlton in 1837. He was the son of Thomas and Eliza (Waite) Davis. He pursued his early education in the common schools of the home district, which was supplemented by a course at the Ellisberg Academy. In 1855 he emigrated Westward, and first settled in Illinois, but shortly afterward, however, he moved to Minnesota, and there remained until 1865, which year witnessed his arrival in Lansing. Eventually, Mr. Davis became identified with H. H. Larned in the crockery and queensware business. In 1882 his attention was called to the possible future of the Michigan Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with which he became identified in the capacity of secretary and manager. Beyond the least question of doubt, this institution owes its flourishing condition to Mr. Davis' individual efforts. Mr. Davis married Maria A. Jewell of Oberlin, Ohio. She died in 1873.

In 1875 Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Corbett, a daughter of Amasa Corbett, a resident of Farmington, Maine. This union has been blessed with two children: the eldest Lucy Corbett, received the degree of Ph. B. from the University of Michigan in 1900. The second, Clara M., received the degree of A. B. in 1901, and later graduated from the U. of M. in the medical class of 1904.

In matters pertaining to the public progress and upbuilding, Mr. Davis was very prominent and influential, a co-operant factor in many measures for the general good.

Lansing owes much of its development to him and his efforts, as he was also for a number of years a director of the City National Bank. As a member of the Congregational church, he took an active interest in church work, acting in the official capacity of trustee for a number of years.

Our subject won success in his business and gained it so honorably that the most envious could not grudge it to him. In speaking of his demise, it is but just that we quote the words of one of his personal friends:

"The passing of Mr. Davis removes a prominent figure from the business, church and social life of Lansing. He has been identified with the Capitol City and its best interests so long, that his departure will be keenly regretted and his place difficult to fill. Since coming here more than thirty years ago, he has been a prominent factor in nearly every movement that tended toward the improvement of the city, both commercially and morally. Of excellent judgment, enterprising, conscientious and charitable, he proved himself a valuable citizen and earned the right to be esteemed and respected by all."

Our subject departed this life August 31, 1898, and is interred in Mount Hope cemetery.

W. M. WEBB.

By request of the publishers, Mr. W. M. Webb very kindly consented to write a few personal recollections, which he has done in a very readable manner. His biography will be found one of unusual interest, from the fact of his recollections being for the most part along the line of pioneer life.

I was born on section nine in the Township of Aurelius on the 21st of May, 1838,

under better conditions and with more favorable surroundings than many an Ingham county pioneer boy who was born about the same period. They were probably born in log shanties under a trough roof, while I was born in a board shanty under a bark roof. The corners of the house were three small trees, standing in about the right positions, and at the fourth corner a post was set. The three trees cut off at the proper height, boards were nailed around and covered the enclosure, covered with great slabs of elm bark laid upon poles.

There were beautiful and very extensive groves of beech and maple on four sides of the house and all of the lawns were covered in the spring with a very luxuriant growth of verdure known to the early settlers as leeks.

I was the fourth child born in the township so that being born in Aurelius had passed the experimental period and had become an established industry:

George W. Bullen, born August 18, 1837; Freeman Wilcox, born August 20, 1837; Charles Ranney, born April 20, 1838. We made a big team to help down the forest in an early day.

I was not born with an axe in my hands, but with a disposition to grasp one as soon as opportunity offered. My life, although considerably past the three score year mark, would not vary greatly, on the whole, from the average man, whose life of the same number of years has been spent in Ingham county and who has seen the country grow from the time of the "blazed" trail that marked the way in so many directions through the forest so dense and lone, and who has listened to the tinkle of cow bell through the woodland pasture and who in those early days sat around the cheery fire-side within the old log cabin home. Yet a few experiences of interest may come to

one varying somewhat from those that have come to others.

The first thing I remember was the burning of the broom. It was the spring I was three years old. It had been used to sweep up the coals on the hearth then stood brush end up in the corner of the house with a coal among the splints which soon blazed and consumed the broom.

Again at five years of age, when I saw a horse for the first time; a wonderful sight for a little boy. I also remember the same year of hearing much talk among my elders of what was believed by many as the coming of the end of the world in April by the sect called the Millerites. My father got one of the believers, a cooper by trade, to make him a pork barrel during the winter previous and he would take no pay, saying he had plenty to last him until the great day came. Some went so far as to make their ascension robes. The disappointment must have been great.

That spring I remember the snow was two feet deep at the time of the spring election. The town meeting was held at the home of Michael Matison on section fifteen; those going from our neighborhood took the shortest route, one man going ahead a few rods to break the way, then falling to the rear, the next in line leading, until each had served his time following.

By the next spring the little log cabins were fast filling up with pioneer boys and girls and the great question in the community was the one of schooling. A meeting was called at my father's house early in 1844 to consider the matter. It was voted a school house should be built one hundred rods east of the northwest corner of section nine and that \$100 should be raised by direct tax for the purpose. After giving the subject more thought another meeting was called at my father's house to reconsider the vote on the amount to be raised; several

being of the opinion that the sum was too burdensome to be borne. After much discussion it was left at the same figure but agreed that each resident could give labor toward the erection of the building at fifty cents a day, no charge to be made for team work. Logs were cut and hauled by some, scored and hewed by others. One man got out material and built a stick chimney, his share, another got out shakes for the roof, his part, and so on. The labor amounting in all to \$67, leaving \$33 to be raised by tax which was quite sufficient for sash doors, glass, nails, lumber and the inside mechanic work which was hired done. This house stood directly across the road from where I now live, and here at the age of six years I first attended school. The building stood for many years a monument to the enlightenment and intelligence of the neighborhood. My mother had taught me my letters, so I was quite a scholar at the start. I had my first primer full of pictures with words underneath descriptive of the same. These I must spell and pronounce. I went at it with a will. There was the word "gate" beneath the picture and I spelled g-a-t-e—bars, the word "spade" s-p-a-d-e—shovel. I had seen bars and a shovel but never a gate nor a spade, yet to me they were the same. So I surprised my teacher by my ability to pronounce such words so readily. She laughs to this day as she relates the incident. She still lives in the community at more than four score years of age.

The summer I was seven there were encamped across the road from my father's for a short time a small band of Indians. I remember a little Red who was doing some quite fine target practice with bows and arrows. I had a penny, no inconsiderable sum for a small boy at that time. In some way it was arranged by our elders that I should put my penny up as a target for the little

Red to shoot at, and if he hit it the first trial he won it. The distance as arranged was so great that my father thought my money was safe. It was put in a slit in the top of a stake and the stake set in the ground. The little Red won with the first shot hitting the target square. I was sad for many a day from the loss of my fortune but in time it became a golden memory. I remember Chief Okemos well. He visited my father's home a number of times during my boyhood. One time offering my father a pony for me, saying he would teach me to fish and hunt like Indian.

I was in my teens when the last Indian located in the forest close by us. Game was still plenty. His was quite a peaceable family, but some one didn't like him or didn't want him to be killing off the wild game, so he with a jack knife carved the portrait of an Indian in the bark of a tree where the Indian would be likely to see it, then he fired two or three bullets into the portrait. This was a suggestion that an Indian always understood, so he soon left for other parts. Some of us were sorry to see him go for we liked him, at least I did.

In the spring that I was eight two neighbors were going through a piece of woods and came across a bear and three cubs. They managed to secure two of the cubs. My father bought one of them, then I had a playmate, but he played rough and so did I. He was chained to a post that was about ten feet in height and wore a light chain about the same length. He would travel all day going one way until his chain was wound up, then the other way until unwound and wound up again. Sometimes he would climb to the top of the post and remain some little time. He was always ready for the scrap and many were the cuffs I received when I got near enough to be reached by him. Although still a little fellow, some-

times when he was eating I would grab him both sides of the neck and shake him thoroughly to get even. We had much respect for each other. When just out of reach, it used to please me greatly to induce some playmate to go near enough to get him cuffed over by bruin. Once he got hold of a little fellow and nearly tore all the clothes off from him. The neighbors found so much fault because their children got so roughly treated that father sold him.

I was nine years old the year the capital was located at Lansing. There was to be a big Fourth of July celebration in the new city and everybody from our neighborhood was going, so father permitted myself and older brother to go. We went on foot. It was only twenty-four miles there and back. I had the time of my life. I listened to an oration by George W. Peck, a prominent Democratic politician. The exercises were held in a grove very near where what was once known as the Benton House now stands. My brother and myself had a shilling to spend on that occasion, twelve and a half cents. There was a coin of that denomination in circulation at that time. It answered our purpose well. We blowed ourselves and came home financially busted, but to this day I still feel that it was one of my big days.

My first hunting was done with a flint lock gun and my first game secured was a black squirrel. As soon as I had fired, I dropped my gun and ran home as fast as I could to exhibit my game and boast of my marksmanship. In my enthusiasm the gun was forgotten for the time and was left fully a half mile from the house.

In those early times before the days of lucifer matches the problem that required constant solving was to keep or to secure a fire. A big log or a dry stub in the forest was kept burning. If those failed, we would

resort to flint, steel and punk. These failing, we would use a gun, putting in a light charge of powder and a little tow in the muzzle then fire the gun, which would set the tow burning, and so with proper material at hand we would soon have a blazing fire.

One neighbor whittled out brooms for several families. Another gauged the sap neckyokes and another made the ox yokes. There was a good sized mortar made in some big stump in almost every door yard, where corn was often pounded into meal and other things with a pestle.

The Fourth of July when I was six the whole neighborhood went to Mason to celebrate. A big, long sled, such as was common for both winter and summer use at that time, had been shod the day before. Four yoke of oxen were hitched to the sled, and perhaps a score or more of women and children climbed on while the men walked and drove the teams. When we had crossed the stilt bridge, which was near the southeast corner of Maple Grove cemetery, the road led directly up to Steel's Tavern. A boy was put onto each nigh ox and the procession entered the town with colors flying. Chauncey Osborne was marshal of the day, a great man in our estimation and the admiration of all boys.

In an early day we sought anything that would furnish amusement for boys. My father had a section cut from a large hollow tree about five feet in length and with a hollow perhaps four feet across. This we often used to roll down hill in when not in use as a smoke house. We would get inside and standing, bending the head forward so the shoulders would brace onto one side and the feet on the other. Some one would start the thing rolling and if started rightly would go flying down grade for twenty or thirty rods. It was a novel way to ride and pro-

duced a novel sensation while riding. One day a young fellow came along, who after seeing us perform, wanted to try it. We wanted he should. So we placed him inside with proper caution to keep his bracing and then cut her loose. Three or four stones got in the way, the log bounding and jumping over them, broke his bracing. His feet were dangling out of one end, arms out of the other and he was making two hundred revolutions a minute when he finally reached the foot of the hill. He was considerably dazed, slightly bruised, but not much hurt. If we could have got him to take another trial trip we would have given him a square deal. All persuasion, however, failed. The poor fellow never caught onto the kinks of the game. For we boys those were happy days and full of fun.

Those old school days. How many pleasant memories go back to them. We usually got three months schooling during the year. The rest of the time were put on the farm at hard labor. Valuable lessons were interspersed. I recall at one time an Indian came into the school room, unannounced, uninvited; squatting down on the hearth he proceeded to sharpen his big hunting knife on a whetstone. The teacher, a young lady, went on with her school duties just as if nothing was going on. That was pioneer nerve on her part.

One teacher, I remember, opened the school each morning with devotional exercises, then carried a ferule or whip in his hand all day. At the slightest provocation, he would use them severely. We took delight in keeping him busy in that branch of his calling. Another teacher, I remember, who didn't try to govern us, yet we were thoroughly governed. We obeyed every rule we had ever heard of and some good ones that we never heard of. We had a practical demonstration every day in our copy books

and I have had it in mind ever since. It ran, "The best government is that which governs least."

Our school was taught by and we received instruction from such men as Judge George M. Huntington, Judge M. V. Montgomery, Hon. S. L. Kilborne and many others who later came into prominence in the affairs of the State.

So many recollections come trooping along down the lines of the past bringing happy memories of the long ago. There were apple paring bees, singing and spelling schools. The latter, in which we took much pride to down the best foreign spellers, was our ambition.

The best year of my life, or the one I look back to with most satisfaction, was the one I spent in the Union army during the great Civil war. I was a member of Co. C, 8th Michigan. My command was on the move most of the time, which suited me. We had an occasional brush with the enemy, which suited me also. I was on duty every day during my term of service. I never reported at sick call, had no occasion to. I did not see the inside of a hospital, field or elsewhere, while in the army, there being no occasion for that either. I obeyed every order given me, so far as I know, except one. Conditions at a certain time became very much mixed, union soldiers and rebels were everywhere. A confederate colonel rode up and in a stentorian voice and with an exciting flourish of arms ordered several of us to surrender. This was a new command and one in which we had not drilled. We simply put the spurs to our horses. The prompt action of a nearby comrade prevented the officer from giving farther orders to union soldiers.

I enlisted the 26th day of August, 1864, was discharged the 6th of June, 1865. Arriving at home June 13. There were eight

young men from this and nearby neighborhoods who enlisted at the same time. A short time and two had found resting places in Southern cemeteries. Most of the duties I had to perform were pleasant duties, but when detailed to march with trailing arms and to fire a volley over the grave of a departed comrade, was to me extremely sad.

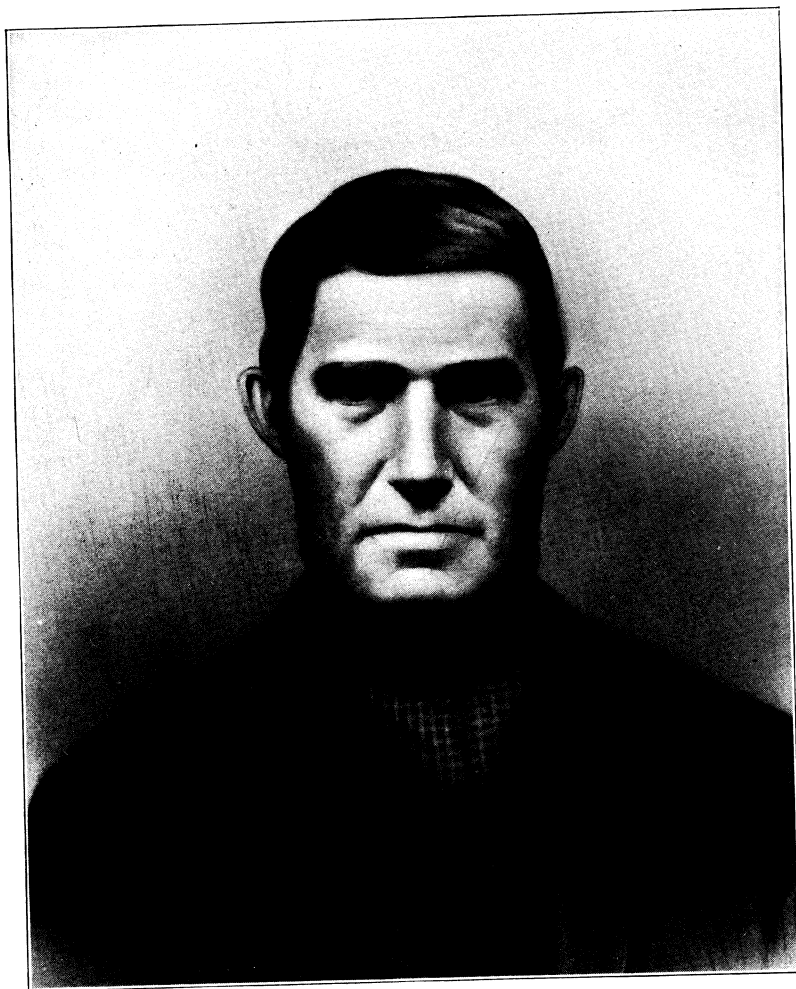
W. M. WEBB, FAMILY.

My father was born near Bristol, England, April 14, 1803. He came to America in 1825, and for some time followed the butcher's trade at Syracuse, New York. My mother, Anne Marie (Kelley) Webb, was born in Vermont in 1805, and was married to my father in 1832 at Syracuse. They came to Michigan in March, 1837, and settled in Aurelius township on section nine, where he lived until his death, which occurred on the 6th of March 1890. My mother died the 7th of June, 1847. Of this union there were five children: John H., born in Syracuse, May 20, 1834. He died in Aurelius in September, 1887. David, born in 1836, died at the age of fourteen months; William M., born May 21, 1838; Lucy M., born September 8, 1840. She owns and lives on the old homestead. Martha A., born November 27, 1842, now Mrs. Nichols, living a mile from her birthplace.

WILLIAM M. WEBB.

William M. Webb was married to Miss Alice R. Brown of Delhi, August 13, 1865. She was born December 15, 1836, and died June 21, 1882. Of this union three sons were born: Charles E., born August 26, 1867; Burton E., born April 14, 1871; Hugh, born February 10, 1869, died June 23, 1869.

Charles E. is a graduate of the Mason high school and was employed in the Pull-



JAMES THORBURN (Deceased)

man Bank, Chicago, for twelve years and is now similarly employed in New York City. He was married to Miss May Dotson of Elkhart, Ind., September 18, 1889. They have one son, Leland, born April 7, 1891, now in school at Dayton, Ohio.

Burton is a farmer in Aurelius township, married Miss Grace Holley of Aurelius, February 10, 1892. They have one son, Lawrence, born March 29, 1896.

One who has known William M. Webb from boyhood has this to say of him. Mr. Webb is a man of sterling worth. Having lived a strenuous, industrious life, he has little sympathy for indolence. Himself frugal, he has scant love for the spendthrift. Being strictly temperate, finds few excuses for the inebriate. For any measure that is calculated to advance the social, moral or intellectual standard of the individual or community, he is ever ready to help with voice, hand or purse. A man of deep thought and strong convictions; and while vigorously maintaining his own, he courteously respects the opinions of others. A man of the strictest integrity. His best friends are those who know him best. These are a few of the prominent characteristics of my friend "Mac" Webb.

JAMES THORBURN (DECEASED).

The frequency with which we are called upon to pay the last sad tribute to the memory of our beloved dead is the most forceful reminder of the mortality of man. How truly is it recorded in the "Book of Books" "He cometh forth as a flower and is cut down." How better can our reverence for our departed dead be shown than by gathering up the eventful facts of their active lives and placing them in permanent form of preservation? Who can estimate the far-reach-

ing influence of the truthful record of the just men upon posterity? "Though dead, he speaketh."

James Thorburn, late of the township of Delhi, was born July 11, 1827, in Scotland. He was the son of James and Christina Thorburn, who were natives of the same place. In 1855 he left his native land, Glasgow, taking passage on a sailing vessel, known as the "Harmonia," and after a somewhat eventful voyage of six weeks, he arrived at Castle Garden in the city of New York. From there he came direct to Michigan and settled in the Township of Delhi, in Ingham county.

Ten years prior to his coming to this country, our subject was married to Marion Symington, then a bonnie lass of his native town. This event took place August 22, 1845. Mrs. Thorburn was born March 24, 1824, and as the fruit of their wedded lives nine children were born to them; seven are living: Jeanette is the wife of Nathan Severance of Alaiedon township; James S. resides at Mason; A. J., residing on the farm; Robert, a resident of this township; John N., a stock dealer and engaged in the meat market business in Mason; Thomas, a resident of Mason and Anna Christina, the wife of John Bell of Lansing.

In the year 1855 Mr. Thorburn purchased one hundred and twenty acres of heavy timbered land. This was the nucleus of what became later the Thorburn home. By the assistance of his family of growing boys, the forests were cleared away, buildings erected and other modern and up-to-date improvements were made. During all the active and busy years of his life he was engaged in the routine of farm work. He cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas for president of the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Thorburn have been interested helpers in the Presbyterian church at

Holt. Our subject helped to organize this church and contributed liberally of his substance toward the erection of the church and later to its maintenance. Mrs. Thorburn, though eighty years of age, is still active in her domestic duties, cheerful and contented, abiding her time for the final reunion in the "Summerland of Song." Mr. Thorburn departed this life November 19, 1904. In his death his neighbors mourn the loss of a good man. He lived and died a Christian and the example of his just life still remains a benediction upon his children and his children's children long years after his manly form, once so familiar, shall have passed away from the memory of man.

Our subject has passed from the busy scenes of this mortal conflict, to repose in the beautiful and bright beyond, but to such as live as he lived, even in the hour of death, in the silent tomb, in the day of judgment, in the life to come, "All is well—all is well."

How pathetic has the poet sung this sad truth:

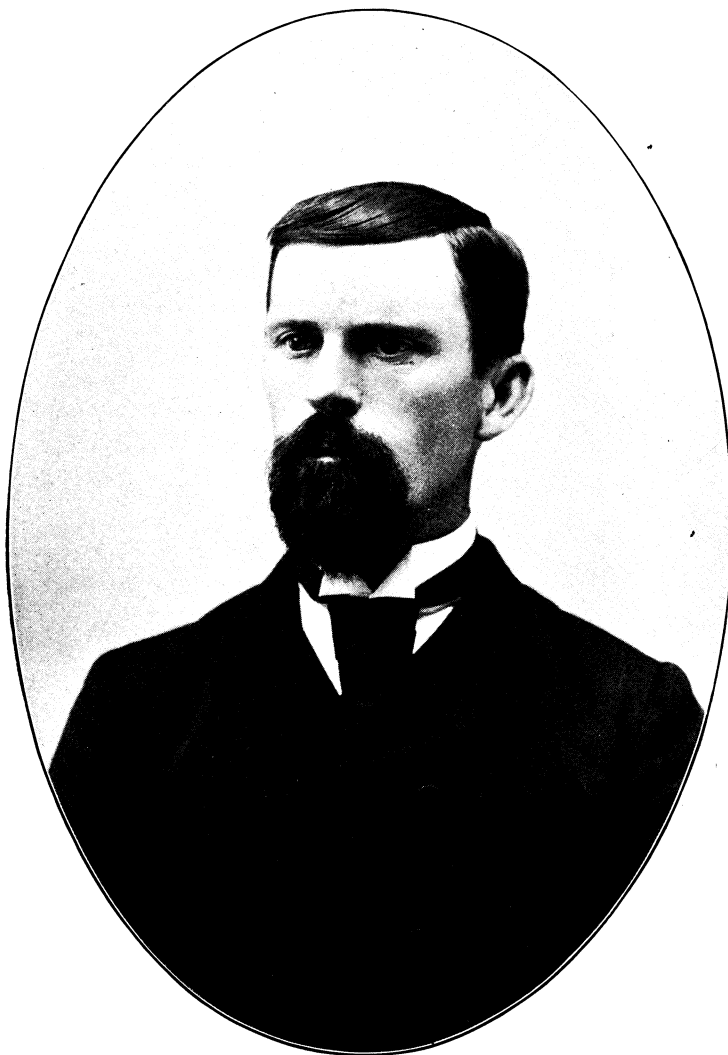
"Never here, forever there,
Where all parting, pain and care,
And death and time shall disappear,
Forever there but never here,
The horologue of eternity
Sayeth this incessantly,
'Forever—never,
Never—forever.'"

A. J. DOOLITTLE.

Almost the entire life of A. J. Doolittle has been passed within the borders of Ingham county and he is therefore thoroughly familiar with its development and growth in the last half century. His father, James, and mother, Lucy Doolittle, were natives of New York, the former born in 1817 and the latter in 1823. They emigrated westward,

and arriving in Ingham county in 1855, located north of Mason upon the property where A. I. Barber now resides. Here the father bought one hundred and sixty acres of partially improved land. He at once began its development and eventually placed the greater portion of this under cultivation and here resided until 1869, when he sold this property and removed to Aurelius township, on Section eleven, where he purchased one hundred and seventy acres. This was also devoid of any particular improvement, but he began the development of the place, built upon it, tiled it and fenced it, and as the years went by added various improvements, until it eventually became a productive and valuable property. Here he lived continuously until his death, which occurred in 1896. He was a Republican in politics and took an active part in the local affairs and anything that pertained to the general good of the community. Both he and his wife were active members of the M. E. church and liberally contributed towards its maintenance. The mother died in 1902 and both were laid to rest side by side in Maple Grove cemetery. The business career of our subject began with farming, as his father gave him a start of one thousand dollars at the age of twenty-one and he and his brother in partnership, bought forty acres of land, which they continued to cultivate jointly until 1872, when Mr. Doolittle purchased the brother's interest in this property.

To this tract of land our subject added forty acres and now owns eighty acres of well improved and productive land, where he is engaged in general farming and stock raising. Upon his place is also a splendid orchard of four acres, averaging fifty trees to the acre. He is also an active member of the M. E. Church and in his political views affiliates with the Republican party, in which he has taken local interest, having held the



JAMES B. THORBURN

office of Treasurer of Aurelius township and also that of Justice of the Peace. He is likewise a member of the K. O. T. M.

Our subject has two brothers, namely: Reuel R., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume, and Oscar, a twin brother of our subject. Mr. Doolittle was married April 16, 1871, to Miss Sally, daughter of Hiram and Margaret Smith, natives of New York and Ireland, respectively. Mrs. Doolittle was born Jan. 27, 1852. Unto them were born three children: Mittie, Dec. 8, 1873, the wife of Newton Bateman, and they have two children, named Blanche and Lois; Ettie, born May 9, 1875, the wife of Bert Rowe, and they have one child, Paul; Maude, Dec. 19, 1881, married Austin J. Smith, and they have two children: Lloyd and Grant.

Emanating from one of the old pioneer families, our subject, Mr. Doolittle, can look back upon the last half century with a pardonable pride, in realizing what the Doolittle family has contributed towards the history of Ingham county.

JAMES B. THORBURN.

There are farmers and farmers, but there are few farmers in Ingham county whose outfit and farming operations equal in extent those of James B. Thorburn of Delhi township. His extensive and pleasantly situated farm buildings, located upon the "Hogs-back," about a mile southeast of the enterprising Village of Holt, are among the most imposing to be seen on the public highway between the cities of Mason and Lansing. The farm, consisting of five hundred and ninety acres of choice land, is under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Thorburn raises the crops common in this section of the country and keeps large herds of cattle, with a liberal quota of hogs, sheep, horses and other domestic animals. He keeps a good work-

ing force of farm hands, for the most part occupying tenement houses on the premises. He is thorough and energetic in his business enterprises, and the marks of thrift and success are manifest on every hand. He uses the most improved of modern machinery, and the cultivation of the crops and care of the stock and premises, each indicate the well-read, up-to-date farmer. Always a busy man, yet he has time for friendly greetings with stranger or acquaintance. His is the characteristic cordiality that "never wears off."

James B. Thorburn was born in the city of Lansing, September 3, 1855. His parents, John and Hannah Thorburn, were natives of Lesmahagow, Lannark Shire, Scotland, and Prattsburg, Steuben Co., N. Y., respectively; father born March 29, 1824, and the mother March 31, 1829. The elder Thorburn came to America in the year 1848, on a sailing vessel from Glasgow. Two and one-half months time was occupied with the voyage, during which time the vessel fell into a calm and lay for nearly four weeks in mid ocean. Arriving in New York, he went to Pittsburg, Pa., where he remained for a time, and later made the wise choice of coming to Lansing, Michigan, which at that time was little more than a thriving village. Having equipped himself with a good trade in his native country, he at once opened a blacksmith shop, which he conducted in a most successful manner for the term of five years. He was married January 26, 1854, in Lansing, and three children were the fruit of their wedded life: James B., the first born; Dr. W. W. Thorburn, born August 18, 1858, has a well established and extensive practice, as a veterinary surgeon in Lansing city; Robert C., born August 14, 1865, enlisted in Co. F, 31st Michigan, and went with his regiment to Cuba, experienced thirteen months' service and was mustered out as

Sergeant. He returned to the avocation of farming and settled in the township of Alaiedon. He died while yet a young man, honored and respected by all who knew him.

James B. was educated at the Mason High School and at the age of nineteen years started out for himself upon a farm in Delhi township. December 23, 1874, Mr. Thorburn was united in marriage with Miss Louisa M., daughter of Casper and Catherine Lott of Delhi. Mr. Lott was for many years a highly esteemed and successful farmer of Delhi township. Soon after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Thorburn moved to the old Thorburn homestead, which has since been their residence. This farm Mr. John Thorburn purchased at an early day and still has in his possession the old patent land grant issued by the General Government and signed by President John C. Fremont.

Three children brightened the model American home of the Thorburns: Rose, born October 6, 1875, still under the parental roof; Nettie M., born May 22, 1880, married October 6, 1903 to Rev. C. E. Pollok, and John Royal Emerson, born Dec. 2, 1887. All have been given good school advantages and a Christian training to mould their lives for helpfulness and happiness.

Politically, Mr. Thorburn is a Republican of the best type, standing only for those principles calculated to develop the best class of American citizens.

The family are energetic workers and warm supporters of the Presbyterian church at Holt. Mr. Thorburn is known throughout Ingham county as an enthusiast in Sunday School work. To him more than to any other individual the Sunday Schools of the county are indebted for the advanced position taken by the worker and for the thorough organization of the County Association, as he effectually served as Secretary for the term of five years and as President

for three years. He originated the "Sunday School Union," since changed to the "Sunday School Worker," published in the interests of the work and conducted this for three years. It is now the property of the association and a power for good among the workers.

The world will never be overstocked with men possessing the characteristics of Mr. Thorburn. He is a true home maker, a society builder of the best type, teaching by example and precept the principles of right living, equity and justice. There may be greater men, but there are few better citizens.

JOHN THORBURN.

Among those that are classed as pioneer settlers of Ingham county, is numbered John Thorburn, a native of Scotland. He was born at Lesmahago, Lanarkshire, March 29, 1824. He is a son of James and Christina (Boe) Thorburn, born at Douglas and Glenbuck, Scotland, respectively.

The early years of Mr. Thorburn's life were spent in the common schools and herding cattle. At the age of twenty-three he had served four years as an apprentice to the blacksmiths trade and worked six years as a journeyman. He came to America in 1848 in company with his younger brother, Robert; his father and mother following the next year. He first worked a short time in Pittsburg, Pa., coming to Michigan the same year and located one hundred and twenty acres of government land on sections 23 and 24, Delhi, which is part of the present farm. He and his brother chopped five or six acres of wood land the winter of 1848-1849, and built a log house, which his father and mother occupied the spring following. His father, James Thorburn, was a Democrat of the old school, believing firmly in the principles of the party. Both he and



JOHN THORBURN

his wife were active, earnest Christians, and were members of the Free Presbyterian church, he was also a member of the Masonic order, and lived in harmony with the beneficent spirit of the craft. He was a man of exceptional character, strong in purpose and honest to the heart-core.

Mr. Thorburn spent about four years working at his trade in Ypsilanti, and working for a short time in Mason. He located in Lansing in 1852 and built a brick shop on the south side of Franklin street, opposite the Olds Hotel, at the beginning of the old plank road. He run this shop for five years and did a successful business. His health failing, he moved to the farm in Delhi, and turned his attention to general farming and stock raising, in which he was unusually successful.

January 26, 1854, he was married to Miss Hannah Jane Olds, daughter of Alanson Olds. Her mother bore the maiden name of Jane Lamb. They came to Michigan at an early day and for years conducted the Olds Hotel in North Lansing. Mrs. Thorburn was born in Prattsburg, N. Y., March 31, 1829, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1832. She was the oldest of eleven children. She died March 16, 1889. It is worthy to note that she was a descendant of the last martyr, who was burned at the stake in England, Edward Whiteman, a Baptist of Burton-upon-Trent, who was condemned by the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, and burned at Litchfield, April 11, 1812.

To this union were born three sons: James Boe, a resident of Delhi, whose history appears elsewhere in this volume; William Warren, a veterinary surgeon of prominence, in Lansing; Robert Clark, now deceased.

Robert C. Thorburn became a member of Co. F, 31st Michigan Volunteer Infantry,

rank as sergeant, and served in Cuba during the Spanish-American war. He unfortunately contracted a fever during his services, which resulted in his death, which occurred at his home on the 30th day of October, 1903. He is survived by his wife and one child, John Russell Thorburn, born March 18, 1900.

John Thorburn is a man of more than ordinary energy and force of character, and has by frugality and honesty of purpose become the possessor of considerable property. Now owning nine hundred and forty acres of the best land in Ingham county. In the accumulation of this property, he has not only displayed sound judgment, but a marked degree of energy. He is in every sense a self-made man. Much of the land has been cleared and placed under cultivation by his individual effort, and improvements without number have been made, adding to its attractive appearance and valuation.

John Thorburn casts his vote with the Republican party, believing it best suited to govern in the interests of the people. He is a respected member of the Presbyterian church at Holt. A hale and hearty man of eighty-one years, he is honored and respected by all who know him, and unto such men and families Ingham county now owes its present prosperous condition.

JAMES P. EDMONDS, LANSING.

Mr. Edmonds, who since 1899 has been associated with M. F. Bates in the manufacture of automobiles and gas and gasoline engines, is a native of Lansing, and both his father and his father-in-law were for many years prominent in its business and public affairs. Our subject was born in that city on the 13th day of January, 1866, his parents being John W. and Marilla J. (Pel-

ton) Edmonds. The father's birth occurred in New York City in 1832, but when he was one year old the family moved to Rochester, N. Y., where the boy remained until he was of age. Until he was twenty-one he followed his trade as a harness and trunk maker, coming to Lansing in 1854.

Soon after the elder Mr. Edmonds located in Lansing, he associated himself with E. W. Coolidge, and after two years, formed a partnership with Charles Cannell, which remained unbroken for a period of thirty-six years. At the time of Mr. Edmonds' death, August 15, 1894, the business was one of the largest in the city.

The deceased was very prominent in local affairs. He and George K. Grove were the organizers of the first volunteer fire department in Lansing, he himself being its foreman for twenty years, and afterwards chief of the city fire department. He served as Alderman and Supervisor of the Second Ward during the Civil war, and was Treasurer of the School Board for twelve years. In a word, both in business and as a public character, he was one of the prominent men of Lansing.

James P. Edmonds, the son, has during his entire life been identified with the business, manufacturing and public interests of his native city. He received a common school, academic and collegiate education, and served as City Treasurer of Lansing, 1892-93-94-96. He then traveled for one year as special agent and adjuster for the American Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia. In 1899, in association with M. F. Bates, he organized the Bates & Edmonds Motor Company, and later the Bates Automobile Company. Of the former, which manufacture gas and gasoline engines, Mr. Edmonds is secretary and manager, also being the secretary for the Bates Automobile Company. The enterprises,

which started five years ago, without an order ahead, now employ one hundred men—are working night and day, and manufacture two thousand engines annually and a large number of first-class family automobiles. This remarkable growth is largely due to the sound business and executive ability of Mr. Edmonds.

On November 28, 1894, our subject was united in marriage to Miss Neenah E. Jones, daughter of N. B. Jones, an old and prominent settler of Lansing. It is interesting to note that in his youth Mr. Jones was a messenger boy in the first Michigan State Legislature, which met in Lansing, and that as a young man he served as Clerk of the House for nine sessions. Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds have one child, Amy. The wife is a member of the First Congregational church. Politically, Mr. Edmonds is a Republican and is identified with the Masonic fraternity.

WILLIAM FANSON.

It is refreshing to know that there are those even in these times of degeneracy who believe that Old Solomon was right, when he said, "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." He who by the uprightness of life and character has made his name a synonym or virtue, sobriety and morality in the community in which he has lived, has given to posterity a valued heritage. However good may have been the family name of Fanson in the mother country, it has lost no prestige by being Americanized.

William Fanson, a resident of Mason, was born in Devonshire, England, January 9, 1841. His parents were natives of the Merry Island. The father, Richard Fanson, followed the occupation known as carrier in that country, conveying goods from the sea shore to inland towns. He died while yet a young man, aged forty years, leaving a

widow with a family of six children in moderate circumstances. Two years after the death of her husband, greatly appreciating the advantages offered in America for getting on the world, the mother with her six children, gathered together her worldly possessions and set sail for "the land of the free and the home of the brave." The family landed in New York in August, 1849. The home was set up at Bergen in Genesee county, New York, where the mother spent the last half decade of her active life, passing to the great beyond in the month of April, 1854.

Mr. Fanson has here recorded for the benefit of those who come after the names of his brothers and sisters and other data of interest: Thomas, born July 3, 1832, a resident of Rochester, N. Y.; Margaret, born July 1, 1834, died in Canada; John, born February 2, 1836, is a successful and prosperous farmer at Assumption, Ill.; Richard, born July 16, 1837, a resident of Bloomington, Ill.; Mary Ann, born December 9, 1843, widow of Mr. W. Craft, resides in North Dakota.

Mr. Fanson attended school before leaving England and later in this country. He has, however, gleaned much of his practical education by experience. At the age of fifteen years, he found himself entirely dependent upon his own resources for a livelihood. Engaging himself to a farmer, he toiled early and late as a farm hand, the stipulated wages being ten dollars per month. At the end of five years, he had his wages advanced to the munificent sum of fifteen dollars per month. He had been well schooled in the important virtues of economy and industry, so he made good use of his income and kept busy. An important step in the life of Mr. Fanson was his early marriage, not having reached the years of his majority. Jan. 15, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss

Marietta, daughter of Moses and Jane Barr Berry of Genesee, N. Y. Mrs. Fanson's parents were natives of England and America. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fanson, all grown to man and womanhood, and all leading useful and upright lives, giving cheer and comfort to their parents in the declining years of life: Frank W., born May 20, 1862, near Bloomington, Ill., now married and a resident of the Empire State in Genesee county; Mary Jane, born October 17, 1863, the wife of Prof. Glenn C. Lawrence, now in the employ of the government as a teacher in Utah; Edith L., born August 5, 1865, now the wife of Menzo Cady of Vevay township; Ollie E., born April 14, 1871, at Bergen, Genesee county, N. Y., now in the Harper Hospital, Detroit, preparing herself for the responsible position of trained nurse; Frederick R., born March 28, 1874, now conducting the farm upon which he was born in Aurelius township; and Bertha C., born December 25, 1876, a graduate of the Mason High School, and the State Normal at Ypsilanti, formerly a teacher in the public schools of various places. She was married to George N. Shafer, March 8, 1905, and they are now living on a farm just north of Mason owned by Mr. Shafer's father.

For some three years after his marriage, Mr. Fanson worked a rented farm in Bloomington, Ill., in copartnership with his brother, Richard. He returned to New York for one year, then moved with his family to Michigan, bought a tract of forty acres of unimproved land and set himself to work to carve out for himself and his family an ideal American home. He was successful beyond his expectations, bought more land, made improvements upon the lands and erected good, commodious farm buildings. This property is located in Aurelius township. He kept the debts every good citizen owes to

society and the community in which he lives all squared up. In brief the prosperity that is almost certain to follow intelligent effort has been theirs to enjoy. Finding himself in the possession of a competency, sufficient for the demands of old age, Mr. Fanson retired with his family from the farm to the city life of Mason, where he is very comfortably located. Here the demands of the family for intellectual, social and religious culture are fully met. A Republican in politics, Mr. Fanson has never been an aspirant for office; he has, however, acceptably served his township as Drain Commissioner and also Highway Commissioner and Township Treasurer.

The whole family are devoted members of the Baptist Church and allied with the Baptist Society. Mr. Fanson has been a member of the church choir at Mason for several years. Mr. Fanson may with a sense of just pride that comes with a consciousness of having well performed his part in the battle of life, looking back over the years of his experience, be cheered with the thought that by honest toil and industry he has won for himself a name and a place in this world of activities.

FRANK E. THOMAS, M. D.

It is said that "circumstances make men what they are," but unless to be born in Michigan and to receive that early inspiration for success which our public schools instill in the youth of the State, is a circumstance that makes for success, then the subject of this sketch is no exception.

Frank E. Thomas was born in the Village of Allegan, Allegan Co., Mich., on the 19th day of Nov., 1867, of sturdy pioneer stock. His father, Samuel Mason Thomas, being one of the early pioneers who came to Michigan from Ohio and during the Civil

War was Captain of Co. E., 28th Michigan Infantry. His mother, Helen F., who now resides with the doctor, is a native of New York state. Dr. Thomas comes honestly by his strong characteristics of tentative perseverance, fighting inch by inch for the goal, as his maternal grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812 and his maternal great grandfather was a patriot in the Revolutionary army.

The early life of Dr. Thomas was much the same as thousands of school boys of his time. He attended the Allegan public schools and at the age of nineteen he determined on the medical profession for his life's work, entering the office of the late Dr. F. M. Calkins where he remained under the preceptorship of that eminent physician and surgeon for two years, when he obtained a position in the drug department of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane at Kalamazoo, where he remained a little less than two years, when he entered the Detroit College of Medicine from which he graduated in 1894. While attending the college he was appointed medical interne on the house staff of Harper Hospital of Detroit, during 1891 and 1892. During the summer of 1893 he was appointed under-graduate medical interne on the medical staff at the Michigan Asylum for the Insane at Kalamazoo. After completing his studies at the Detroit College of Medicine in the spring of 1894 Dr. Thomas took up his residence at Mason, where he has since followed the practice of his chosen profession.

The first few years of his practice would have discouraged a less determined character, starting without money or influence, having to overcome the obstacles so common to the new practitioner. His success has been all that could be desired, as attested by his large and lucrative practice.

In November, 1894, Dr. Thomas was



FRANK E. THOMAS, M. D.

united in marriage to Miss Rose, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Allen of Birmingham, Michigan. The union proved to be a happy one, she presiding over the home, with that delicate tact so necessary in the peculiar and oftentimes trying position of a physician's wife. April 8, 1898, a son, Emmett, was born to Dr. and Mrs. Thomas, who is now starting on his way through the Mason schools. He in every way gives promise of having inherited many of the characteristics of his father, short, thick set and muscular in person and strong in intellect.

Dr. Thomas is a member of the Ingham County, the Michigan State, and the American Medical Societies, and is also active as a member of the Foresters, Maccabees and Knights of Pythias and medical examiner for a number of fraternal and old line life insurance companies.

The doctor, while firm in his political beliefs, seldom, even with his closest friends, discusses any political issue and has never aspired to any political office, preferring his family and his home, his books and profession, rather than to feed on the dangerous fruit of political ambition.

JOHN C. FINGERLE.

John C. Fingerle was born in the Buckeye state, August 1, 1865. His parents, John and Rose Fingerle, were natives of Germany, emigrated to the United States in the year of 1859, and settled at Perisburg, in the State of Ohio. His father was a tailor by trade, acquiring a knowledge of the business in his mother country, he followed it through life. In the year 1867, when John was but two years of age, his father moved with his family to Lansing, and this became the resident city of the family until the death of the father, which oc-

curred in the year 1890. The mother is still living, and makes her home with friends in California. Mr. Fingerle grew to manhood in the capital city, where he learned the trade of tinner, with W. L. Rice. He received his education in the city schools. He followed his trade in Lansing for three years, then for three years at Utica, Michigan, later for six months at Leslie Village, and finally located in the City of Mason. For eight years he was in the employ of DuBois and Earl, hardware merchants. For the past nine years has been in business for himself. He purchased the foundry plant, where he moulds castings for local trade. Manufactures hot air furnaces, known as the Diamondale Furnace. He has installed something like four hundred of these furnaces in the homes of this county. Has in recent years added plumbing to his business; anything in his line can be had at correct prices on short notice. Mr. Fingerle is an exceptionally pleasant gentleman to do business with, courteous and accommodating. He is building up a fine trade, and his many friends are pleased to note his prosperity in business.

February 25, 1891, Mr. Fingerle was united in marriage to Miss Dora E., daughter of Myron A. Randall of this city. One beautiful little daughter has come to bless their lives, and brighten their home: Elaine R., born August 26, 1893, attending the city schools.

Politically, Mr. Fingerle lines up with the Democracy. He has held the office of City Clerk two years, and served his ward as Alderman for two years. Is at present a member of the Electric Light Board. In all public positions he has discharged the duties imposed with conscientious fidelity. In consideration of the fact that he started out empty handed, with his parents, in a measure, dependent upon him, a trade to learn,

he is to be congratulated upon the measure of success that has come to him. Yet on the sunny side of life, and being well established in business, the outlook for him must be very gratifying indeed.

Mr. Fingerle is a Maccabee, and also a K. P., and lives the cardinal principle of both organizations in his daily life. Mr. and Mrs. Fingerle are supporters of the Presbyterian society, of which Mrs. Fingerle is a respected member. Mr. Fingerle feels himself entitled to a name and place among the pioneers of Ingham county, having like the old Indian "ben here all the time there was" and in no way censurable for not coming sooner. Mason City has few indeed of better or more worthy citizens than John C. Fingerle.

JACKSON K. ELMER.

The history of the past and present of Ingham county, either military or civil, would not be complete without the biography of Jackson K. Elmer of Mason. Like a large per cent of the pioneers of Michigan, Mr. Elmer's people were natives of New York, Jackson K., being born in Orleans county, May 12, 1840. He was the son of Philo and Susan B. Elmer. His father died in 1842. His family came to Michigan in 1853 and settled in Rome. Jackson received his early education at the district schools of Rome. While yet a young man he learned the carpenter's trade and later was a contractor and builder.

September 7, 1861, he enlisted as sergeant of Co. M, 3d Michigan Cavalry, and followed the fortunes of his command to the close of the war. He was promoted to second lieutenant on February 1, 1864; to first lieutenant and adjutant, October 24, 1864. He was mustered out and honorably

discharged June 6, 1865. His regiment rendezvoused at Grand Rapids and left the State under command of Col. F. W. Kellogg, having on its rolls of muster, the names of eleven hundred and sixty-three officers and men. It participated in several hard fought battles, notably Battles of Island Number Ten, New Madrid, Shiloh, Corinth, Jackson, Miss., Mobile and many other lesser engagements. This regiment has to its credit in prisoners taken from November 1, 1862 to November 1, 1863, eleven hundred, about fifty of whom were commissioned officers, making up to this time, all told in prisoners captured since the regiment entered service twenty-one hundred taken from the enemy. It marched during its term of service, approximately eleven thousand miles. The total loss of the regiment during the term of service was four hundred and fourteen. The regiment was reorganized after three years of service, returned to the State and rendezvoused at Kalamazoo and at the expiration of its furlough of thirty days was joined by a large number of recruits. During its entire term of service, it had borne upon its rolls a muster of twenty-five hundred and sixty officers and men. To have followed the fortunes of this command in its marches and fatigues for three years and eight months is glory enough for any man. That Mr. Elmer was a good soldier is testified by the promotions he received. He never asked for or received a pension until placed on the rolls by reason of the age limit in 1904.

Immediately after the war, Mr. Elmer was engaged in general mercantile trade at Holt with his half-brother, Mr. L. W. Baker. This partnership existed for something like nine years, and proved a satisfactory venture to both parties. In the year 1874 they both retired from the business and Mr. Elmer moved his family to Mason and

engaged in the coal and produce business, forming a partnership with Theron Van Ostrand, which partnership continued until the winter of 1905, when both gentlemen retired. While never having engaged in practical farming, he owns a fine farm of eighty acres in the Township of Aurelius and is known as a successful manager and feeder of stock for the market. He is and has been for some years a stockholder in the Farmers' Bank at Mason, and is a director of the organization.

In 1866 Mr. Elmer was united in marriage to Mary E. Bond. To them has been born one daughter, Dora D., who is a lady of learning and letters. She is a graduate of the Mason high school and holds the degree of A. B. from the University of Michigan. Miss Elmer is recognized as one of the best educated ladies of the city. She is also one of the charter members of the Tourist Club, a literary society of several years' standing. Miss Elmer, when not engaged in teaching, resides at home with her parents.

Mr. Elmer is a Republican and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for President in 1860. He has served the city as Alderman and has made the subject of Masonry something of a study. He is a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter at Mason, of the Lansing Commandery No. 25, the Mystic Shriners at Grand Rapids and the Saladian Temple.

Mr. Elmer recalls the fact that when he first came to Ingham county there was no railroad to the City of Mason and only one line to Lansing. At that date Dan Hibbard's stage line was in operation, from Jackson to Lansing. Mr. Elmer, although a man of wide and varied experience, is still active in business affairs, a man of good judgment, careful, conservative and held in high esteem by his fellow citizens.

JAY W. FREEMAN.

Foremost among the highly respected men of real worth of life and character in the Township of Aurelius stands the name of Jay W. Freeman, who was born in Bellville, Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1836. He was the son of H. H. and Harriet Freeman, his father being a native of the Empire State, born in 1801, and the mother in 1804 in Connecticut. Seven children were born to them, two of whom are now living. Besides our subject, D. G. Freeman of Oshkosh, Wis.

Mr. Freeman's father settled with his family in Jackson county in the year of 1835, but two years later came to Ingham Co. At that time there was practically no public highway from Jackson through to his place. They were obliged to cut the underbrush and go by blazed trees through the forests with their teams and goods. The land was purchased from the government and was covered with huge black walnut and maple trees, which if standing today, would be worth thousands of dollars more than the farm, with all its modern improvements. Our subject's father died in 1859 and the mother had the misfortune to be bitten by a poisonous rattle-snake and died when our subject was but seven years old. Both parents were buried in the Aurelius cemetery. Following the death of his first wife the father was married to Hannah Hawkins, and to them were born four children, only one of whom is living, Mary, now Mrs. Morrison of Mason. The second Mrs. Freeman died and is also buried in the Aurelius cemetery.

J. W. Freeman received his early education in the district schools and in the year of 1842 settled on the farm where he still resides. He was united in marriage in 1854 to Miss Isbella, daughter of L. A. Heath of Aurelius township. Mrs. Freeman was born

in Carrolton, N. Y., and came to Michigan with her parents in 1839. Five children have been born to them. Two boys and one daughter are living: James died in infancy, and was buried in the family plat at Aurelius; Nettie A., born in 1861, married Delmar Crane, and one child was born to them, Claude L., who owns a half interest in a general store at Aurelius Center. Mrs. Crane was remarried, to her present husband, Chas. W. Hyatt, now deceased. One son, John, has been born to them. J. J. Freeman married and now lives in Jackson, Michigan, and is general agent for the Massachusetts Mutual Insurance Co., and two children have been born to them, one living, Pauline M.; Leroy D., now deceased. John C., married Miss Jennie Simpson and he is a farmer residing in Aurelius and they have one child, Lulu Belle.

Mr. and Mrs. Freeman are highly respected members of the Baptist church at Aurelius Center. Among the fraternal organizations with which Mr. Freeman has affiliated himself are the Master Masons at Onondaga, Lodge No. 197. In politics he is a conservative Democrat; has served his township as Justice of the Peace for 35 years and also been Notary Public for nearly the same length of time. He takes an active interest in public affairs, giving the weight of his influence to every enterprise looking to the social and moral well-being of society. He takes pleasure in performing the duties of his chosen vocation and is living in the enjoyment and confidence of his neighbors.

JESSE HOLDEN.

Jesse Holden, one of the hustling young men of Vevay township, was born November 24, 1876, upon the farm where he still resides. He is the son of Carlos A. and

Lucy Dresser Holden, who were married April 23, 1863. His father was born in Leroy, N. Y., November 21, 1835, and his mother November 26, 1839, in Cortland, Co., N. Y.

Carlos Holden died March 14, 1899. He was a man of many good qualities of heart and mind, and will be remembered as a just and upright citizen. His widow was united in marriage to Chauncey Breed, a veteran of the Civil War, June 17, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Breed are living at the old Holden homestead, happy in the love of dutiful children and many warm friends and neighbors.

In the year 1844, Amadon Holden, born June 19, 1795, a native of Northfield, Franklin Co., Mass., with his wife, Olive, who was born August 27, 1801, in Thetford, Orange Co., Vt., emigrated to Michigan with his family and settled upon the farm now occupied by his grandson, Jesse. The grandfather bought the land from the government, erected a log house, and with his family occupied the same for several years. Later he cleared away the forests and erected comfortable farm buildings. Jesse's father was the youngest of four children and the only son. His sisters' names were: Pluma A., born July 23, 1824; Jeanette, August 21, 1826; Mary Jane, January 12, 1833. The grandfather of Jesse Holden on his mother's side, John Milton Dresser, was for many years a highly respected citizen of Vevay township, enjoying the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. Mr. Dresser was born August 22, 1807. His wife, Eliza Mary Hicks, was born February 25, 1814. The names and dates of birth of their children were: Matilda E., August 28, 1841, died in infancy; Orinda Ann, July 14, 1844; Eliza Mary, March 2, 1846; John Milton, January 24, 1850; Horace M., June 15, 1852; Almeda, December 3, 1858; Elmer E.

May, 1861; Olive Lucy, born November 26, 1839.

John Milton is a successful man of business, and Elmer E., a well-known and highly respected minister of the gospel in the Baptist church.

Jesse Holden, like his father was an only son, having been blessed, however, by the birth of four sisters, three of whom died in early girlhood: Jennie Grace, born January 30, 1864, died May 4, 1877; Florrie, born January 25, 1867, died December 7, 1880; Alice Lenora, born October 8, 1869, died May 5, 1877; Nellie Mayford, born November 18, 1878. She is a bright and intelligent young lady, is a graduate of Cleary College, and is employed as a stenographer at Lansing. She was united in marriage December 28, 1904, to Carl Hodges. They have taken up their residence in the capital city.

Jesse Holden acquired his education in the district school, attending the same school where his father attended in former years, and where his mother in her young womanhood was a successful teacher. He was married January 6, 1904, to Miss Blanche Hockman, who was born June 16, 1884, daughter of Albert and Emma Hockman. Mrs. Holden has one brother, Clifford, born March 28, 1891. Her father is a Christian gentleman, highly respected in life, and died while yet a young man May 22, 1898, at the age of forty-two years.

Mr. Holden and his sister Nellie own the farm, owned successfully by his father and grandfather. He has followed general farming and stock-growing in the main, however, he has recently been giving some attention to the handling of agricultural implements and indulging in other speculations. In politics Mr. Holden is in line with his father and grandfather, and is a Republican all the year around and has unquestioned

faith in the principles of his party. He is a member of the Gleaners, in which himself and wife are active. Socially the Holdens are highly respected members of society.

O. J. HOOD,

CITY ATTORNEY OF LANSING.

O. J. Hood, one of the rising lawyers of the Wolverine State and City Attorney of Lansing, since May, 1904, was born in Monroe county, Michigan, in the year 1866. He is the son of George W. and Angeline Hood, his father being a native of New York state, where he was born in 1829. The elder Mr. Hood lost his father, when a small boy and came with his widowed mother to Shiawassee county, Michigan, and after residing there for a short time, went to Washtenaw county, where in the midst of elevating surroundings he reached manhood. Graduating from the University of Michigan in the class of '58 with the degrees of B.A. and M.A., he subsequently pursued a course at Auburn Theological Seminary and was a school teacher for a number of years. He now resides with his son, our subject.

In 1865 George W. Hood married Mrs. Angeline Hawks Palmer, a widow, the wife dying when the present City Attorney was but fifteen months of age. When but two years of age, the boy went to live with his uncle at Corunna, Shiawassee county, passing through the city schools and graduating from there in 1885. In the fall of the year named, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, graduating therefrom in 1887. He practiced in Corunna during the succeeding three years, removing to Mason, Ingham county, in April, 1890. He there continued professional work with most gratifying results, and from 1893 to 1897, with Judge Cowles, served as Probate Register.

Not satisfied with the field of his activities, in March, 1897, Mr. Hood located at Lansing, entering into a co-partnership with Q. A. Smith, this strong professional combination soon resulting in a well established business. Mr. Hood's professional specialty is the investigation of legal questions and briefing cases for the Supreme Court. Mr. Smith is pre-eminently a trial lawyer and is perfectly at home in court, or, as the words run, when "on his feet." This prominent trait of his professional character led to his appointment as City Attorney in 1904, and his subsequent record has sustained the wisdom of the appointment.

In 1892 Mr. Hood was married to Miss Hattie A. Makley, daughter of William J. Makley of Mason, Michigan. One child has been born to them, Homer T., now eleven years of age. Mrs. Hood is identified with the Presbyterian church, also a member of the Eastern Star. Mr. Hood is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is prominent in Masonic circles. He is also allied with other fraternal organizations. They are both recognized leaders in all elevating local enterprises or institutions.

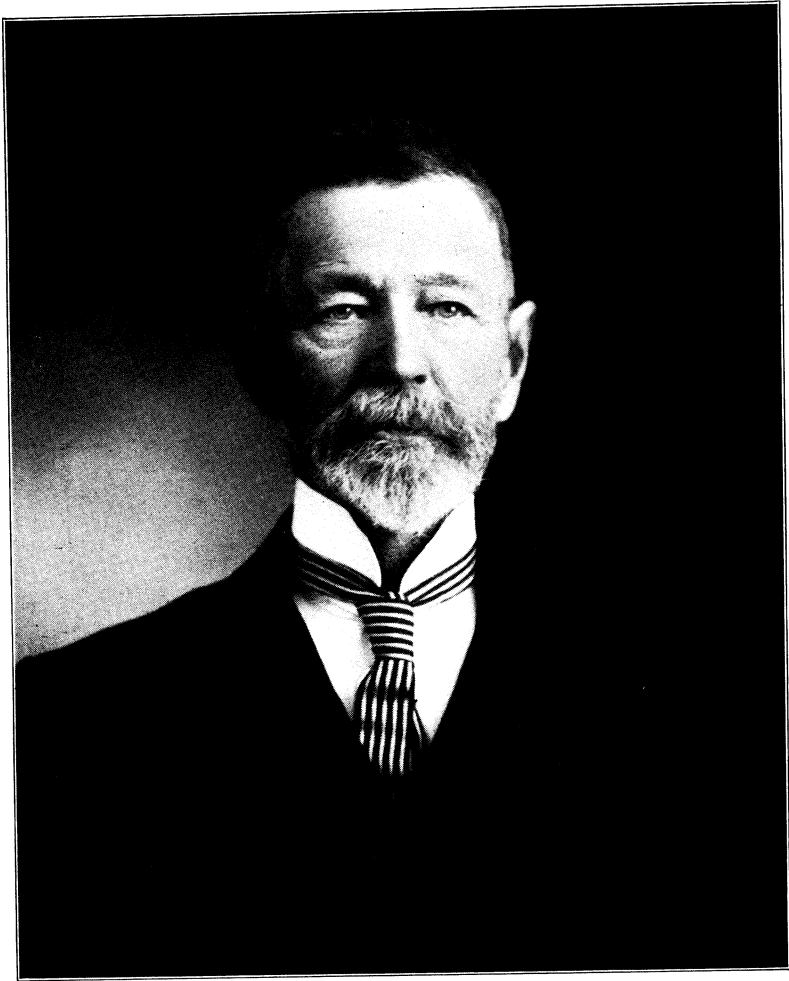
JESSE VAN HORN.

The first authentic record of this family is found in the Documentary History of New York, volume 110, page 618, stating that Jaques Von Horne and Albert K. Burgh, committee of Board of Trade on resolutions to form a plan to colonize the Netherlands, sent a report to the West India Company of Amsterdam, in Holland, against the private complaints of the patrons. This document was dated June 26, 1834, and thus it may be seen that the subject of this review is a representative of one of the oldest and highly respected families of the United States.

The father, Phillip Van Horn, was born July 20, 1787, and the dates and records of the birth of his children were as follows: Nella, born November 12, 1813, is now deceased; Barnet, born August 14, 1812, died August 15, 1893; Daniel, born August 12, 1814, died Jan. 21, 1863; David, born February 28, 1816; Ephraim, born March 29, 1818, died August 21, 1893; Aron, born April 8, 1820, died October 28, 1842; Cornelius, born June 16, 1822, died March 27, 1853; William, born September 15, 1824; Mariah, born February 21, 1827, died October 24, 1881; Margaret, born May 23, 1829; Jesse, born June 28, 1831 (our subject); Phillip, Jr., born November 25, 1833, died October 17, 1839, and John, born October 23, 1836, and settled in Jackson and there resided until his death, which occurred December 31, 1841. The mother died in 1859 on the 20th day of January in the same locality, and they were honored and respected citizens of Michigan.

Jesse Van Horn, a prominent agriculturist of Ingham county, was a native of the Empire State, his birth having occurred the 28th day of June of 1831, and was but five years of age when he accompanied his parents upon their removal to Michigan. He was one of a family of thirteen children, of whom three are now living, namely: William, who lives near Jackson; Margaret Cole and our subject, Jesse.

The early boyhood and youth of Jesse Van Horn was spent upon the old home place near Jackson and in a manner in common with the farmer lads of that period. It was in this locality that he started out in life for himself, by purchasing forty acres of the old place, but later sold this and came to Leslie, where he resided for one year. He soon returned, however, to the old home. He bought one hundred and fifty-nine acres of land in Leslie township, Ingham county,



JESSE VAN HORN



MRS. JESSE VAN HORN

upon which he made many improvements, having a fine house and splendid barns, and he and his son now own two hundred and eighty acres of rich and arable land.

In the year 1853, Mr. Van Horn was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Slaght, a native of Canada, and this union has been blessed with four children, of whom two are now living, namely, Arthur W., born November 26, 1859, who married Emma Frary and resides near his father, and is identified with him in farming; the second, Inez, born December 14, 1868, who became the wife of Lewis S. Marshall; Arvila A. Van Horn, born January 20, 1856, died February 6, 1859; Jay F. Van Horn, born September 6, 1862, died September 24, 1893. Mr. Van Horn is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has lived in harmony with its beneficent teachings. He affiliates with the Democracy.

He is in every respect a self made man, as he practically started out in life empty handed and has by close application to business and strong determination, acquired a good property which enables him to enjoy all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

For more than thirty-six years Mr. Jesse Van Horn has been a pioneer resident of this locality, and has therefore witnessed many of the changes and scenes that have taken place in the marvelous development of Ingham county.

W. W. HILDRETH, LANSING.

W. W. Hildreth, the organizer and now vice president of the Hildreth Motor and Pump Company, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., the son of William B. and Clarissa Hildreth. His father, a native of New York, was by trade a moulder and blacksmith; his grandfather, Jonathan Hildreth, was a local preacher and also served in the Revolution-

ary war. As his mother died when he was only four years old, the boy was placed in care of an uncle, E. Adams, who, in 1836, settled in Highland Corners, Oakland county, Michigan. There he remained on a farm until he was twelve years of age, when he removed with his uncle's family to Genesee county.

When our subject was seventeen years of age he returned to his father, who was then a resident of Birmingham, Michigan, working at his trade. For about two years he attended select school.

His next move was to Farmington, Michigan, following his occupation as a moulder for a year. Within the succeeding two years he is found, always hard at work, in Flint, Michigan, Tompkins county, N. Y. (his father's old home), Allegany county, N. Y. (in the employ of his cousin), Genesee county (where he taught school for one winter) and Coldwater, Michigan.

In 1854, being then twenty-two years of age, Mr. Hildreth became a citizen of Lansing, being first connected with the dry goods store of Richard Elliot for two years. After spending a year with F. M. Cowles, the dry goods merchant, he returned to Mr. Elliot, and remained with him until he began his permanent career as an iron worker and manager.

Mr. Hildreth's first employment in that line was in the foundry of James Turner, and after working there for about a year, spent another year in Appleton, Wis., after which he located in Kendalville, Indiana, where he was engaged in the foundry business for about a decade. In 1871 he returned to Lansing and purchased the building now known as the Porter Hack Barn, in which he established a foundry and machine shop.

Later Mr. Hildreth became one of the organizers of the Lansing Iron Works. The

business failed in 1875 and he returned to Indiana, conducting a foundry until 1887, and continuing in the same line of manufacture at Decatur, Ind. In 1890 he went to Minnesota, but, after spending a year there, returned to Lansing to found the business in which he is at present engaged. In 1892 he purchased the machine business of P. Abfalter, and his son subsequently bought W. E. Cady's interest in the establishment, which was afterward conducted as Cady & Hildreth's.

In Nov., 1902, W. W. Hildreth & Son organized the Hildreth Motor and Pump Works, now incorporated, with Mr. Hildreth as vice president. The business, since its organization, has shown a steady increase and the plant is well equipped with modern machinery. Originally only six men were employed; now there are about thirty. Ned E. Hildreth, one of the sons, is superintendent of the works, and a promising young business man.

Mr. Hildreth was married February 20, 1858, to Mrs. Celestine Welsh, a daughter of John Laylin, who was a soldier and scout in the War of 1812 and a pioneer of Huron county, Ohio. Mrs. Hildreth came to Michigan when the capitol was first located at Lansing, living with her sister, Mrs. Richard Elliott, and becoming at that time a resident of the city. Of the three children born to them two are still living—Theodore A., who resides in Boston, and Ned E., mentioned as being connected with his father in the Hildreth Motor and Pump Company.

Our subject is self-educated, as he is self-made in every particular. He is a remarkably well informed man and his natural business talents were trained and broadened quite early by attendance at Gregory's College, at Detroit.

For nearly half a century he has taken an active and, for much of that period, a promi-

nent part in the extension of Free Masonry. In 1856 he joined the old lodge, No. 66, in Lansing. He was Deputy Grand Lecturer of the State of Indiana for one year and Grand Lecturer for another year. During his entire mature life he has also been identified with church work—indicating, all in all, that Mr. Hildreth has an intellectual and a spiritual side to his nature as fully developed as his practical traits of character.

H. L. HENDERSON (DECEASED).

H. L. Henderson figured so conspicuously and honorably in connection with the public interests, business activity, and substantial development of Ingham county, for many years that no history of this locality would be complete without the record of his career. To say of him that he arose from comparative obscurity to rank among the most successful men of this portion of the state, is a statement that seems trite to those familiar with his life, yet it is but just to say in a history that will descend to future generations, that his business record was one that any man might be proud to possess.

Beginning at the bottom round of the ladder, he steadily advanced step by step until he occupied a position of trust and prominence reached by few. Throughout his entire business career, he was looked upon as a model of integrity and honor, never making any engagement that he did not fulfill, and standing as an example of what determination, combined with the highest degree of business integrity, can accomplish for a man of natural ability and strength of character.

He was respected by the community at large and honored by his business associates. A native of the Empire State, H. L. Henderson was born in 1829 and died in Mason in 1897. The parents of our subject, John and Mary Henderson, were also natives of New

York and there lived and died. John Henderson was an agriculturalist and followed that occupation throughout life.

H. L. Henderson was one of a family of eight children. He spent his boyhood days on the home farm, acquiring his education in the common schools of his native state. At an early age he started out in life at teaching school and then began the study of law with one of the prominent men of New York. It was in the continuation of this practice that he became identified in Mason at an early day.

In 1867 he became identified with the financial interests of Mason, by the establishment of a private bank, which was the following year made a National bank. In its organization, as a national bank, he was made its cashier. This institution successfully continued its financial operations until its charter expired. With the organization of the First State and Savings Bank at Mason, he was made its President and so continued until his death. He was the prime factor in the organization of this institution and the safe and conservative policy, which he inaugurated made it one of the substantial and reliable financial institutions of this part of the State. In banking circles, as in all other relations of life, Mr. Henderson sustained an unassailable reputation, because of his business capacity and unswerving probity. Intricate business propositions he seemed to comprehend at a glance and he mastered everything that he undertook, carrying forward to a successful completion, every business interest which engaged his attention. He made judicious investments in property from time to time until he became the possessor of valuable interests.

In 1868 Mr. Henderson was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Robson, who was born at Farmington of this State. She was the daughter of Thomas and Rachel Robson,

who were both natives of England. It was at the age of fourteen years that she first came to Lansing and Ingham county. Here she taught school some time and was engaged in this occupation when she made the acquaintance of Mr. Henderson. She is a woman of estimable character and proved a valuable companion and help mate on life's journey. This union was blessed with two children, namely, Charles R., now a resident of Houston, Texas, and is engaged in the insurance business; the second child, Marion, is now the wife of M. J. Buck of Lansing.

For many years Mr. Henderson was very prominent in affairs aside from his business interests. He served as Alderman and also on the School Board and the Water Works Commission. He was one of the principal promoters of the Mason Electric Light Plant, in which he was interested prior to its purchase by the city. Every measure for the advancement of Mason along the material, social and intellectual lines received an indorsement and encouragement, and to him in no little degree, is due the present advantage which the city enjoys in its excellent system of electric lights, its water works and general improvement. Prospering to an unusual degree, he became blessed with ample means, which he liberally devoted to progressive uses. A member of the Presbyterian church, he was a liberal and ready supporter of church interests. As a Mason, he was held in high esteem by his brethren of the craft. Politically, he was a life long supporter of the Republican party, and while he took an active part in local and state politics, he was not a politician in the sense of office seeking, but preferred the activities of business life to those of the political stage.

The strong traits of his character were such as endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. He was the soul of honor and integrity in business life, was a man of

broad humanitarian principles and the deserving poor always found in him a friend. He gave generously for the public good, was faithful in friendship, devoted to his family and stood as a high type of our chivalrous American manhood.

JAMES A. WILCOX (DECEASED).

Although death has laid his chill hands upon the heart of Mr. James A. Wilcox, still there is living the spirit which characterized each act of his daily life with nobility and activity. He was born in Genesee county, New York, February 3, 1835, the son of Noyce and Martha (Pollock) Wilcox. The father was born December 12, 1800, and died May 5, 1884, and the mother, January 2, 1814, and died April 5, 1892. James A. Wilcox was the fourth of a family of five children, two brothers and a sister now living; William P., born April 25, 1828, died September 7, 1899; Mary J., born October 19, 1830; Warren P., born February 5, 1833; our subject and Henry J., born November 24, 1842.

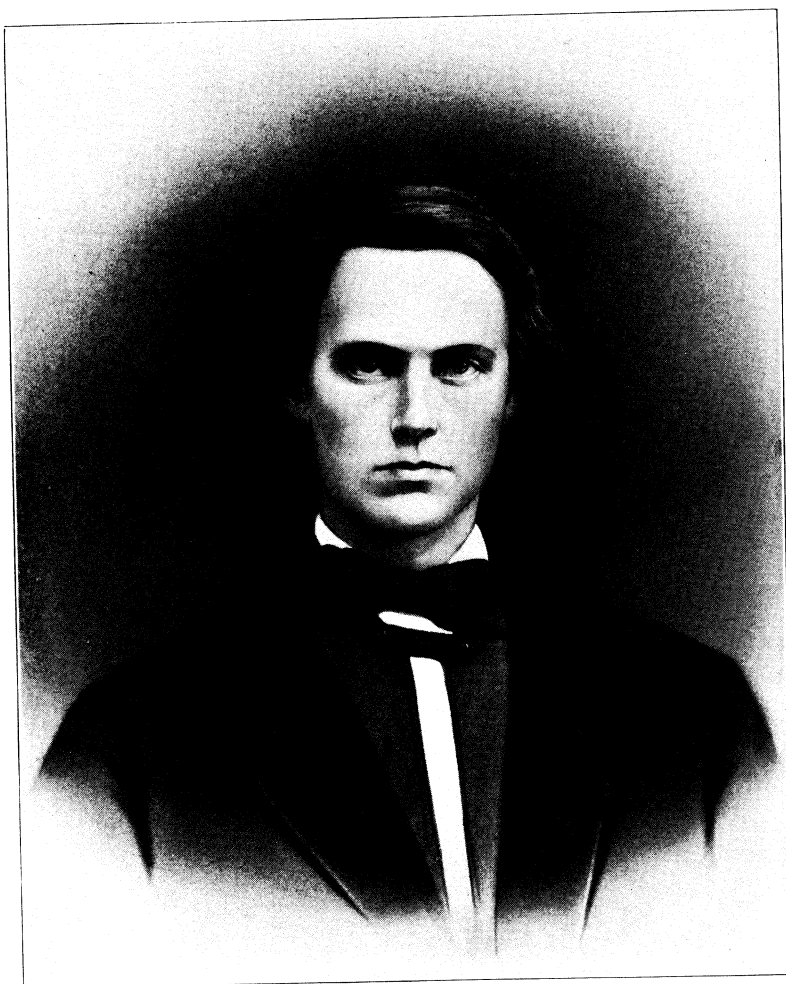
Mr. and Mrs. Noyce Wilcox came to Michigan in the early forties and settled in White Oak, when the country was covered with woods and there were no roads. Warren, a brother of our subject, bought one hundred and sixty acres of land. James Wilcox emigrated from New York to Michigan, settling in White Oak in 1863, when he bought eighty acres of his brother, Warren. This property was partly improved and Mr. Wilcox finished clearing it and here resided until his death, March 10, 1894. For a number of years his parents made their home with him and there died.

James A. Wilcox was united in marriage September 7, 1857, to Polly Ann, daughter of Andrew and Polly (Watson) Crocker.

Mrs. Wilcox was born December 21, 1837. Her parents came to Michigan in 1857 from New York; they were born in Vermont, October 3, 1799 and January 6, 1804, respectively. They settled on a small farm seven miles north of Jackson, and here, in connection with the work of the farm, the father conducted a cooper shop, this being his trade. To them were born eleven children: Sophia L., September 5, 1824, wife of Emerson Moore, lived in Jackson; Orlando, December 19, 1825, died in infancy; Amanda M., January 31, 1828, wife of Lucius Umstead; Alonzo D., died September 11, 1831, was sharpshooter in an Illinois regiment and died of blood poison from a wound in the hand received from falling in a trench, while fighting for his country; James A., August 2, 1835, lives at Stanton, Michigan; Polly Ann, our subject's wife; Cynthia A., March 29, 1840, wife of George Jackson, White Oak; William W., born December 27, 1842, served during the war in a Michigan regiment and died of consumption after the close of the war; Willis W., December 31, 1844; Agnes, September 15, 1847, died in 1875, and Orlando, No. 2, enlisted in Co. A, of the 25th Michigan Infantry, and died at Louisville, Ky., November 19, 1862.

Two sons came to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Wilcox, Noyce Andrew, born in Stafford, N. Y., February 18, 1859, married Carrie, daughter of John W. and Zelpha Ann (Fish) Gifford, who were early settlers of White Oak township. Mrs. Wilcox was born August 26, 1846. To Mr. and Mrs. Noyce Wilcox were born two boys, James, July 28, 1882, and John, August 27, 1884. The second son of our subject, James A., born July 2, 1874, died February 14, 1877.

Mr. James Wilcox cast his vote and influence with the Democrat party as did also the father of Mrs. Wilcox. Her parents



WILLIAM W. WILSON (Deceased)

were members of the Christian church. Mrs. Ann Wilcox, the highly respected widow of our subject resides on the farm, and the son, Noyce Andrew, is in charge of the place. She is a lady of many good qualities of heart and mind and her friends are only numbered by her acquaintances.

CHARLES S. WILSON.

If it is a good thing to have been born, it is vastly better to have been well born. Charles S. Wilson of Aurelius township may congratulate himself that both experiences were his July 1, 1845. His parents were natives of Yorkshire, England. Abraham Wilson, the father, was born in the year 1795 and the mother, Mary (Shaw) Wilson, September 22, 1801. The parents with two children constituted the family. Wm. W. Wilson, the eldest son, was born Nov. 24, 1842, the same year that the family located in Ingham county. He grew to young manhood upon his father's farm, receiving such advantages for education and social culture as was common to the boys of his time in a new country with pioneer surroundings. Patriotism, love of country, seemed to have been inbred with him, for at the age of 18 years he answered the call of the immortal Lincoln for men to defend the nation's honor, and during the summer of '61 he signed the rolls of muster of Co. I, of the 11th Michigan Volunteer Infantry to serve for three years or during the war. The regiment left the State December 9, 1861, under command of Colonel William J. May, with orders to report at Bardstown, Ky., where it remained during the winter, suffering severely from disease.

Young Wilson followed the fortunes of his command through the year 1862, meeting the enemy at Fort Riley, Nashville, on

the 31st of December. The command was also hotly engaged at Murfreesboro. In his report of the operations of the 11th Michigan, at the last named battle, Colonel Stoughton wrote, "When near the cleared fields to the right of Murfreesboro Pike the regiment was rallied and held the ground for twenty or thirty minutes, it was then marched about half way across the open field, when the orders came to charge back into the cedars. My regiment promptly obeyed orders, rallied on the colors and charged back into the woods with great gallantry checking the enemy by the sudden and impetuous attack." January 2, 1863, the regiment was again engaged in battle at Stone River, supporting a battery. Colonel Stoughton's report of this engagement says among other very complimentary things, "I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the troops under my command. They fought with a coolness and bravery of veterans and obeyed my commands under the hottest fire with the precision of the parade ground." The loss in this battle was severe for this command. This soldier, boy that he was, was with his regiment at Elk River, Tenn., July 6, at Davis' Cross Road September 11, and was wounded and captured during the fierce conflict of Chickamauga, Ga., September 19-20. The loss to the Union army in the two days' struggle numbered in killed, wounded and missing, 15,851, while that of the enemy, in round numbers, was 17,000. Young Wilson was among the first prisoners confined in Andersonville prison, that awful hell of horror. His naturally rugged constitution enabled him to endure the privations and torture for nine long weary months, when his young life went out and he was buried with 13,000 of his unfortunate comrades in the long trenches just outside the stockade. While today he sleeps in the National Cemetery at Andersonville with a little marble

slab above his pillowless head to mark the last resting place of a brave boy and a true soldier, his friends have placed in the family plat a suitable monument to his memory, appropriately inscribed, "Sleep on, brave boy, until the dawn of the eternal day strikes through the rifts of the tent, come forth clothed in immortality and renown."

By his unselfish devotion to the honor of the stars and stripes, William Wilson said with another, "My country, my all, claims every passion; her liberty henceforth be all my thought for her, my life I willingly resign, and say with transport that the gain was mine."

During the months of his confinement in Dansville prison pen, William Wilson wrote the following, which he christened the "Prisoner's Refrain." It got into the mail and in distribution on board a transport was thrown out having been written upon a fragment of the fly-leaf of a monthly journal. It was picked up by a stranger, who mailed it to a Michigan congressman. It was finally published in the Detroit Advertiser and Tribune, and through this medium came under the eyes of his friends at home. The pathos is indeed impressive, taken in connection with his lingering death from exposure and starvation. W. W. Wilson died June 17, 1864.

I wish that Stanton, Edwin M., and General Halleck, too,

Were in this place that they might see how prisoners live and do;

That they might feel the woes of want and live on prison fare;

That they might eat of prison bread and breathe the prison air.

That they upon the floor might lie in winter time so cold;

Without a blanket, bed or fire, their garments thin and old;

No concourse with the world outside, no word from friends at home,

By pale disease and scanty food, reduced to skin and bone;

No hopeful ray of liberty, no gleam of Freedom's light,

To penetrate the prison gloom or cheer the dismal night.

Have we no friends in Northern homes who pity our sad lot?

Or are all kindly feelings gone and mercy's claims forgot?

Must we within these prison walls remain from day to day,

Until we, by relentless death, are called from earth away?

Where are our many brethren then, are they all dead and gone?

Are we of all a numerous race left on this earth alone?

During the fifteen years that Abraham Wilson lived after coming into Ingham county he was persistent, industrious, and frugal. He had felled and cleared away the forests from forty acres of heavily timbered land. He had bought on until his farm embraced two hundred broad acres. Charles S. was but twelve years of age when his father died in 1857, and he became the main dependence of his widowed mother. He had always a liking for books and made the most of his opportunities for an education. He attended the district schools until he "mastered the three R's," afterwards attended the Union school at Monroe, and later, the Lansing Academy. He taught for several winters, carrying on the farm during the summer months. At one time, in Mr. Wilson's early life, he had a strong desire to enter the legal profession, but his environments seemed to be against such action. He was needed at home.

Charles S. Wilson was united in mar-

riage to Miss Jennie A., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Holcomb of Aurelius township, March 4, 1869. Mr. Wilson readily recalls the date of his marriage, it being the day of General Grant's first inauguration as President of the United States. Mrs. Wilson's father was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion and gave his life in defense of his country's cause. Two children came to brighten the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Minnie E., born November 25, 1869. Minnie was an adopted daughter, she married Dean Matison of Aurelius, and died while in the prime of young womanhood, August 20, 1894, leaving an infant daughter, Eva, who lives with her Grandmother Matison; William W., named for his uncle who died in Andersonville, was born October 24, 1884. He has completed his schooling and is assisting his father in the management of the farm. A young man of industrious habits and good promise, he is a member of the Gleaners at Aurelius.

Mr. Wilson has made all the modern improvements upon the old homestead, which he owns. The land has been thoroughly tilled, has good, tasty farm buildings, and many modern appliances for successful farming operations. Mr. Wilson takes special pride in his fine grove of black walnut trees planted by himself the Centennial year.

Wherever known, Mr. Wilson is recognized as a public spirited citizen, interested in every enterprise calculated to develop the moral and intellectual growth of the community in which he lives. A man of exceptional social qualities, a true friend and a good neighbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are members of the North Aurelius M. E. church and cheerfully contribute of their substance for its support and maintenance.

Mr. Wilson's mother died October 19, 1880. She was a woman of many virtues and sterling worth. Fortunate indeed, for the young man who grew to manhood under the benign influence of her active Christian life. Among the pioneer experiences of the family, Mr. Wilson relates that when they moved to this county, his mother in company with a cousin made the journey on foot from Dexter, Washtenaw county, to their present home, covering the distance of 48 miles through the woods, in two days. The cousin is still living at Corunna at the advanced age of 90 years. He also recalls the fact that "Uncle" George Webb owned the only lumber wagon in the community at the time the Wilsons located here. Among the district school teachers, who were an inspiration to Mr. Wilson in his early school days and who later came into prominence in State and National affairs, are the Hon. S. L. Kilbourne and Hon. M. V. Montgomery of Lansing. Mr. Wilson's early experiences as a farmer boy in a new country have led him to have a high regard for the old pioneers who carved out the way for the coming generation. He believes a monument should be erected to perpetuate their names and deeds, and he would cheerfully contribute to a popular subscription for this purpose. Mr. Wilson shows his fraternal nature by the various organizations of which he is an honored member, as follows: the Masons, the Chapter, the Council and Commandery, Eastern Star, the Grangers, the Gleaners, and Knight Templar. He has the distinction of being the only member of the order of Knight Templars in his township. In politics, Mr. Wilson calls himself an independent voter, casting his ballot for men and measures rather than following party lines and party dictation. He at one time was candidate for the office of Register of Deeds. Has

served his school district as Treasurer for 15 years, has often been tendered other positions but declined acceptance. Mr. Wilson is a farmer, and in love with his avocation, and, therefore, has made a success of it. His is one of the pleasant farm homes in that locality. Mr. Wilson is an entertaining conversationalist, being well read, and having at his command a ready flow of good English. He enjoys confidence of the public to a marked degree. His word esteemed as good as a Government bond. That he, with his good wife, may live yet many years to enjoy the fruits of their mutual labors, is the wish of their many friends.

GEORGE M. WESTFALL.

The narrative that relates the life history of our subject is chiefly connected with rural residence and agricultural-occupation. It began in a little pioneer home in Michigan, which was made by his parents, Jacob and Eliza (Myers) Westfall, both natives of New York. Our subject was born May 22, 1841, in Wayne county, Michigan.

Jacob Westfall was a farmer, and came to Michigan about 1830, and located on eighty acres of unimproved land at Plymouth, Wayne county. They moved into the little log house and cleared sixty acres. Our subject's parents were married at Plymouth, where the father later died.

George M. Westfall is the second of three children: Mary Elizabeth, born in 1839 and died in 1902, was married to William Nichols; our subject; Jane, born 1843, married James Ewing, and lives at Jackson.

Mr. Westfall received his education in the common district school, and started out for himself in 1859, or at the age of eighteen years, when his grandfather willed him eighty acres of wild land, his present home. A portion of this he cleared, and in 1870

bought forty additional acres of improved land, now owning one hundred and twenty acres, where he lives. As was the father, so is the son, a Democrat.

The marriage of George M. Westfall and Miss Elvina Whited, who was born in 1849, took place in June of the year 1873. Mrs. Westfall's father, Mitchell Whited, and mother, Emeline (Barnes) Whited, were married in Ohio. The father came to Michigan and settled on forty acres in Iosco township, Livingston county, and later added thirty-five acres to the original purchase. At the time of his death the father lived in Mecosta county. This was in February of the year 1897, and the mother died in 1852. Mrs. Westfall is one of three children.

To Mr. and Mrs. Westfall have been born two children: Guy, Feb. 7, 1874, married Emma Owen, to whom one child was born, Wilbur, March 17, 1896; Dora E., born Sept. 6, 1878, married Herman Reithmiller, who lives on a farm in Stockbridge township. Guy and his wife are at home with Mr. and Mrs. Westfall, a family of high character and many friends.

HARVEY H. WHIPPLE.

Harvey H. Whipple was the son of Randolph and Clarimon Whipple, who came from the State of New York and settled in the Township of Ingham near Dansville, when this country was practically an unbroken forest. All the hardships incident to a pioneer life were woven into the experience of the Whipple family. The tract book in the county register's office, shows that Randolph W. Whipple located his land June 25, 1836. He died near where he had lived for fifty-seven years, February 3, 1903, aged eighty-eight years. His first wife died when Harvey was but a little boy. Harvey grew to



A. B. Campbell

manhood under the paternal roof, securing such education as was to be gleaned from the district school, which was located on the corner of his father's farm.

He was united in marriage August 22, 1869, to Martha, daughter of John A. and Laura (Carter) Sawyer, and soon after commenced farming upon a farm inherited by Mrs. Whipple from her father's estate. Here they remained for twelve years, and were "prospered in basket and store," when they sold out and located upon section 2 of Vevay township, erected a substantial brick house, built barns and made other needed improvements. Mr. Whipple was a hard working man and devoted himself to his private business, always finding time, however, to do a neighborly act, or helping the less fortunate. While yet in the prime of life, with his young family of four sons and a daughter in his home, he passed away July 3, 1899.

The children's names and dates of birth, are as follows: Arlo C., born December 29, 1874; Cary A., born September 24, 1876; Earl D., born January 22, 1880; Ford G., born June 27, 1882, and Iva L., born July 25, 1885.

Politically, he was enthusiastically a Republican, and rejoiced in the victories of his party. Mr. Whipple was known as a public spirited citizen, favoring every enterprise looking to the betterment of society.

Mrs. Whipple's father worked by the month for \$12.00 per month for a time after coming to Michigan. Her mother was a tailoress by trade, and manufactured the garments worn by the male population for miles around.

As an evidence of the wild state of the country, Mrs. Whipple remembers having heard her mother say that she had seen bear tracks on her porch in the morning, and that she made butter and sold it for six cents per

pound, to help pay off the indebtedness on the farm. Their nearest post office was at Dexter, Washtenaw county, and the postage was twenty-five cents a letter. When this had to be paid at this end of the route, it called for sacrifice. When the family started in at housekeeping, the dining table was made of split logs, laid on pins which were driven in the side of the log house.

It is questionable whether with all the luxuries and comforts of the well-to-do people in this county today, there is real happiness and contentment to a greater degree, than there was in the homes of the early pioneers.

The old pioneer is fast passing away, another decade and he will live only in history. Farewell, old pioneer, your memory will live in the hearts of those who reap where you have sown, long years after the grass is green upon your final resting place; farewell!

DR. A. B. CAMPBELL (DECEASED).

"Man is man's best book, the last page whereof is written in death."

Alexander B. Campbell was born near Belmont, Ontario, Canada, May 13, 1852, and died at Mason, Michigan, October 29, 1891. Mr. Campbell's parents, Faquard and Mary Campbell, were natives of Canada. Their family consisted of eight sons and four daughters.

From early boyhood Mr. Campbell was a lover of books, or what might be termed a natural student. Having a fair opportunity to satisfy the demands of his nature in this regard, he early laid the foundation for a good education. In some respects, his was a remarkable family. Of the eight brothers, seven fitted themselves for the successful practice of medicine and surgery. Our subject entered the medical department of the

Michigan University, from which he graduated with distinguished honor in the year 1875; the year following he took a course in the Cincinnati Medical College and the same year settled in Mason and engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, succeeding his brother, Dr. W. W. Campbell, who had built up a splendid practice, but had decided to go west and locate in Atchison, Kansas. His genial ways easily won for him friends. Without any seeming effort on his part, he built up a large and lucrative practice. For years he was the recognized leader of his profession in the city. He was the friend of the poor and gave to them without stint the benefit of his learning and skill, and this, too, many times without hope of compensation. He was a strong, manly man,—a true friend, fixed in his ideals and purposes, yet kind hearted, affable and yielding in his relations with others. To enjoy a social hour in his presence was invigorating. His fund of knowledge was large and readily at his command. He had learning not common with men of his profession—indeed not common among men. In conversation, he was sparkling and oftentimes witty and full of variety. He would often bring out, in common conversation, bits of history, full of interest and instruction. He was a student in the broadest sense of the word.

The man who sways the multitude by the power of his eloquence, or who leads armies to battle, is not more needful in this world than the kind and charitable physician, who feels his neighbor's woes and comes to his relief. Few men do so much good and fewer still carry so much comfort and hope into the homes of the afflicted—such was Dr. A. B. Campbell. His physique was the natural mold for a man of his mental ability. Strong and robust of form, standing six feet and two inches and easily carrying two hun-

dred and forty pounds, he was a powerful man.

The added years of his experience served to extend the knowledge of his skill, until the demands upon him were too much for even one of his strong and vigorous constitution. It is only a plain statement of facts to say that he gave his life for the love he bore his friends and his profession.

His social nature and love of his fellow-men led him to join several fraternal organizations. He was a Knight Templar, a Maccabee and K. of P. He was also a member of the State Medical Society. In politics, our subject was a Republican.

Dr. Campbell died in the full equipment of his mental vigor, his star was yet in the ascendency. No death occurring in Mason has ever created more universal and real sorrow—the people mourned—they knew they had lost a friend.

One has thus apotheosized life and death:

"Life is a complete circle, a continued sunrise, in which we behold the splendors of each new day; but finally there comes a time when man passes to the circumference of the earth's circles, when a shadow covers him, and he marches forth into the splendor of an eternal morning."

DR. GERTRUDE CAMPBELL.

Gertrude, only daughter of James R. and Orpha P. Dart, was born in Bradford, Pa., in 1866. She received her early school training in the Village of Webberville, Ingham county, where her father located when she was but eight years of age. Later she attended the St. Mary's Academy at South Bend, Ind., for the term of one year, and also the Somerville School at St. Clair, Michigan, for three years.

Miss Gertrude was united in marriage to Dr. A. B. Campbell of Mason, at Webberville, in February, 1887. Mrs. Campbell is a lady of exceptional character and culture, of strong and pleasing personal presence, and in every way a most suitable companion for a man of Dr. Campbell's intellectuality.

Less than five years of happy wedded life passed all too soon, a great shadow fell across the threshold of their beautiful home. Kind friends came and tenderly bore away the manly form of her loved and loving husband. She was left with a comfortable competence, sufficient to meet all her necessary wants in life, and more, she could live in ease. The influence of the life gone was upon her—she resolved to do. Arranging her business affairs, she entered the medical department of the Michigan University, from which her husband had received his diploma, and for four years diligently pursued her studies, graduating therefrom in 1896. She was also for a year upon the house staff of the Woman's Hospital of Detroit. Finding herself well equipped for the practice of her chosen profession, she opened the office made vacant by the death of her husband, and her success was assured from the first.

Dr. Gertrude Campbell has enjoyed a very liberal patronage, both in city and country, and numbers among her patrons many of the best families in the community, visiting many homes where Dr. A. B. Campbell was once a familiar and welcome guest.

Our subject's father, James R. Dart, is one of the well-known men of affairs in Ingham county; he was for many years extensively engaged in the manufacture of staves, stove-bolts and heading at Webberville. He was for four years Sheriff of the county, and is at present a resident of Mason, and a

member of the common council. Mr. Dart is a Republican of the pronounced sort.

Dr. Campbell has two brothers, both residents of Mason: R. C., assistant cashier of the Farmers' Bank, and A. R., who is engaged in the furniture trade, under the firm name of "Dart and Field."

Dr. Campbell has a membership in the Maccabees, Eastern Star and the Grange, in all of which organizations she takes an active interest. She is also a member of the Ingham County and State Medical Societies, also of the American Medical Association. She has for many years been a member of the Mason Tourist Club—the literary organization of the city. The doctor is a highly prized member of the Presbyterian church of Mason and is liberal in her contributions towards its support. While she is among the busiest of busy women, she always has time for a pleasant greeting. Hosts of friends wish for her all the joys that can come from contributing to the happiness of others.

M. A. DENNIS.

Among the busy business men of the hustling Village of Williamston is M. A. Dennis, proprietor of the elevator of that place. Mr. Dennis is a product of the Wolverine state and was born at Bath, Clinton county, in 1855. He was the son of L. M. and Clarissa (Horton) Dennis. The father was born and grew to manhood in New York and coming to Michigan in 1856, he settled upon a quarter section of land in Wheatfield township. At this time his available assets consisted of a team of horses, one of which he exchanged for the land, going into debt for the balance. The tract was in the state of nature, heavily timbered. He was a typical pioneer, making the most of his circumstances, improving op-

portunities as they came to him, industrious and frugal and within a quarter of a century of his first investment he found himself a well to do citizen. He raised a family of four boys and two girls, the boys all remaining at home with the father until his death, which occurred October 1, 1887. At that time he was in possession of eight hundred and fifty acres of land, comprising several farms with good buildings and modern improvements.

Our subject received his early education in the district schools and remained on the farm until 1902 when he moved to Williamston. About the year 1895 he became interested in the elevator business, running this in connection with his farm.

Mr. Dennis was united in marriage December 30, 1878, to Miss Helen, daughter of James and Eleanor Smith of Wheatfield township. To them were born two children: Lilian and Ethel, and both are at home with the father. In 1891 the elevator was erected by Mr. Dennis and business was engaged therein under the firm name of "Corbin and Dennis" and continued until 1899 when Mr. Dennis bought out his partner and has since conducted the business alone. In equipment, the plant is said to be one of the finest of its kind in the State. He handles all kinds of produce.

Mr. Dennis is a director in the State Bank at Williamston. He is a Democrat of the pronounced sort. Mr. Dennis belongs to the Masonic Order, Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council. He is also a Knight Templar and Elk, holding his membership in the last two organizations at Lansing.

The names of his brothers and sisters in order of birth are: William E., Joseph H., Marenus A., Sarah L., Stephen D., and Corla N. Carl. Mr. Dennis' mother is still living, making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Frank Swan.

The degree of success that has attended Mr. Dennis in his business operations has come by reason of the fact that he has given strict attention to business and his sound judgment and foresight have been evident on every hand.

W. H. COLISTER.

Locke township is made up of industrious and energetic farmers, who have met with success by reason of their strict attention to business and the man of whom we write may be found among this class of citizens. He was born December 15, 1868, on the place where he now resides and is the son of Thomas and Celestine (Freeman) Colister. The father was born in New York, March 22, 1826, and the mother October 28, 1828. The father came to Michigan in 1836 and settled on section 28 in Locke township, his first home in the wilds of Michigan. The parents were married December 3, 1849 and came to Locke township and cleared up the new farm of forty acres. The mother died January 1, 1900. Father and son are both followers of the Democrat party in which they have unbounded faith.

W. H. Colister is one of a family of five children, three of whom are living and also is the youngest of this family. He was educated in the district schools of the home locality and started out for himself by locating on and taking charge of the old home place, consisting of eighty acres, which he held until the year 1905 when he sold out and bought forty acres in Wheatfield near the town of Williamston, where he now resides.

February 8, 1899, W. H. Colister was united in marriage to Florence Shay, whose parents were old settlers of Williamston. They followed the vocation of farming and bought forty acres of land, which they later improved and there lived until their death,



(FOUR GENERATIONS)

JAMES DOOLITTLE

REUEL R. DOOLITTLE

CLARK H. DOOLITTLE

BERTHA MAY DOOLITTLE

the father's occurring in 1895 and the mother's in 1902. Mrs. Colister's father was also a Democrat.

To our subject and wife have been born three children: one died in infancy, Oscar, aged three, and Cyrus, aged two years. Mr. Colister belongs to a pioneer family and has seen many changes take place in the county and helped to clear a great deal of land. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

LOUIS W. TOLES, M. D.

Dr. Louis W. Toles, one of Lansing's most prominent surgeons and professional citizens, is a native of the Wolverine State, being born in Aurelius township, Ingham county on January 6, 1863. He is the son of Wallace M. and Elizabeth S. Toles, both his parents now living in the State of Washington, where his father is engaged in the lumber business, as a manufacturer and retail dealer. In 1864 the latter enlisted and served until the close of the Civil war, as private of the 10th Michigan Cavalry. While a resident of this State, he lived most of the time in Eaton Rapids, Michigan, leaving that place in the spring of 1889, for the State of Washington, where he has since resided.

It was in Eaton Rapids that our subject acquired his early and high school education, assisting his father in the lumber business until he had reached his majority. Under the firm name of Wilcox and Toles, he then became partner in a drug store, continuing in this business at Eaton Rapids for five years. The venture was financially profitable, but was but a means toward realizing his ambition of entering a medical and surgical career.

In 1893 Dr. Toles disposed of his drug business at Eaton Rapids, and entered Rush

Medical College, from which he graduated in the class of 1897. While pursuing his four years' course, he was vice president, in his senior year, of that class. After his graduation he located for practice at Bellaire, Michigan, his seven years of professional work there earning for him a fine reputation as a surgeon.

Dr. Toles located in Lansing in 1904, and, as his reputation had preceded him, at once assumed rank with the leaders of his profession in the capital city. As a foundation for his success, he possessed great natural ability and this has been remarkably developed by a thorough medical education in one of the oldest and most noted colleges in the West, and by two subsequent courses in the Post-Graduate School of Chicago. The substantial position which he has earned is also largely attributed to the fact that he has earned every dollar spent on his professional education and has won every advance in his worldly position by unaided strength and independence of action. Such success is founded upon rock and cannot be shaken.

Dr. Toles is a Republican and his popularity as a man is well illustrated by his election as City Recorder of Eaton Rapids. In Masonry he has attained to the degree of Mystic Shrine, is a member of Lansing Blue Lodge No. 33, Lansing Chapter No. 9, and Lansing Commandery No. 25. He is also a member of the Elks No. 196. The doctor's wife was formerly Miss Marie S. Myers, his marriage to her occurring in 1890.

REUEL R. DOOLITTLE.

For nearly half a century Mr. Doolittle has been identified with the growth and development of Ingham county. Born in Ontario county, N. Y., in 1846, he came with his parents, James and Lucy (Rogers) Doolittle, who were natives of the Empire State,

to the wilds of Michigan, first settling in the Township of Vevay, on the farm now owned by A. I. Barber. At this time Mason was but little more than a four corners. He cleared away the heavy timbered land, erected substantial buildings and otherwise improved the premises, remaining there for a number of years. He afterward sold the farm and located in the Township of Aurelius, where he resided until the date of his death, May 30, 1896. Up to the date of the death of James Doolittle there had not been a death in the family in four generations. Mr. Doolittle was a man of recognized ability, prominently identified with local affairs and active in church work; was a member of the Methodist Society and for years one of the pillars of the church.

Reuel remained at home until twenty-one years of age, assisting his father in the farming operations. His school advantages were common to the boys of his time, attending school in the winter season and assisting about the farm in the summer months. Attaining to the years of his majority he began for himself upon a farm and has followed this occupation continuously since. In the year 1870 he took possession of the farm upon which he still resides, consisting of one hundred and nine acres of good, tillable land. He erected all the buildings and practically made all the improvements upon the place.

In 1869 our subject was united in marriage to a Miss Mary Doolittle, a daughter of C. Doolittle, a resident of New York State. Two children have been born to them: Clark H., born July 2, 1870, he married Leola M. Bell. To them two children were born, Bertha M., the oldest of the fourth generation, and Frona B. Clark, who now resides in Pennsylvania. Bert C., born Dec. 18, 1875, is a farmer by occupation, owns a well improved farm, with all the up-to-date

improvements, located near his father. He married Miss S. Edna Cross and they have three children: E. Ross, Hugh J. and May L. Mr. and Mrs. Doolittle are members of the M. E. church at Mason, of which they are liberal supporters. Politically Mr. Doolittle is a conservative Republican. He carries on general farming and stock raising. Any community would be better for having within its borders people of the character of Mr. and Mrs. Doolittle.

HENRY HALE (DECEASED).

Germany has furnished many worthy citizens to the new world. Its sons are men of ready adaptability, progressive and versatile and they have become useful factors in various walks of life. Mr. Hale was a representative of this class. Born in Germany, August 29, 1834, Mr. Hale lived in his native country until the death of his mother, when he came with his father to America. The father and son first stopped in New York and there lived for two years, when they came to Williamston township, where they bought a farm of forty acres, partly cleared, of a man named Hurd, who took it from the government.

In June, 1863, Mr. Hale was united in marriage to Margaret Karn, who was born in Germany, July 18, 1843, and unto this union were born eight children: George D., Charles Henry, William F., Alfred L., Andrew J., Mae Elizabeth and Mrs. F. H. Horstmann, all of Williamston township, and Mrs. G. W. Rodman of Locke. The wife and mother of this family died February 25, 1904.

Our subject was a Democrat, although he never held any political offices. Both he and his wife were loyal members of the German Lutheran church and contributed liberally to its support.

Mr. Hale was a poor boy when he came to America and almost continually since has been dependent upon his own labors for what he had and enjoyed. His force of character had enabled him to overcome obstacles and difficulties until at his death, which occurred August 25, 1896, he worked his way upward from a humble position to one of affluence. His friends were only numbered by those who knew him.

CHARLES A. HAYNER.

Mr. Charles A. Hayner was born, grew to manhood and still lives in the Township of White Oak. His birth occurred April 5, 1853. He is the son of Abram and Julia (Martin) Hayner, the father born in Grafton, New York, August 23, 1814, and the mother in Colorain, Massachusetts, March 5, 1817.

In the month of June, in the year 1846, Abram Hayner emigrated from Saratoga county, New York, with his wife and three children to Michigan, and settled in White Oak, where he bought eighty acres on section 34 and made some improvements and built the pioneer log house. He taught school the next winter after coming into the wilds of Michigan and in payment received partial pay in cash and the balance in work from the people of the district, upon his farm in clearing and logging. His wife also taught the children of their neighborhood in their own home, receiving as a compensation whatever the neighbors had to spare in provisions and clothing.

Mr. Abram Hayner has served his town and county in several capacities; he was Highway Commissioner, Supervisor, Township Clerk and helped secure the mail route from Howell to Williamston. He was Postmaster for twenty years and on the board to secure the appropriation for the court house,

was elected County Treasurer in 1862 and reelected for the next term and after this returned to the farm. These positions of trust and responsibility speak volumes of the high esteem and confidence in which Mr. Abram Hayner was held by his fellow men. The two hundred and seventy-five acres of well improved land of which he was in possession was his reward for his many hard days of labor and an example of what agricultural life may be in the fertile lands of the Wolverine State.

Mr. and Mrs. Abram Hayner were the parents of five children: Steven M., born August 1, 1837, married to Emily Howell, a farmer, and lived in Leroy township and died about fifteen years ago; James H., born October 16, 1838, died April 22, 1867; John W., born August 31, 1843, died January 18, 1905, married to Mary J. Oakley; our subject: Walter, born September 20, 1862. The mother of these children died June 12, 1877. In November, 1878, Mr. Hayner was again married to Elizabeth B. Ackerson, and lived until the year 1891, when his death was mourned by a large circle of friends.

Charles A. Hayner, the subject of this sketch, acquired his early education in the district schools of White Oak, and when he reached his majority, he and his brother Wesley, worked a part of the father's land on shares. At twenty-five he bought eighty acres on section 10 and has since made this his home, having on his place substantial and up-to-date buildings.

December 11, 1878, Charles Hayner was united in marriage to Miss Clara, daughter of Jay Cady, of Leroy township, and September 16, 1892, was again married to Grace Fernald, who was born July 10, 1868, and was the daughter of Charles F. and Sarah (Kyte) Fernald, the father having been born in New Hampshire, March 25, 1836, and the mother in New Jersey, June 28,

1839. Mrs. Hayner is one of five children, two of whom are now living: Udora, born October 19, 1866, died in infancy; Mrs. Hayner; Frank, born March 1, 1870, deceased; J. Elmer, born March 14, 1872, lives in Lansing and is married to a Miss Livermore; the fifth died in infancy.

To our subject and wife have been born two children: Ralph, who is eleven years old and Matta, born February 18, 1895.

Mr. Hayner is engaged in general farming and makes a specialty of Spanish Merino Black Top Sheep. As he has prospered he has added to his possessions, and today owns one hundred and seventeen acres of land.

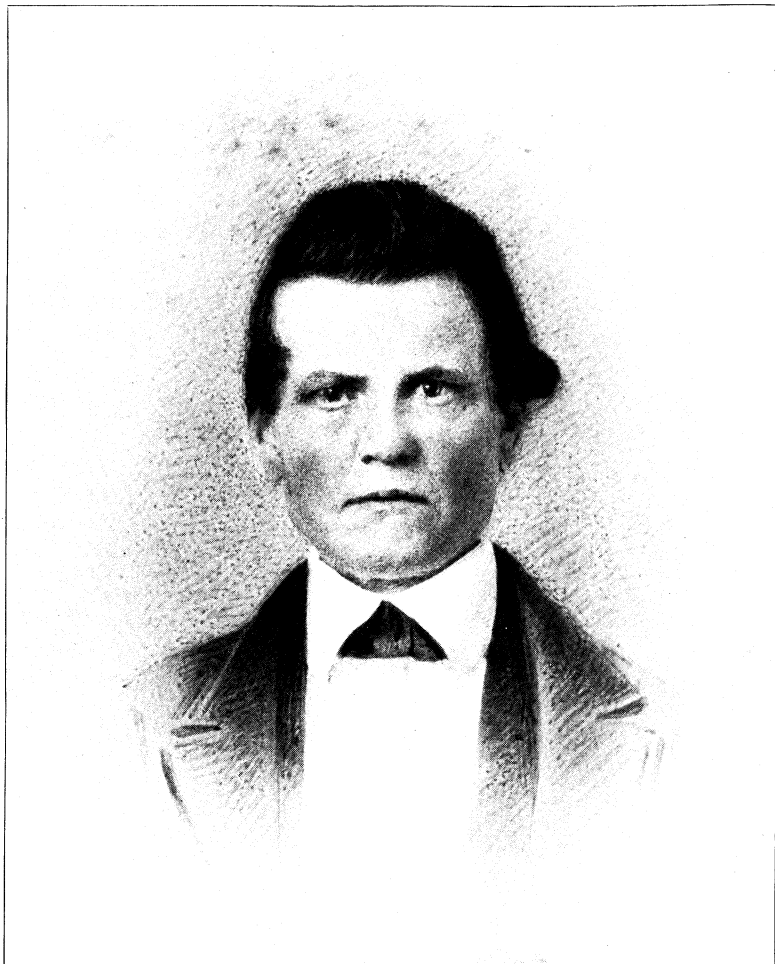
Mr. Hayner casts his vote for the men and measures of the Democrat party, and socially is a member of the Elks and Masons, in both of which orders he takes an active interest.

H. N. FELLOWS.

The subject of this interview is one of the substantial and highly respected citizens of the thriving Village of Williamston. He was born in the State of Ohio in the year of 1840, in Fulton county. He is a son of Nathan J. and Ann Meach Fellows, both natives of New York, who moved from that state to Ohio in 1840. The father was a farmer by occupation and there resided until his death, after which the mother removed to and departed this life in the County of Hillsdale. In this family were seven children, of whom five grew to maturity, and four are now living, but of this number our subject and N. J. are the only ones who reside in Ingham county. The boyhood and youth of H. N. Fellows was spent in the manner of other farm lads of that period, attending school during the winter months and assisting his father on the home farm during the summer season. Here he remained until the breaking out of the civil

war, when in response to his country's call he joined the boys in blue by enlisting on the first day of September of 1861 in Company K, 38th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Here he saw considerable active service, being in a number of important engagements, prominent among them were the battles of Mell Springs, Pittsburgh Landing, Siege of Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and all the engagements during raid to the Atlantic up to the Battle of Jonesborough. He was always found faithful in the discharge of his duties, and was honorably discharged on the 5th day of June of 1865. He was severely wounded at Jonesborough in the shoulder. After the close of the hostilities he returned to the old home in Ohio, and there remained until 1868, when he emigrated northward to Lenawee county, Michigan, and there resided until 1873, which year witnessed his arrival in Ingham county. Locating here he settled in Leroy township and bought eighty acres of wild timber land. This land he cleared and placed under cultivation, and made all the improvements thereon, erecting good buildings, fences, etc. Here he resided continuously for 31 years or until 1904 when he rented this place and took up residence in Williamston. In the year of 1865, during the month of October, our subject was united in marriage to a Miss Joella Harrow, a native of Kentucky, but then a resident of Lenawee county, Michigan. She departed this life in 1887. To this marriage was born one son, Bert H., who married Hattie B. Bunker, and now resides at Bay City, Mich., where he holds the responsible position as manager in a music store. In 1890 Mr. Fellows was again married, this union being with Helen M. Austin, who was a native of Pennsylvania. One child blessed this union, L. J. Fellows.

Mr. Fellows is an honored member of the



JUDGE RICHARD FERRIS (Deceased)

G. A. R., also of the I. O. O. F., of Williamston. In his political views he is a staunch Republican, and has served on the School Board for fifteen years. Honored and respected by all who know him he is now living in retirement enjoying the fruits of former toil.

EDWARD FERRIS.

In the history of the men of the past and present who have figured prominently in Onondaga township in connection with farming interests, will be found the name of Edward Ferris, who was born May 3, 1847, in Onondaga township, Ingham county. He was the son of Richard and Christian (Cook) Ferris, the father being born in New York City in 1805, and the mother in the same place on the 13th day of October, 1816. Our subject's parents were educated in New York and were married there July 17, 1843, after which event they came to Michigan and bought a farm, consisting of three hundred and twenty acres, mostly timber land, located in Onondaga township, section eight, upon which place they settled, cleared and improved.

Unto Richard Ferris and wife were born eight children: first, Floyd, born April 9, 1844, died August 20, 1847; Virginia, born October 15, 1845, died September 17, 1858; Edward F., born May 3, 1847, the subject of our sketch; Georgette, born March 15, 1849, is the wife of John H. Magee, a farmer living at Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.; Liliias, born January 18, 1851, is the wife of George Jones, living at Rochester, N. Y.; Richard, Jr., born December 15, 1852, died December 4, 1862; Warren, born May 3, 1854, is the Superintendent of Public Works in New York City, and James, who was born October 29, 1856, died November 21, 1862.

Richard Ferris, the father of our subject, was recognized as a leader of public affairs, and his loyalty in citizenship and his progressive ideas well qualified him to take prominent places in public life. He cast his vote for the measures of the Democrat party, and was the fourth Probate Judge of Ingham county, this being during the time when the State capitol was located in Detroit. He also served as Judge for a term of two years, during which time he resided in the City of Mason. After successfully serving the people of his county for a time, he went back to the farm and lived there until 1863, when he returned to the City of New York, where he died November 29, 1866. Our subject's mother passed away May 6, 1858, at the age of forty-one years.

Edward Ferris was educated in the district schools of his locality and also in the New York schools. He moved back to New York with his parents in 1863, where he lived for thirteen years, when he returned to Ingham county and resided on the father's farm.

On the 23d day of May in the year 1878 occurred our subject's marriage to Miss Marietta, daughter of William and Amanda (Dakin) Longley, both natives of New York state. Mrs. Ferris' birth occurred on the 14th day of August in 1854 in Mt. Morris, N. Y., in which year William Longley emigrated to Michigan with his family of four children and settled in Ingham county, near Leslie.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ferris have been born three children: Harry L., born April 1, 1879, was married in 1901 to Ora Sherd of Onondaga township and lives on a farm in the before mentioned township, and they have one child: Fanny, born January 29, 1881, is attending school at Ypsilanti, where she is engaged in the study of kindergarten; she has also attended the U. of M. at Ann

Arbor; Mollie, born August 6, 1884, also attended school at Ann Arbor, but is now at home.

Our subject, Edward Ferris, following in the footsteps of his father, is a supporter of the Democrat party. He takes great pride in the fact that he can trace the Ferris family back to 1680. At that time three families came over from England, one settling in New York City, another in Connecticut, and the third in Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

Our subject and wife are widely known and highly esteemed in the county which has so long been their home. Mr. Ferris has taken an active interest in public advancement along agricultural lines and while winning a success for himself, his efforts have also been of value in promoting the general welfare.

VALANCOURT HUDSON.

Many of the native sons of the Wolverine State are now active, enterprising business men and farmers. This fact coupled with the wonderful prosperity and advances made in every department of living, emphasizes the truth that Michigan is becoming one of the mature states of the Union, and that it can no longer be classed with the younger of the numbers. Among the sons who are thus honoring the home of their birth, we are pleased to mention Mr. Hudson, whose birth occurred in Washtenaw county, July 30, 1844.

Alva Hudson, the father, was born in Canandaigua county, N. Y., in 1810, and died in 1898, and the mother, whose maiden name was Harriet Mathewson, was also born in New York, in 1818 and died in 1895.

Mr. Alva Hudson came to Ann Arbor when there were only three houses in the place, this being in 1836. He was a farmer and located on forty acres of wild land in

Lyndon township, Washtenaw county, and this he improved and sold, after which he bought forty acres more, partly unimproved, and in 1854 sold this second purchase, and bought one hundred and twenty acres, the most of this being improved, and at the time of his death was in possession of this property.

Valancourt Hudson was the fifth of nine children, six of whom are living today; John L., born September 1, 1834, died September 6, 1904, lived at Unadilla; Diantha Ann, born in 1836, died in 1870, she lived near Pleasant Lake; Sarah Ann, born in 1839 and lives at Dansville; Mary Jane, born March 24, 1843, and died January 11, 1904; our subject; William, born in 1850, living in Dexter township, Washtenaw county; Henry, born in 1855, living in Lima township, Washtenaw county; Herman, born in 1857, lives on the old homestead, and Lottie, born February 3, 1864, died in 1882.

Our subject's father affiliated with the Democratic party and Methodist Episcopal church. The son started out in life for himself at the age of twenty-six years, and in 1869 bought eighty acres of wild land on section 22, where he now lives. Mr. Hudson cleared sixty-five acres and built a substantial frame house.

January 18, 1871, Mr. Hudson was united in marriage to Miss Priscilla, daughter of William and Phoebe (Holmes) Ozman. Mrs. Hudson was born August 24, 1845 and died June 9, 1903. Her father died March 17, 1855. The mother was born February 23, 1814. Mr. and Mrs. Ozman were married October 16, 1836, and to them four children were born, all of whom are dead. Their names were Arvilla Ann, born May 18, 1848; Cornelia, born November 17, 1851; Ida L., born June 8, 1855, and our subject's wife. Mr. Ozman was a Democrat.

To Mr. and Mrs. Valancourt Hudson were born two children, Anna May, born September 11, 1877, died May 5, 1881. Alva, born January 22, 1872, now lives on a farm adjoining his father. October 5, 1898 Alva Hudson was united in marriage to Edith Lantis, and they have one child, Ulah, born January 6, 1901.

Alva and his father are staunch Republicans, and the son is now serving his third term as Supervisor of White Oak township.

By habits of industry, energy and strict attention to business these men are both in possession of good property, the son of fifty-one acres, and the father, Valancourt Hudson, of one hundred and forty acres. To these good characteristics no doubt, is due the success which has so generously rewarded our subject's labors.

GEORGE RAPP.

The following brief story of the life of George Rapp of Lansing township stamps him as a man of generous impulses, filial affection and inbred Christian character. He was born August 28, 1839, in Darmstadt, Germany, also the birthplace of the father and mother, August 10, 1808, and November 21, 1816, respectively. The father, George, and the mother, Elizabeth, were married in 1836 in the fatherland. They came to America in 1845, when George was but six years of age, and landed in New York, a brother coming with them. Rochester, N. Y., was their objective point. Having learned the harness-making trade in the old country he made an effort to obtain employment at the business, but owing to the fact that he could not speak intelligent English, he was unable to find employment. He, however, succeeded in securing a position of sewing boot tops, at which he worked for two years and then came west to Lockport,

Niagara county. Here he found employment as a farm hand by the month, which he followed until the year 1853. Imbued with an ambition, peculiar to his countrymen, that of securing a home for himself and family, he turned his face westward to Michigan. They came on the M. C. R. R. as far as Dexter in Washtenaw county and then by team overland to Ingham county and settled in the Township of Wheatfield. His first purchase was eighty acres of heavy timbered land, upon which he built a log house and began improvements. Here the family lived for four years, when he sold out the farm and moved to Lansing township, where he worked land on shares for H. H. Smith, a well-to-do pioneer of the county. Here he remained for about five years, or until three years before his death, which occurred in the fall of 1861.

In the meantime our subject had worked by the month, and with his earnings had helped to maintain the family. Following the death of the father, George was the recognized dependence of the family and paid for the little home, which had been contracted for by the father. He sold this afterwards and bought a farm of eighty acres on section 18, in the year 1866. The land was in a state of nature, and heavily timbered. He began improvements at once and soon after built a good frame house, in which the family have since resided. The family, including his junior brother and sisters, remained with him.

Mr. George Rapp was united in marriage June 28, 1867, to Miss Mary Myers, a native of Germany, who had been in this country but one year. She came here with a brother and sister. Six children have been born to them, four of whom are now living. Two are married, while two are still under the parental roof.

Mr. Rapp classes himself as a liberal

Democrat. His abilities have been recognized by his fellow townsmen, as he has filled the position of School Director and that of Commissioner of Highways. His farm operations have been those common to the community, general or mixed farming.

The family are members of the Lutheran church, to which they cheerfully contribute of their substance. At the time of the marriage of his brother, Mr. Rapp very generously deeded to him forty acres of land in return for services rendered while he remained at home after the years of his majority.

It goes without saying that the German people are the most industrious, self-dependent and successful foreigners that come to American shores.

ADAM KNIERIM.

Adam Knierim is one of our German-American citizens who are a credit alike to the land of their birth and the country of their adoption, and his characteristic German qualities have helped to keep him in the van among the leading men of his township.

Our subject was born in Germany in 1827, where he lived until the age of twenty-seven, when desiring to seek the fortunes that were to be found in the New World, he emigrated from the Fatherland and landed in America in 1854, first going to Elmore, Ohio, where he lived for five years, when he went to Woodville, Ohio, and there resided for five years also. In 1864 our subject came to Michigan, and settled on a farm of sixty acres in Delhi, on the state road. By his sturdy qualities and characteristic energy, so common to the German, he soon cleared the farm and made many improvements upon it.

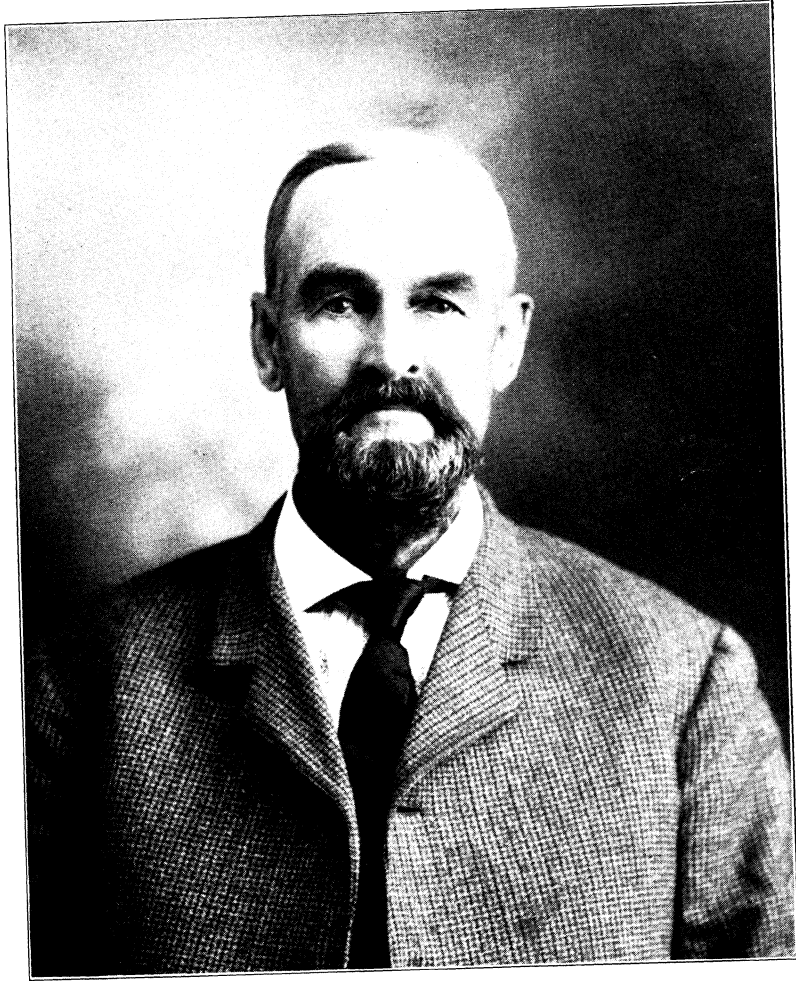
Before coming to America, or in 1848, Mr. Knierim was united in marriage to Christina Bachman, whose birth occurred in

1825. Mr. Knierim has been a hard worker all his life and beginning without means, his success is entirely due to the combined efforts of himself and wife, who have worked in harmony for the success of every endeavor. Our subject has mourned the loss of his helpmate since the year 1890.

A family of seven children were born to Adam and Mrs. Knierim: Fred, born in 1848, living in Ohio; Anna, married to Chas. Levering, living in Lansing; Mary, married to George Miller, lives on a farm in Delhi; Kate, married to George Bludeau, living in Lansing; Lizzie, married George Albert, born in 1851; John, lives on a farm in Ohio, and the seventh, Louise, the wife of Clarence E. Holmes, Superintendent of the School for the Blind, of Lansing.

Our subject lived on his farm until 1902, when he sold it and came to live with his son-in-law, George Albert, a native of Germany, his birth having occurred sixty-two years ago. He came to America when sixteen years of age and lived in Ohio until the Civil War, when he enlisted and served during the whole war. He experienced many of the trials of the soldier's life, was wounded in battle and was also prisoner for seven months in Andersonville. His marriage to our subject's daughter, Lizzie, occurred in 1868, and unto them have been born four children: John, born in 1868, lives in Toledo, Ohio; Edward, born in 1875, lives in Eaton county; Gusta, aged nineteen lives at home; Fred, aged seventeen, also resides with his parents.

Mr. Albert has been an active and enterprising farmer all his days and owns a well cleared and improved farm in Delhi. He is a valued citizen of the township, is a Republican in his political convictions, and an ardent supporter of the German M. E. church, to which church our subject and wife also belonged.



DANIEL W. FRARY



MRS. DANIEL W. FRARY

The political convictions of Adam Knierim have led him to cast his vote for the principles of the Republican party, and although never having a desire for office, he was always an interested citizen in the prosperity of his adopted country. It is the wish of his many friends that he may be spared for many years and enjoy a peaceful closing to his well spent life.

DANIEL W. FRARY.

Daniel W. Frary, the subject of this review, was born on the second day of June in 1830, in the County of Oswego, State of New York, and emigrated to Michigan with his father, David Frary, who arrived in this state and settled in Washtenaw county in 1839. Here the father remained until 1844, when he took up his residence in Ingham county, Leslie township. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Ann Weller and was also a native of New York state. In the family of David Frary were four children, two sons and two daughters. Cloie, the eldest, is now deceased; Warren T. is also dead. The third in order of birth is our subject, while Analiza, the last member of the family, has also departed this life. The mother of our subject died when he was but two years of age, and the father died about the year 1852, in the village of Leslie. Upon the father's location in this county, he purchased two hundred acres, where he resided for some time. This was principally timber land, a portion of which he improved and placed under cultivation.

The early education of our subject was acquired in the common pioneer schools of Washtenaw county, attending during the three winter months and spending the balance of the time in assisting the father upon the home farm in clearing the land and preparing the fields for cultivation. It was in

the year 1854, that he really started out in life for himself, when he purchased eighty acres where he now resides. Here he built his first home of rough hewn boards with loose board floors. As the years passed and he was prospered, he added to his farm until its boundaries now comprise one hundred and twenty acres of well improved and valuable land. Mr. Frary has made many valuable improvements upon this place and to the passerby it needs but a glance to indicate the progressive and enterprising spirit of the owner.

For a companion and helpmate on life's journey, Mr. Frary chose Miss Sarah J. Tuttle, a daughter of J. J. Tuttle, now deceased, whose life's history appears on another page in this volume. The important event took place in 1856, on the third day of March. Mrs. Frary was born in this county on the third day of June, 1840, and her entire life has been spent in this locality. Unto our subject and wife have been born three daughters. The eldest, Elizabeth, married C. J. Clark, the second, Emma, is the wife of Arthur VanHorn, and Blanche, the third, is now deceased.

Our subject and wife have resided upon their home farm since 1856, or almost half a century, and have therefore witnessed the many changes which have occurred in the development of a wild and uninhabited district to its now thriving village and productive farms. Stored within their minds are many scenes and incidents of pioneer times, when deer and other wild game were in abundance, and the red men of the forest still called Michigan and Ingham county a part of their hunting grounds. Unto this class of worthy pioneers, who have given the best years of their lives in laying broad and deep the foundation of civilization for the benefit of posterity, is this volume dedicated, that their life's efforts may not

have been spent in vain, but that the future generations may in years to come read with pardonable pride of the accomplishments and self-sacrifices of their pioneer forefathers.

J. J. RIDER (DECEASED).

J. W. Rider, the son, who, out of respect for the memory of his parents, places in form for permanent preservation an outline of their life's work, does a gracious thing, and confers a favor upon posterity that possibly may not be fully appreciated until many long years have intervened. The following facts relating to the history of the family of the late J. J. and S. J. (Patterson) Rider by their son, J. W., of Aurelius, now in possession of the old Rider homestead.

The parents were both natives of the Empire State. The father was born in 1820, and the mother in 1827. The father received his early education in the state where he was born and where he lived until he arrived at his majority. In 1841 he married, and soon after came to the Wolverine State. He was reared on a farm, his father following that occupation before him. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Rider, as follows: Louisa A., now the wife of Charles Marshall of Vevay township, who is a successful and prosperous farmer; Alma is the next in order of birth and is now deceased, and was the wife of Gilbert M. De Camp; Alice, the third child, the wife of Floyd S. Rorabeck, a well-to-do farmer residing in Aurelius township, and they have two children, named Lovisa and Nellie; J. W. was the fourth child born; Elmore J. the next, married Alice Rorabeck, one child has been born to them.

Of the two members of the family deceased William, the first born, died at the age of six months. Alma married Gilbert De

Camp, was the mother of a young daughter, at the time of her death at the age of 31 years, whose name is Stella. Stella finished a course in the Mason high school, and has been a successful teacher for several years. Mr. J. J. Rider first settled in Rome, Lenawee county, after coming to Michigan, bought 160 acres of land, lived upon it for several years, making quite extensive improvements, after which he sold out and purchased the grist mill at Rome Center. He operated this for a time and later disposed of this property and moved with his family to Alaiedon township, Ingham county, where he purchased eighty acres of land, which he improved.

He sold this place, where he lived several years, and purchased one hundred and twenty acres in the Township of Aurelius, which he owned at time of his death July 19, 1904. The wife and mother paid the debt of nature in 1897. Both rest in the family plat in the Plains cemetery, south of Village of Aurelius. In politics Mr. Rider was an enthusiastic Democrat and was a zealous worker in the discussion of the principles of his party. He served his township as a member of the Board of Supervisors. He has many reminiscences of early experience while engaged in serving his family and accumulated a sufficiency for his later years. He loved society and was a good entertainer. He will be remembered as a man of force, outspoken and earnest in whatever he believed to be right.

J. W. Rider was born in the Township of Alaiedon, where he has spent nearly his whole life, Sept. 17, 1859. He attended the district school until 20 years of age, then went into the lumber woods and worked for three years.

March 14, 1889, Mr. Rider was united in marriage to Miss Anna Isham of Aurelius Center. To them have been born five chil-

dren, all living at home. Five dutiful and healthy children is a heritage for which the parents may justly feel a sence of real pride.

Orla, born Feb. 9, 1891; Ellis J., born Oct. 24, 1893; Nellie J., born July 11, 1896; Agnes, born August 15, 1899. Little Agnes is the companion and pet of her father. She seems never to tire while wandering over the premises with her father. Helen Irene, born March 29, 1903.

The three eldest are in school, fitting themselves for the cares of life. Mr. Rider is a Modern Woodman and carries an insurance in that order. Mr. Rider is carrying on the homestead farm and hopes to arrange with the heirs so as to come into possession of the entire estate. He is in love with his occupation and having a well equipped, well stocked farm, he seems easily to be on the highway to success and a goodly heritage.

O. V. REEVES.

O. V. Reeves, the present popular and efficient Supervisor of the Township of Lansing, is an Ingham county product, having been born in the Township of Ingham, April 16, 1844. His parents, John D. and Julia Reeves, were natives of the Empire State. The father grew up a farm boy, and when twenty years of age he began clerking in a store, which he followed up for a few years. He came West locating on eighty acres of land, obtained from the Government, and later bought, as he prospered, until the farm embraced three hundred acres. It was during the Civil War in 1864, that Mr. John D. Reeves closed out his farming interests and moved his family to Ypsilanti, where he remained for five years. In 1869 he moved to Lansing city, lived there one year, and the year following moved on a farm upon which his son, our subject, now resides. The father died January 20, 1901. His wife pre-

ceded him two years, having passed away in 1899.

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Reeves, six of whom are living: Louisa, wife of Ralph Muscott, resides at Clare, Michigan; Emma L., wife of H. L. Whiting; Sarah J., deceased; Franc A., wife of H. N. Stilson, living at Stockbridge, Michigan; Ella E. and Alta E., both single and residing with the brother at the old home.

Our subject has followed farming all his life, and for the past thirty years has had the management of the farm, which he now owns, comprising one hundred acres of choice farming lands. He made all the improvements on the place, which is one of the substantial farm homes of the community.

Mr. Reeves takes an active part in public affairs, and is in harmony with the Republican party in his political views. He has held nearly all the offices in the township: Clerk, Treasurer, Justice of Peace and was Supervisor for four years. Mr. Reeves' father was not only a pioneer, but for many years was recognized as a man of more than ordinary ability, a man of genial social qualities, and was always regarded as a first-class citizen.

GARDNER RICE.

Gardner Rice of Locke township, was born in Parma township, March 20, 1840, and is the son of Ezekiel W. Rice. His father was born in Vermont, and his mother in New York. Ezekiel Rice came to Michigan in 1833. Shortly after he was married and located in Parma; he bought one hundred and sixty acres of government land. To Mr. and Mrs. Ezekiel Rice were born seven children, all of whom are living; Jasper, Truman, Gardner, Polly, Henry, Lydia and Albert.

July 20, 1861, at the breaking out of the

Civil War, our subject enlisted for three years, or during the war, in Co. H, 42nd Illinois, which was the first regiment of Douglas' Brigade. He, with twenty-three others was detailed from his company with Captain John A. Hotenstein and Lieutenant E. A. Montgomery to go on board the U. S. Gunboat "The Crondalet," to run the blockade at Island No. 10. Afterwards, he returned to his company, and was engaged in the battles of Farmington, Corinth, Stony River, and Chickamauga. In the last named, September 20, 1863, he was wounded three time, for which wounds he was discharged, and returned to his home at Parma, February 18, 1864. One year later he moved to Locke township and was married to Mrs. Lina Rowley, October 6, 1867, who was formerly married to Charles B. Rowley, August 20, 1861. To Mr. and Mrs. Rowley was born one child, Charles W. Mr. Rowley died while serving in the Civil War.

To Mr. and Mrs. Rice were born three children, all of whom are living: Josie, Nancy and James. The last mentioned served in the Spanish-American War and camped on the same battlefield that his father did during the Civil War.

Mr. and Mrs. Rice are members of the Wesleyan Methodist church at Locke. They now reside upon the same farm where they commenced life together.

THE INGHAM COUNTY NEWS.

The Ingham County News was established in 1858 by D. B. Harrington. He sold it in 1866 to K. Kittredge. In 1875 Mr. Kittredge sold to W. F. Cornell, who conducted it about one year and sold out to Otis Fuller & Co. Later Mr. Fuller became sole proprietor. In 1880 it was sold to V. J. Tefft, who retained control until 1887, when he sold to J. A. May, who sold to J.

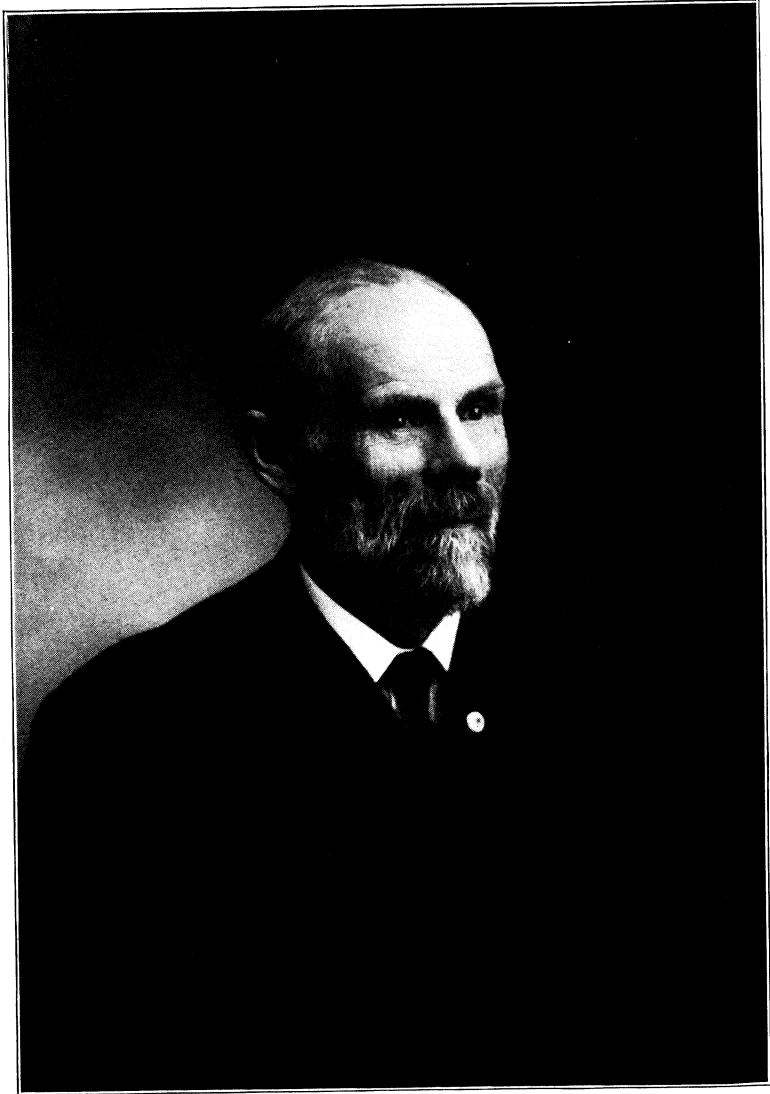
T. Campbell in 1889. It was published by J. T. Campbell and A. L. Rose, under the firm name of Campbell & Rose, until Mr. Campbell's death in 1899. It has since been published by A. L. Rose.

D. B. Harrington, while in control, issued at different times the Western Oddfellow and the Baptist Tidings.

AUGUST HAWN.

There are few, if any people, who come to this country from foreign lands, who are more welcome, or make better citizens than the Germans. Their energy, coupled with persistent perseverance, add annually millions to the productive wealth of the nation.

The Irishman takes to office as naturally as a duck to water. He seems to possess the inherent desire to govern. The German, on the other hand, takes to the soil, desiring only to know the laws that govern, that he may conform to them, and become a loyal subject of his adopted country. It goes without saying, that the German farmer is a successful farmer. He often wins out when others fail. The ease with which a home is to be acquired in this "land of the free," is a marvel to the average foreigner, as well as the "muchness" of the soil. He no sooner gets his bearings, than he grapples with the problem of a home for himself, and long before he is familiar with the language, he is well established in a home of his own, and his children are in the public schools. Numbered among the most desirable liberty-loving, law-abiding citizens of Ingham county, a man respected to the limit of his acquaintance, is August Hawn. Mr. Hawn's parents, Henry and Hannah Hawn, were natives of Erfurth, in Germany, where August was born October 17, 1838. The elder Hawn was born 1806, and died about thirty years ago. His wife, Hannah, died



AUGUST HAWN



RUTHERFORD B. HAWN (Deceased)

Christmas, 1856. Both were buried in western New York near Pekin. It was in the year 1853, that August Hawn, with his father, bid adieu to the scenes of their native land, and sailed for America, leaving wife and mother to follow later, with the other members of the family. Mr. Hawn received his schooling for the most part in his native country, this was supplemented, however, by two terms in a district school in the State of New York. When but a lad of 14, he started out for himself, empty-handed. He found employment at farm work by the month, and kept at it for several years, adding each year from his monthly wages, to his cash account, until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion in 1861. He was among the first to volunteer his services in defense of his adopted flag and country. He enlisted in the 28th New York Infantry, and served with that command for two years following its fortunes, participating in a number of engagements, enduring the hardships incident to active service in the field. He was mustered out of service at Lockport, N. Y., June 22, 1863, by reason of the expiration of his term of enlistment, bearing the rank of corporal. The country still needed men, and he patriotically reenlisted on August 23, 1863, in the 2d New York Mounted Rifles. He participated in numerous skirmishes, besides eight hard fought battles, as follows: Winchester, Va., early in 1862, Cedar Mountain, Va., in August, 1862, in this engagement the Union forces were under General Banks, and lost in killed, wounded, and prisoners were 1,500. General Jackson commanded the Confederates, who sustained a loss of 2,500 and were repulsed. Antietam, Md., fought September 17, 1862, was one of the fierce conflicts of the war. The Union forces were commanded by McClellan, and lost in round numbers 12,500. The Confederates,

under Lee, in the aggregate, 15,000, and meeting inglorious defeat at Chancellorsville, May 2 and 3, 1863. Cold Harbor, Va., June 1864; this was a struggle between the great Captains Grant and Lee; the losses footed up between eight and nine thousand on a side without perceptible advantage to either. Two engagements before Petersburg in 1864, in one of which the Union forces lost 5,000 men, while that of the enemy footed up 12,000. The last heavy engagement in which Mr. Hawn took part was on September 30, 1864, at what was known as South Side R. R. The Union forces lost heavily in prisoners, and he was among the captured. Five months spent in the rebel prison pen at Salisbury was an experience never to be forgotten. The stockade contained about ten acres of land; Mr. Hawn was among the first prisoners confined there. The numbers soon increased to nine thousand five hundred. February 22 was fixed as the day for parole; about three thousand marched out as being able to reach the nearest railroad station, fifty miles distant. Twelve hundred were left sick, diseased, too weak to make the effort to reach God's country. The other five thousand three hundred had been carried out and buried in the long trenches outside the stockade—starved to death. A recital of the common every-day experiences of Mr. Hawn while confined in this awful place of starvation, misery and death is something simply appalling. He was mustered out of service June 21, 1865, from Camp Parole, with the rank of Sergeant, by reason of the close of the war, never having received a wound. Considering the service rendered, his preservation from wounds and death was little less than a miracle. The year following he came to Michigan, purchased a farm of 83 acres in the Township of Ingham, in this county, and set himself to clearing and improving

his land. This was to be his home, here he was to experience the joys and sorrows common to the lot of mortals.

Ten years later, in 1876, the centennial year, he was united in marriage to Mary E., daughter of Irving Barnhart of the same township. Mrs. Hawn was born in Wyandotte county, Ohio, January 4, 1845. To them five children have been born. Their names and ages are as follows: Rutherford B., born April 15, 1877, he died at Cienfuegos, Santa Clara Province, Cuba, February 7, 1899, where he was buried. Later his remains were brought home by the government. He was a member of Co. F, 31st Michigan Volunteer Infantry. He was one of two soldiers of his company that gave their lives to free Cuba from the yoke of Spanish tyranny. He rests in the family plot, Maple Grove Cemetery, in Mason. He died as he had lived, with faith in God and a good hope of the life beyond. William A., born September 16, 1879, died at Ann Arbor, Mich., after undergoing an operation for appendicitis, June 12, 1903. He was a student at Ypsilanti Business College at the time of his death. His remains sleep beside those of his soldier brother. Tedman G., born July 7, 1882; Effie A., born February 19, 1886; J. Cordon, born July 27, 1887. The three living are all still under the paternal roof, well established in Christian living. Exemplary young people, all are attending the city school. The entire family are members of the M. E. church and exemplifying the virtues of right living day by day. Politically, Mr. Hawn has faith in the Republican party, believing that the ship of State can be best managed by her tactful crew led by great leaders like Mr. Roosevelt and Fairbanks. About three years since Mr. Hawn retired from active life, bought a comfortable home in Mason city and with

his little family is enjoying the fruits of his active life. It is well there are those who appreciate the fact that life is not summed up by the number of hard days' work one has performed, but rather by the real enjoyments one is able to get out of it and the satisfaction that comes to those who have performed well their part in life's great struggle.

ORSON D. WRIGHT.

Orson D. Wright, a highly respected and successful farmer of Delhi township, has spent almost his entire life in this county, and has therefore witnessed the many changes that have taken place, during the last forty years of its history.

The birth of our subject occurred in the Empire State, on the 26th day of October, in the year 1853, and five years later he accompanied his parents to Michigan. He is one of a family of five children of Lewis and Eunice (Olmstead) Wright, both were of New York. The former born in 1816, and the latter in 1815. The other children were also born in New York State, and their names are: Julia Ellen, the eldest, died at the age of one year; William L. Wright, the second in order of birth, was born in 1850, and is a resident farmer of Delhi township; our subject is next in order of birth. The fourth child of this family was named Mary, and died at the age of eight years. The last child of this family is Lucy, who resides in Delhi township, being born in 1859.

In the month of July of 1858, Lewis Wright and his little family, settled in Delhi township, on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, of which fifty acres was partially cleared and improved. With characteristic energy he began the improvement

of the property, but was not long permitted to enjoy his Michigan home, as he departed from this life in 1860, after two years' residence in the county. He was a man of excellent traits of character, possessed of that steady determination so characteristically essential to our pioneer settlers. After the father's death, the responsibility of the improvement and clearing of the land naturally fell upon the male members of the family. With energy and determination, they began this arduous task, and were thus employed, until the mother's death, which occurred in 1877. After the mother's death the property was divided between the children, and still remains intact in their possession. Our subject now owns forty acres of this land, which he has improved and developed, until it is one of the good farms of the county.

In the year of 1893, in May, Mr. Wright was united in marriage to a Miss Mary Stone, who was born on the 22d day of March of 1868. She is the daughter of Addison and Annie (Slee) Stone, of Delhi township, who came to this county at an early date.

Mr. Wright exercises his right of franchise by supporting the Republican party, believing it best adapted to serve the needs of the country. As an interested citizen he has taken his part in all measures pertaining to the moral and intellectual development of his township and county, and unto such men and families Ingham county now owes its prosperous conditions.

J. E. ROE.

The safe and conservative conduct of a financial institution plays an important part in the healthy and substantial development of a city and the community. The part which the Lansing State Savings Bank has contributed in this direction has been inestimable

as a financial factor to Lansing's rapid commercial development. The organization of this institution took place in 1892, with a capitalization of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and has by the able management of its executive officers, a surplus and undivided profits of thirty thousand dollars to its credit. To the development and growth of this institution, J. E. Roe, its efficient cashier since its organization, has contributed his best efforts with gratifying success. Born in the Empire State in 1862, he is the son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Green) Roe, both natives of New York. Nathaniel Roe, a man of eminent respectability, became a resident of Ingham county in 1874 and for twenty years was considered one of Lansing's substantial merchants. Being a man of more than ordinary ability, he, by well directed efforts, succeeded in his undertakings. He became possessed of considerable property, both in farm and real estate, and to the supervision of these interests he gives his attention, although living practically retired.

The early boyhood and youth of J. E. Roe was spent, in common with other farm lads of that period, in his native State. He received his early education in the common schools of that locality, completing his studies in Lansing after the family's removal here. In 1878 he was fortunate enough to secure a position in the old Lansing National Bank, remaining until 1885, when he embarked in the manufacturing business, in which he continued until 1892.

In 1888 Mr. Roe was united in marriage to Miss Rosa L. Sage, daughter of Lewis and Amelia Sage of Ohio, and unto this union one child, named Clarence, was born. Mrs. Roe is a woman of culture and refinement, being an active member of the Congregational church, and contributing generously towards its support.

J. E. Roe has not only figured as the capable financier of the Lansing State Savings Bank, but has also been conspicuously identified in the promotion of the manufacturing and business interests of the Capitol City, and he is now serving as treasurer of the Bates & Edmonds Motor Co., also as treasurer of the Lansing Business Men's Association, and was one of the organizers and promoters of this institution, which has done so much for the city, in locating and increasing its manufacturing interests. He is likewise treasurer of the Manufacturer's Club of Lansing. In his political views he is a Democrat and is prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter and Commandery.

Bearing an unassailable reputation, he enjoys the highest confidence and esteem of not only his associates, but also of the numerous depositors of this institution. Modest and unassuming in manner, he is especially well fitted for the responsible position he now holds and enjoys a reputation of being one of the conservative, successful business factors of his adopted city.

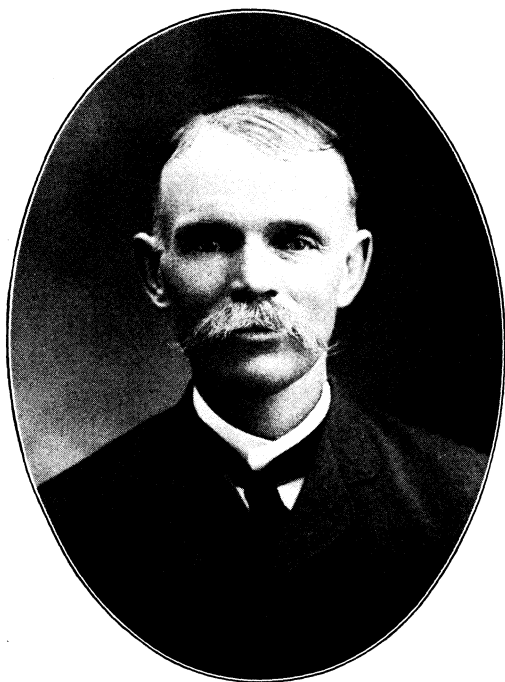
CHARLES C. WILLIS.

Charles C. Willis, a resident of the village of Onondaga, was born December 23, 1847, at Oakfield, in New York, of which state his parents were also natives. His father, Henry S. Willis, was born June 30, 1822, and died August 31, 1903. His mother, Jane Goodfellow, was born May 4, 1820, and died September 22, 1881. They were married in New York state and came to Michigan in 1856. Mr. Willis, the father, was a carpenter and joiner by trade. He located in Onondaga and went into the hotel business, which he continued for about ten years. Closing out the business, he moved his family to Eaton Rapids and was

engaged in the grocery trade for about four years. Closing out his business there, he brought his family back to Onondaga. He went west and spent one year in the State of Nevada. Returning to his family, he engaged in the lumber trade, and afterwards bought grain, and also conducted a grocery store, the latter business, being his work until the year before his death. He was recognized as one of the influential citizens of the place. Lining up with the Democrat party he was honored with the office of Justice of the Peace for seven years. He belonged to the fraternal organizations of the Masons. He was not connected with the church, but lived an upright Christian life. Mrs. Willis, the mother, was one of a family of seven children born to her parents, who were natives of the Empire State, originally from the Mohawk Valley. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Willis were the parents of five children, as follows: our subject; Martha, wife of Jay Baldwin of Onondaga township; Frank, ticket agent at Onondaga; Mary, wife of George Nelson, proprietor of a hotel in Onondaga and Jennie, the wife of Edward Boucher of this township.

Charles C. received his early education after coming to Michigan, and for a time attended the Eaton Rapids High School. At twenty-two years of age he began business for himself, learning telegraphy, and he was for two and a half years employed as an operator at Hastings, Michigan. He later learned the butcher trade, which he followed for a time. Two years and a half of his life were spent in the mountains in the State of Arkansas, mining and prospecting. Returning to Michigan in 1881 he engaged in the lumber trade and builders' supplies at Onondaga.

August 10, 1870, Mr. Willis was united in marriage to Loretta Wilson (nee Baldwin). Mrs. Willis was a native of New



W. H. HUNTLEY



MRS. W. H. HUNTLEY

York, where she was born. She was the daughter of T. K. Baldwin and a sister of Grove and Mosely Baldwin. Mr. Willis always takes an active interest in political affairs and has served as Deputy Town Clerk under the Democrat administration. He is a member of the fraternal order of Masons, Eastern Star and Jackson order of Elks.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis are highly respected people of their locality and their friends are only numbered by those who know them.

W. H. HUNTLEY.

Among the hustling and progressive farmers of Alaiedon township, the name of Wilton H. Huntley stands out prominent. He was born in Onondaga county, New York, in 1855. His parents, Lee and Martha Huntley, were natives of the Empire State and emigrated to Michigan in 1864, and located upon a farm of eighty acres in Alaiedon township. Lee Huntley died July 2, 1904, at the ripe old age of eighty-eight years. For the last months of his life he made his home with his son Wilton. The mother is still living and resides with her daughter, Mrs. Post, of Vevay. She has attained the age of eighty-three years. They well earned for themselves the name of pioneers, as by their industry and perseverance they contributed to the making of the history of Ingham county. There were seven children in the family, of which Wilton was the sixth. Date with reference to the others is as follows: Wellington B.; Willis J.; Sarah N.; Alice M.; Wandah A., and Wilton H., twins; and Nellie M.

Our subject was not yet eleven years of age when his parents settled in this county. He lived at home, gathering up such education as was to be obtained at the district school and at the age of twenty-one started out for himself. He purchased eighty acres

of timbered land. From this he cut the timber, improved the land and made other improvements, and as he says, "did more hard days' work of this kind than any other man of his age in the county." Later, for eight years he was engaged in trade at St. Johns. In 1892 he sold out and returned to the old homestead.

Our subject was united in marriage September 27, 1877 to Eliza, eldest daughter of Davis and Harriett (Traver) Fitzsimmons of Alaiedon township. Mr. Fitzsimmons was a pioneer, a successful farmer and a man of integrity of life and character. He died March 12, 1899.

Mrs. Huntley was the eldest of three daughters born to Mr. and Mrs. Davis Fitzsimmons. The next younger, Jennie L., born October 25, 1859, now the wife of D. E. Goodrich of Lansing city. The youngest, Emma B., born April 27, 1864, wife of Walter M. Pratt of Alaiedon township, whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume.

Mrs. Fitzsimmons, who was a native of New York city, was born September 25, 1830. She resides with her daughter, Mrs. Pratt, on the old homestead. She is still in the enjoyment of a comfortable degree of health, and a blessing and a benediction in the home.

Mrs. Huntley is able to trace her genealogy back to the signing of the Declaration of Independence by one James Fitzsimmons. The family had a coat of arms in England. Her great grandfather, George Fitzsimmons was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was several times engaged in battle with the Indians.

In the Civil War, an uncle, Lathrop Fitzsimmons was one of the first volunteers to enlist in the three months service, and participated in the first battle of Bull Run, fought July 21, 1861. Three uncles on her mother's side served three years each in the

Union army in defense of the flag and the nation's honor. They were named respectively: George, Alonzo, and Richard Traver. Her mother is a Quakeress, having been reared in that faith.

A great uncle of Mrs. Huntley, George Fitzsimmons, was for many years a prominent politician of Hillsdale county, Michigan, and at one time a member of the State Legislature.

Mr. and Mrs. Huntley are the parents of five dutiful children, respectively: Vesta A., born April 9, 1880, Miss Vesta is a graduate of the Mason High School, finishing the course in June, 1898, she also graduated from the Ferris Institute at Big Rapids, in the Kindergarten Department, in 1904; for the past year she has been engaged in teaching at Edmore, Mecosta county, where she is still employed; D. Oakley, born April 10, 1882; Wellington B., born April 29, 1886; Nelson H., born January 23, 1891; S. Dorothy, born September 14, 1900.

Mr. Huntley has cultivated the social side of his nature by identifying himself with the fraternal organization of the F. & A. M., Masonic lodge, Royal Arcanum and Mason Chapter, and Mason Chapter Order of the Eastern Star, and Modern Woodmen.

In politics, Mr. Huntley is an independent voter, casting his ballot for men and measures, rather than for party. He is a citizen of the best type, industrious, frugal, persevering. No community has ever been overstocked with men of his class and character.

WILLIAM O. WILSON.

Prominent among agricultural, social and political circles is he whose name introduces this sketch. He is the son of John H. and Joanna (Lamphere) Wilson and was born in Cayuga county, New York, November 18, 1850. John Wilson was born

in New York in 1823, and died in 1883. The birth of the mother occurred in 1827 and her death in 1880. In the fall of 1856 our subject's father came to Lansing, Michigan, and was foreman in the first blacksmith shop in Lansing. Here he remained through the winter, and in the spring of 1857 went to Kosciusko county, Indiana, where he engaged in the wagon manufacturing business with his brother for two and a half years. In the fall of 1859 he returned to Michigan and located on a farm of eighty acres, mostly wild, in Meridian township and moved into a log house. He improved half of the eighty acres and added forty acres to it and before selling the place cleared six acres of the forest, which was upon it. In 1869 our subject's father bought one hundred acres, where William O. now lives, which was half improved. The son has cleared sixty-five acres since the death of his father. John Wilson was a Republican and a member of the Baptist church, to which our subject and wife give their influence and support.

William O. Wilson started for himself when twenty-five years of age. He bought a house and a half acre of land across the road from where he now lives. Here he lived for five years, when his mother died, and he moved into the father's house. While living in the first place, our subject bought forty acres of wild land and has cleared thirty-five of it. He now owns two hundred and twenty-five acres of well-improved property.

December 1, 1875, our subject was united in marriage with Miss Elsie, daughter of Daniel and Mary J. (Glassbrook) Felton of Alaiedon township. Mrs. Wilson was there born Jan. 22, 1853, and her father was born in Vermont in 1817, while the mother was a native of New York, and was born in 1828. Mr. Felton came to Lenawee county,



LINCOLN MORSE (Deceased)



MRS. HARRIET A. MORSE

Michigan, about the year 1844, where he worked land on shares for about three years, and was there married.

It was about the year 1847 that the family of Feltons came to Alaiedon and took up one hundred and twenty acres from the government, all of which was wild. This land the father cleared up and there lived until his death in 1881. Mrs. Felton married the second time, Thomas Williams, who is now dead, and she resides where our subject and wife first started housekeeping.

Our subject is the second of three children: Ellen (dead), our subject, and Francis, who married Frank Hewitt. They have had four children, two of whom are living: Nina and Margaret. Mrs. Wilson is the third of three children, two living: Helen, born in 1847 (dead); Adelbert, born in 1849, owns the old farm, lives at Collegeville, married Eva Collins, and they have four children: Raymond, who married Clara Pickford, and lives at Collegeville; Alfred (dead); Floyd, married Jessie Wilcox, lives on the old farm, and Winifred, who lives with her parents. In political views Mr. Felton was a Democrat.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living: Charles, born March 1, 1877, married Goldie Hancock; Don, born June 25, 1879, married Mable Lester, and lives in Oregon; Ila, born Jan. 24, 1881, died Oct. 14, 1900; Mary B., born June 17, 1882; Clarence, born July 17, 1884; James, born Feb. 27, 1887; Otto, born March 7, 1889, and Earl, born Aug. 18, 1893.

Our subject is a Republican, and one of a very few who have ever been elected to office from Meridian township. He was Supervisor for one term.

A fine grade of dairy cattle, and thoroughbred Chester White hogs and Holstein cattle are to be found on the Wilson farm,

and its proprietor is considered one of the most prominent and reliable farmers in Ingham county.

LINCOLN MORSE (DECEASED).

The maintaining of a single home by the brothers, Lincoln and Lewis Morse, during all the years of their active life, is a worthy and commendable example of brotherly love and affection. The attractive home of the Morse brothers of Bunker Hill township is well known for miles around. Only one of the brothers was ever married, but throughout their lives they held their property in common, an arrangement that seemed perfectly harmonious and satisfactory to all concerned. The kindly regard manifested by these men one for the other is worthy of emulation.

Lewis Morse was born August 28, 1831, and died September 16, 1904. He remained a single man through life. Lincoln was born August 6, 1833, and died August 20, 1901. Both Lincoln and Lewis were born in Fitchburg, Mass., and both were buried in the Bunker Hill cemetery. They were the sons of Lewis L. and Mary Morse, who were natives of Massachusetts, where they continued to live after marriage for about twenty-seven years. The father followed the occupation of dyeing cloth. It was in 1857 that the parents came to Michigan with their family, first settling in the Township of Waterloo, Jackson county, where they purchased forty acres of land, built a log house and improved the land. Later ten acres were added to the place, and this was the family home for about fifteen years, when the father died October 30, 1871. The year following the death of Lewis Morse, Sr., the mother disposed of this place, and the family moved to their present home, where the brothers bought one hundred and

thirty-five acres of land, to which has since been added eighty acres. Mixed farming has been the order with the Morse brothers, in which they have met with reasonable success. They were known as men of upright character and firm integrity, and always ranked among the most respected citizens of the township. A sister, Louisa, the youngest of the family, died at the age of two and one-half years.

Lincoln Morse was educated in his native town in Massachusetts, after which he learned the butcher trade, which occupation he followed until the family came West, after which he remained at home, assisting his father in the management and care of the farm. He was united in marriage, April 8, 1863, to Miss Harriet A., daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Robinson) Stick of Waterloo. The Sticks were natives of Cheshire, N. Y. Mr. Morse brought his wife to the paternal home, where they resided during the life of the parents. The mother died in 1873, and was buried at Waterloo.

Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Lincoln Morse has lived at Bunker Hill Center, her son, Justus L., residing on the farm. To Mr. and Mrs. Morse were born four children: Louisa, March 31, 1864, now the wife of Elmer E. Wood, who is managing a farm of Jehial Rayner's, situated in this township, and they have two children; Ellen, April 3, 1866, is the wife of Clemont Magoon, who resides in Jackson county, and they have three children; Abbie Ann, December 19, 1870, the wife of J. E. Blake, also a resident of Jackson county, and Justus L., December 21, 1875, married Miss Edna Macinder, and they have one child.

Politically the Morse brothers were staunch Republicans, as were their ancestors. Lewis was a Royal Arch Mason and firmly believed in the principles of the order.

Among the heirlooms in the family, which are greatly prized, is a powder flask, carried by Mrs. Morse's grandfather, and elaborately engraved by him. She had another, carried by her great grandfather bearing the date "1797," and still another, carried by her great great grandfather in the war against the Indians, on which is inscribed "Lunenburg, Mass., October 27, 1747." They have also many other relics of an early date.

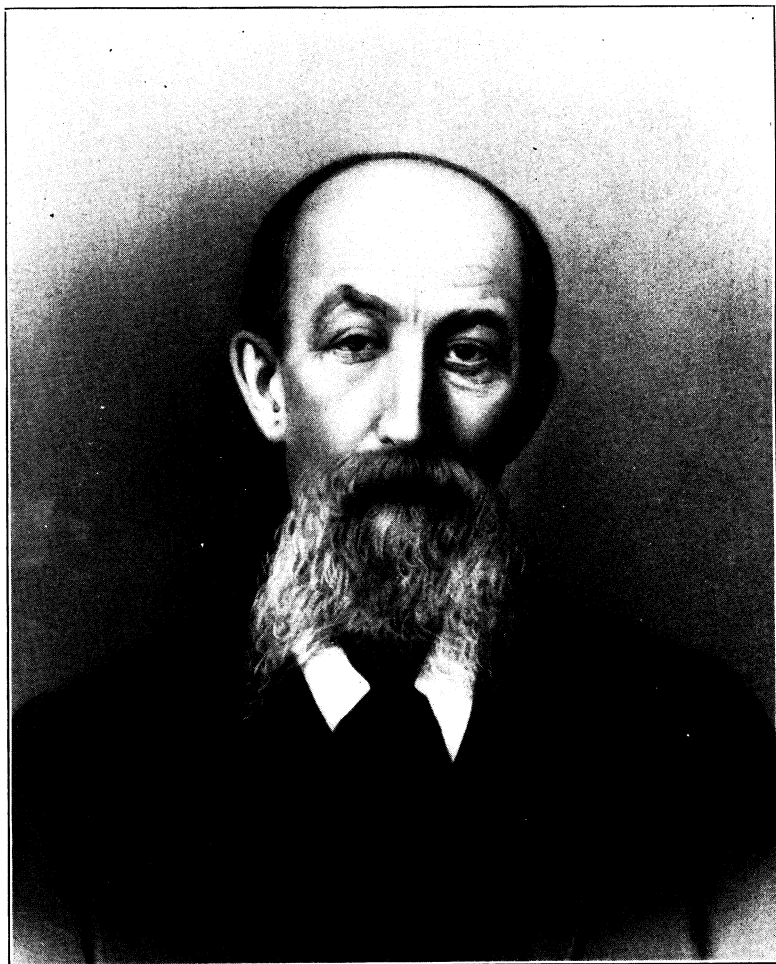
The influence of the Morse family in the community in which they have lived has been for industry, honesty and sobriety. They were citizens of the class of which no community can have too many.

FRANK YOUNGLOVE.

This progressive, intelligent and thrifty agriculturist, who enjoys the confidence of the business community, resides on section 23, of Onondaga township, Ingham county. He is a native of Monroe county, Michigan, and was born Dec. 8, 1853. His parents were George and Gertrude (Turner) Younglove; the father being born April 9, 1822, in Massachusetts, and who next April will be eighty-three years old, now resides in Monroe, Michigan. The mother was born in Michigan, and died thirty five years ago at the age of forty years. George Younglove is one of a family of six children, only two of whom are living at the present day. The mother belonged to a family of five children, only one of whom is living.

Frank Younglove grew up among the scenes of pioneer life, and early took up the work of a farm. His early education was acquired in the common schools of his native community, Monroe. He began for himself at the age of eighteen by working on the farm for three years by the month.

The wedding day of Mr. Younglove was Nov. 3, 1875, and he was then married to



LEWIS MORSE (Deceased)

Miss Nellie Laycock, who was born in Jackson, Nov. 16, 1857. Mrs. Younglove was the daughter of Christopher Laycock, born in Seneca, N. Y., April 1, 1825, being one of a family of nine children.

Mr. Laycock was one of the early settlers of Jackson county and suffered the hardships common to the life of the pioneer. Moving to Onondaga in 1855, where he resided with his family on the farm until he died Feb. 23, 1901, at the age of seventy-six years. His wife was Martha Stone, born in New York, Nov. 6, 1843, and she was spared to aid him in his life work until three years ago, when she passed away, one year after her husband, at the age of 68 years.

Unto Christopher and Mrs. Laycock were born three children: Don Adolphus, who died when seven months old; Harriet Elsie, born Dec. 19, 1852, is the wife of H. D. Baldwin, a farmer of Onondaga, and our subject's wife, Nellie Augusta.

The political convictions of Mr. Laycock led him to cast his vote and influence with the Republican party.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Frank Younglove have been born two children: George C., born June 8, 1884, died when three months old; Fannie Chase, born Feb. 12, 1886, resides at home under the parental roof.

Our subject first bought a farm of sixty-nine acres, one-half mile north and two and one-half miles east of Onondaga, and there lived for twenty-four years, moving from this place one year ago to the farm upon which he now resides, formerly owned by Christopher Laycock. Mr. Younglove is a Democrat in his political convictions, and is earnestly devoted to the progress of that party, but has never been an office seeker. His popularity among his fellow citizens won for him the office of Township Clerk for one term. Socially our subject is a member of the Masonic order at Onondaga No.

197, also with his wife and daughter belong to the order of Eastern Star of Leslie No. 155, in which organization he takes a great interest.

Mr. and Mrs. Younglove are highly esteemed among their neighbors, and his reputation for fair dealing and integrity is known throughout the county.

AUGUSTUS L. STURGES.

In the thriving little village of Okemos we find many influential men and among them the name of Augustus L. Sturges, who was born at Cataraugus county, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1829. He was the son of Lewis N. and Polly (McLeas) Sturges, the father a native of New York and the mother of New Jersey. The father died at the age of sixty-three and the mother three years ago, at the age of ninety-six.

Our subject's father followed the occupation of farming while in New York. His parents were married there and came to Michigan and settled in the city of Decatur in 1854, where the father died. The mother was living in Dowagiac at the time of her death.

Augustus L. was one of a family of six children: Sarepta, was the wife of Eli Rich of Kansas City. She was the mother of four children, Ellen, Bessie and Jessie living, and Fanny, deceased; Mary, born in 1826, died in 1891. She was the wife of Geo. McClelland of Kansas City and the mother of one child, William; Elmira, born in 1828, married Horace Bigelow at Batavia, N. Y., and came to Meridian township in 1849 and settled on a farm. They have four children: Helen, Jennie, Lewis and James; Eveline, born in 1831, married a Mr. Cornell, and they had one child, Frankie; Alonzo died in 1900 at La Porte, Ind.

The early education of our subject was

acquired in the district schools of New York in Genesee county and later he spent one term at Bethany Academy. At the age of nineteen he started out for himself. He came to Michigan in 1849, bought eighty acres of land on section 17, Meridian township, and this he cleared and made his home for ten years. Here he built a small frame house and a log stable.

Nov. 11, 1852, Mr. Sturges joined the ranks of the Benedicts, as he was at that time married to Sarah E., daughter of Daniel and Betsey (Jewett) Chatterton, the father, born Feb. 12, 1809, and the mother born in Vermont in 1805. Daniel Chatterton was always proud of the fact that he and the martyred Lincoln were born on the same day. Mrs. Sturges was born Sept. 4, 1833.

Daniel Chatterton came to Michigan in 1851 and settled on a farm one mile east of the M. A. C., where he lived until death came to him. There were four children in the Chatterton family: George, lives at Mt. Pleasant; Judge Chatterton, of Lansing, deceased; our subject's wife, and Jewett, who lives in Mt. Pleasant.

Our subject traded his first farm for four hundred and twenty acres in Livingston county, which was partly improved. There he lived for four years and when his father-in-law died they moved to Meridian township, bought seventy acres and lived there sixteen years. About the year 1881 they sold this place and went to Virginia, bought three hundred and seventy-five acres and lived there ten years. Since then, about fifteen years ago, the Sturges family have lived in the village of Okemos.

Three children blessed the home of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Sturges: Eva, born Nov. 21, 1853, married F. E. Watson of Lansing, and they have one daughter, Blanche, aged twenty-four; Wallace A., born Jan. 11, 1855, married Daisy Costin,

and they live in Okemos; Clara died at the age of twenty-seven, was the wife of Charles Hewitt and the mother of one daughter, Mabel.

The principles of the Democrat party receive the support of this public spirited man and by them he has been elected to the position of Justice of Peace for sixteen years; Supervisor, two terms, 1866 and 1868; Township Treasurer, Highway Commissioner and Drain Commissioner, and these positions of trust speak well for the man who was chosen from among his fellow men to fill them. Mr. and Mrs. Sturges are representative members of the M. E. church, he holding the office of Sunday School Superintendent for twenty-one years.

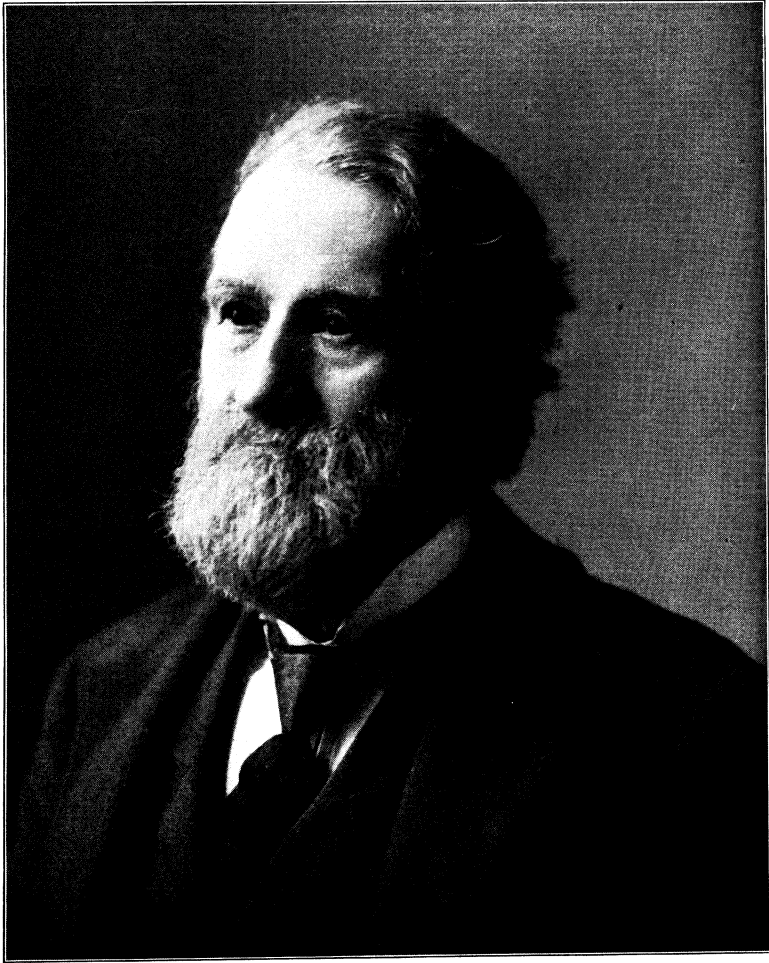
At the time of the war Mr. Sturges was offered a commission by Governor Blair if he could raise a company, which he did, comprising fifty men, went to Lansing, but Governor Blair had received orders not to commission any more men, as they needed no more, so our subject was not called upon to sacrifice his life upon the altar of our country.

Mr. and Mrs. Sturges are highly respected people of Okemos, both in church and social circles.

T. ROGERS LYONS.

Mr. Lyons is among the most versatile of the residents of Lansing. He is an able commercial and corporation lawyer and, although a young man, numbers among his clients not only many of Lansing's largest corporations, but also is Michigan attorney for several foreign corporations.

He has also achieved some success as a literary worker and his promise is even greater than his performance. His enviable record in these several departments has been



A. L. STURGES



MRS. A. L. STURGES

earned by sheer application and determination, his legal education being obtained entirely by studying alone, at night, and at the time of the financial depression of '93 to '95, when his earnings as a machinist were scarcely sufficient to pay expenses, and each new book in the self-prescribed course was bought only at the sacrifice of its predecessor.

Our subject was born in Franklin Grove, Ill., February 15, 1875, being the only son of Daniel O. and Helen E. (Rogers) Lyons. His father was by profession a druggist and physician, and now resides at Montgomery, Ala. The boy received his early education in Downers Grove, Ill., while living there with his maternal grandmother, and finished a high school course, graduating with honor. He then commenced his business career in Chicago; starting in with the panic of '93, he was batted from pillar to post in search of a living, having the unpleasant experience of having eleven institutions, where he was at different times employed, fail under him, the most notable being the Jas. H. Walker Co., then the second largest dry goods house in Chicago.

He was admitted to the bar, March 8, 1896, the year he reached his majority, and removed to Lansing in September of the same year. When he located in the capital city, he at once commenced his professional work with Wood & Wood, as manager of their collection department, and subsequently gave his attention to the business of general collections. He resumed his law practice in January, 1903, making his specialty commercial and corporation law, and he enjoys the reputation of being a commercial adjuster of more than average ability.

Mr. Lyons is the author of many poems, songs, and satires of unusual literary merit. Among the periodicals to whose columns he has contributed are the Dramatic News

(N. Y.), Cadenza (N. Y.), Whist (Wis.), and Columbian (Chicago). His satires have appeared in many of the leading papers, New York World, Brooklyn Eagle, Baltimore American, Chicago Herald, Detroit Evening News, and local papers.

In 1896 he wrote a poem, "Our Flag," which was accepted by the American Flag Association of Chicago as the association poem, and was pronounced by Dr. B. J. Cigrand, LL. D., president of the association, to be equal in merit to Drake's "American Flag." This piece has been widely copied and was published in June, 1903, in the Sunday Record Herald, under head of "Poems Worth Keeping," and notices of his work have been of such a flattering nature that he expects to devote much of his future to literature.

On September 14, 1898, the subject of this sketch was married to Miss Alice S. Perry, daughter of Norton M. Perry of Lansing. To them three children have been born: Hugh and Theodore (twins now five years old), and Frank, the baby.

LANSING.

PAST.

What tongue can tell the secrets of the days
agone?
Before thy grandsire's hand hewed out his
home;
Ere falling timber startled wolf and fawn,
When beasts and Red Men held thy lands
alone.
The printed page will tell thy founder's
name,
Who dwelt in thy domains, supreme, con-
tent,
Who cut the brush and broke the virgin soil,
To establish here the Sovereign Government.

PRESENT.

Till now, by steady growth in sons, and
lands, and gain,
Thy fathers view with ever conscious pride
Their handiwork, which shows 'twas not in
vain,
They on the stubborn land their muscles
tried.
They gave their best in muscle, blood and
brain,
Unique invention, and commercial power,
They died that the living might obtain
His sons an heritage, his maids a dower.

FUTURE.

'Tis withheld from us, the gift of prophecy;
We cannot forward look beyond the veil,
Our heirs will know thy grandeur and thy
strength,
Will wear the sackcloth or the gilded mail;
To us, to do, each day our daily task,
Life is Labor, Luck a fairy wand,
Thus we in passing may have earned "Well
Done,"
From the Master Builder in the Great Be-
yond.

THEODORE R. LYONS.

February 20, 1905.

H. E. BROWN, M. D.

One of the prominent citizens who has made himself a name in the Village of Stockbridge, where he has practiced his profession for the past thirty-four years is H. E. Brown, the subject of our sketch. He was born near Pinckney, Livingston county, June 24, 1845, and is the son of Erasmus and Rebecca (Walker) Brown. The father was born in New York in 1819, and died June 11, 1894, while the mother was a native of Massachusetts, having been born there in 1821, and died at the age of thirty-five years. The father took for his second wife a cousin

of his first wife who was a Miss Walker. The father was one of six children and the mother one of a family of eight.

For a time the father of our subject was located in Dexter, and there worked at the trade of a miller, afterward moving to Livingston county where he was engaged in farming.

Our subject was the only child of the father's first marriage, and was educated in the Village of Dexter, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1870. To the second marriage were born five children: Mrs. Walter Nichols of Stockbridge; Florence Rice of Hamburg, Michigan; William E. of Stockbridge; Charles, on the home farm, and Allie, Mrs. Schonals of Hamburg, Michigan.

Dr. Brown was united in marriage October 16, 1872, to Augusta, daughter of Isaac Coleman, and was born in New York, October 16, 1847. Her father was born June 1, 1805, and died August 17, 1884, while the mother was born January 31, 1810, and died July 7, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman came to Michigan in 1855 and always lived on a farm near Pinckney.

Mrs. Brown is one of seven children: Adelaide, wife of a Mr. Figuet of Alabama; Fanele, wife of Charles Lowe, living on the old homestead; Albert, a railroad conductor, killed in an accident just as he was going to enlist in the Civil War; Charles, living at Crestone, Colorado; Isaac N. Jr., dead, was a doctor at Cadillac; Robert W., a doctor at Cadillac, and the seventh, Jonathan, died September, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn., in the employ of the government. Mrs. Brown's brother, Charles D., was a member of the 9th Michigan Infantry, Co. H., was its Captain and served throughout the war and sustained wounds which he received in battle.

To Dr. Brown and wife have been born two sons: H. Dwain, February 9, 1878, a

graduate of the Medical College at Detroit, practicing with his father in Stockbridge. H. Dwain married Ruth Noyes, born in Jackson, September 6, 1878, and the second, Robert C., born June 26, 1884, is still at home.

Mrs. Brown's father is a very highly esteemed man of his community and has held many offices of trust and honor. Dr. Brown and his father are active members of the Republican party and to it give their hearty support.

Dr. and Mrs. Brown are valuable members of the Baptist church and are numbered among the prominent people of Stockbridge. Dr. Brown is fraternally connected with the I. O. O. F., the Maccabees and the Masons, and is counted as a reliable member of each organization.

JOHN B. COOK.

The subject of this review is a native son of this county, as he was born upon the farm where he now resides on the 22nd day of October, 1847. His father, William Cook, was a native of Lannarkshire, Scotland, his birthday being February 20, 1818. In the country of his nativity the father spent his boyhood and youth and upon reaching man's estate was then married to Jeannette King, a native of Les Magago, Scotland, her birth occurred in November 28, 1814. In the year 1844 they emigrated to the new world, coming direct to Michigan, and located in Delhi township. Here he made his first purchase of forty acres of marsh land. Being a man of more than ordinary capability and energy, he at once began the improvement of this property by erecting thereon a log house. In this home of pioneer times dwelt the family, meeting with characteristic fortitude the trials and hardships incident to pioneer life. As the years passed, he prospered in his

undertakings, adding from time to time to the original purchase until he owned at the time of his death three hundred sixty acres of highly improved and valuable land. He departed this life on April 12, 1900, honored and respected by all who knew him. He was a man of many sterling traits of character, ruggedly honest and energetic.

Unto William Cook and his wife were born nine children, of whom five are now living, namely: Margaret, now deceased, wife of C. Newton Smith; Sarah, died at about seven years of age; John B., the subject of this review; William G., now a resident of Texarkana, Ark., James D., also a resident of same place; Matthew J., now deceased; Anna, wife of John G. Gunn of Delhi township; Nettie, who died when a child, and George W., now a resident of Michigan.

William Cook was an old time Democrat, believing firmly in the principles of the Democratic party. William Cook and his wife were both active members of the Presbyterian church.

In reviewing the history of the Cook family, we find one pardonable characteristic predominating to a degree of prominence, while bred to the surrounding and influence of farm life, there has predominated a desire to the practice of law, as several members have successfully become identified with the profession, and are successfully practicing. Of that number, John B. Cook, the subject of this review, is an able representative. Reared upon the old homestead farm and acquiring his early education in the common schools of his township, attending during the winter months, and then through the summer months assisted his father upon the home farm. Being endowed with a spirit of independence and a desire to study law, he became identified with Judge Jason E. Nichols of Lansing, studying with the judge

for about two years, and in 1888 was admitted to the bar. Opening up his office in Lansing, he then successfully conducted his general practice until about three years ago, when on account of ill health he returned to his farm, comprising fifty-seven acres, delightfully located about one mile from the village of Holt, Delhi township. On the 29th day of February in 1869, our subject was united in marriage to Miss Celestia M. Skinner, a daughter of George W. and Melissa Skinner, natives of Connecticut and Ohio, respectively. Mr. Skinner dates his residence in the county from 1860, as it was in that year that he came to Ingham county and settled in Delhi township, where he purchased a forty acre farm. This land he placed under cultivation, living thereon until 1902, when on account of old age, he rented the property, and now with his good wife make their home with our subject.

The union of our subject and wife has been blessed with two children, the eldest Bernard, was born in this township in 1890, on July 1st, and died at the age of fourteen years; while the youngest, William C., born in 1875, April 11, now a resident attorney of prominence of Omer, Mich. Although a young man in years he has attained a degree of promise, and is now acting as Prosecuting Attorney for his county. He first began reading law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1897. After his admission to the bar he remained with our subject for a short time, and then located in Arenac county.

Our subject affiliates with the Democratic party, but not in the sense of a politician. He has taken an active interest in politics. He is also a member of Charles T. Foster Post, G. A. R., as he, in answer to his country's call, enlisted in 1864, on the 28th day of September, in the 28th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, Co. F., remaining in the ser-

vice until July, 1865, being honorably discharged at Nashville, Tenn. He saw considerable service and was always found at his post in the faithful discharge of his duty. In 1878, he in connection with his brother Matthew, began farming on his own account in the operation of the old homestead, and this partnership was conducted for about four years. In 1882 he bought eighty acres in this township, which he later sold, and now owns a good well improved farm of fifty-seven acres which is a part of the old homestead, located in section 23, Delhi township. Here he is engaged in general farming and stockraising in connection with the practice of law. He effectually served this township as Supervisor for five years to the utmost satisfaction of all concerned. Honored and respected by all who knew him, he can take a just pride in the accomplishments of the Cook family in early pioneer affairs, because unto such men who have given the best years of their manhood in the improvement and development of their community, Ingham county owes not only its history, but also its present prosperous condition.

PERRY HENDERSON (DECEASED).

For half a century the name of Henderson has been prominently identified with the financial and political development of Mason and Ingham county. Mason city was little more than a country hamlet when Perry Henderson first became a factor in the political and business arena of the county, and during the years of his activities he contributed his full share towards the upbuilding of his adopted county, and especially the county seat of Mason.

Perry Henderson was born in a rural home in Tully, Onondaga county, in the Empire State, October 1, 1815. Having the

misfortune of losing his parents by death while yet in his infancy, he found a home through the years of his boyhood with an elder brother. He was the youngest of a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters. His father, Phineas Henderson, was a man of sterling qualities, and was known as an industrious and public spirited citizen.

Our subject was given the advantages of the district schools of his time, and while yet a young man had made such use of his opportunities that he was enabled to pass a satisfactory examination in the primary branches, and for several winters taught school.

The important event in his history was his marriage in the year 1838 to Miss Hulda Christian, who, through the sunshine and shadows of life was a sharer of his joys and sorrow, his trials and triumphs. To them were born five children, four sons and a daughter, all growing to man and woman's estate. Calvin and Albert died while in the prime of life. Judge Henry P. Henderson, an attorney of national reputation, has been a resident of Salt Lake City, Utah, for several years. He first went to that territory as Territorial Judge under the administration of Grover Cleveland, where he has since resided. He has built up a large and lucrative practice and is a leading factor in the camp of the Democracy, with which he has always been aligned. While yet a young man, Judge Henderson served Ingham county as County Clerk, and later represented his district in the State Legislature. For many years the co-partnership existing between himself and the late Judge George M. Huntington, known as Huntington & Henderson, was one of the strong legal firms of the State. The other two children of Perry Henderson are Ward J., and Catherine. Miss Catherine occupies the old home at Mason.

It was in the year 1845 that Perry Henderson came from New York and settled with his family in the Township of Leroy. He was the first postmaster in that section. His sons, Calvin and Henry carried the mail on foot from their home to Williamston in a common grain sack, the mail pouch furnished by the government being too cumbersome for the boys to carry.

Mr. Henderson served as Supervisor of Leroy for several years. In 1856 was elected Sheriff of Ingham county, when he removed to Mason, which was ever after his home. He served for a term as County Superintendent of the poor, and during the following years as Supervisor, Alderman and Mayor.

In 1858 Mr. Henderson erected the old city flouring mill known as the "Phoenix." He was also for several years successively engaged in the hardware trade in the city.

For a quarter of a century he had a "corner" on the auctioneer business in the townships adjoining Mason city, and was much in demand. He was a busy man, and energetic in any enterprise in which he engaged. Warm hearted, genial, he early won for himself friends of the helpful sort.

Mr. Henderson and wife were for many years highly esteemed members of the Baptist church society to which they contributed liberally of their substance.

He died February 5, 1904, his wife preceeding about four years. They have left their impress for good, and their memory is revered.

CHARLES L. HULETT.

Among the successful farmers of Meridian township we find the name of Charles L. Hulett, who was born August 26, 1860. His parents, Jesse, born in England in 1829, and Harriett (Crossman) Hulett, born in New York, July 25, 1830, were married in New

York, October 12, 1853, and soon after their marriage came to Michigan and first settled in Lansing, where they lived three or four years and then bought one hundred and forty acres of wild land on section 31, Meridian township, cleared up the farm and made their home on this place until death. The father died June 10, 1899, and the mother, June 14, 1870. Jesse Hulett was one of eight children, four of them living: James lives in Gratiot county; Carrie, the wife of Noah Porter; Mrs. G. W. Stevens, of Greenville, Michigan, and Mrs. Martha Bailey, also of Greenville.

To Jesse and Harriett Hulett were born four children: Marian, born in 1856, Charles L., our subject; James, married Ethel Demorest and lives on the old farm in Meridian township, and Alma, married to Ed. Burtraw, also on the old home farm.

Charles L. Hulett acquired a district school education in Meridian township and Okemos and lived on the farm with his parents until twenty-four years of age.

April 16, 1885, our subject was married to Calista Box, who was born in Ohio, October 5, 1864, and died April 21, 1892. To them were born three children: Heber J., born February 18, 1887, at home; Edwin B., November 12, 1887, and Howard, January 27, 1890, died March 7, 1892. Mr. Hulett was again married June 28, 1899 to Carrie Kerton, born in Oakland county, November 7, 1865. Mrs. Hulett is the daughter of Joseph, born in England, August 2, 1837, and Hanna Urch Kerton, born July 5, 1841, in England, and is still living at the age of sixty-three. Mrs. Hulett is one of six children, all of whom are living.

To our subject and wife have been born two children: Lloyd, June 28, 1900, and Helen, November 21, 1903, died March 12, 1905.

In the year of 1884 our subject bought

eighty acres of land known as the McCurdy farm. At that time the place was run down, buildings were old and now the farm is in good condition, buildings are all rebuilt and it presents a pleasing appearance to the passers-by.

In politics, Mr. Hulett has been a Greenbacker, Populist and now is a strong Republican. He has several times been candidate for township offices, but never elected, and cares nothing for office. The family are active members of the Baptist church. Mr. Hulett is engaged in general farming, making a specialty of sheep raising and dairy farming. He is a progressive farmer and a good citizen of Meridian township.

JAMES J. DANA (DECEASED).

Since the first echo of the woodsman's axe resounded through the dense forests of Leroy township, the name of Dana has been familiar to the inhabitants of that section of the country.

The parents of J. J. Dana were both born at Batavia, N. Y. The father, Orren, in 1807, and the mother, Adaline Goodwill, in 1814. They were married in the year 1829, and emigrated to Michigan in the year 1837 and settled on sections 8 and 9 in Leroy township. The land was all in a state of nature. One hundred and sixty acres was taken up from the government. For the first few years the family not only had to endure the privations common to the lot of pioneers in a new country, but at times suffered from want and hunger. This was not on account of any lack of industry or energy but rather from unforeseen and unavoidable causes. In the fall of the year of 1838, six acres, the entire crop of corn was destroyed by forest fires. The year following, the entire crop of wheat and corn upon which the family de-



JAMES J. DANA (Deceased)

pendent for their winter supply, was trampled down and destroyed by wild deer and black bears. A log enclosure was a necessity to keep the cows from being killed by roving bands of wolves. For the first six months after locating here, Detroit was the nearest postoffice. Then one was established at Mason. In the year 1840, what is now the township of Leroy, was set off by itself and named by Orren Dana after a township in his native state. For over twenty years there was no place of business within the limits of the township. For thirty-two years Orren Dana was Justice of the Peace for Leroy. He died in 1879. Of a family of eight children, but one is now living, E. L. Dana, of Leroy.

J. J. Dana was a lad of but three years when the family arrived at Detroit, and this was just before the territory was admitted into the Union as a state. The first settlement by the family was made on the property now owned by the heirs of H. J. Dana, eldest son of Orren.

J. J. Dana enlisted as private in Co. H, of the 26th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, August 12, 1862. For nearly two years he followed the fortunes of his regiment, participating in several of the hardest fought battles of the Civil War, and was severely wounded in the right arm at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864. With thousands of others, more or less seriously wounded, he marched during the next few days about fifty miles to a steamboat landing and from there was taken in a transport to Washington. Arriving at the hospital, amputation was found necessary and he ever afterward carried an empty sleeve. A few months later he was mustered out of service with the rank of Corporal and honorably discharged by reason of disability. Mr. Dana has to his credit in which he took part, the ever memorable battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, where

the losses footed up in killed, wounded and missing, about fifteen thousand on a side. Other engagements in which he took part were Suffolk, Va., Windsor, Va., May 22, Mine Run, Va., November 29, all in '63, Corbin's Bridge, Va., May 8, Ny River, May 9, Po River, May 11, '64. Returning to civil life, he a few months later was united in marriage to Miss Frances Keys. Of this union two children were born, William J. and James A.

Mrs. Dana died September 5, 1869, and a few weeks later, October 14, the eldest son, William, died.

Mr. Dana was again married March 3, in the year 1870, to Mrs. Mary Thurston, daughter of Lawrence VanAlstyne of Oakland county, a native of New York state.

In the year 1872 Mr. VanAlstyne came to Williamston, which was ever after his home. He died in July, 1876.

Mr. Dana was a charter member of Williamston Lodge, I. O. O. F., and always loyal to its principles. For several years he was a member of Eli P. Alexander Post of the G. A. R., named in honor of a gallant young lieutenant of his own company.

Mr. Dana by frugality and business tact secured a comfortable competence for himself and family. He died February 16, 1898, and is survived by a widow and one son, James A.

GEORGE HARWOOD.

Among the biographies to be included in this volume, few subjects are more worthy than he whose name is at the head of this sketch. George Harwood was born February 5, 1836, in New York State. His parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (French) Harwood, were natives of England. They came to this country and settled in New York, where they remained until 1838, when

they emigrated to Michigan, locating in the township of Onondaga, where the father took up one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government. He was among the earliest settlers of the township. They were the parents of ten children, of which the following brief data is given: Cornelius remained in England; Thomas was for many years a resident of Onondaga, township and died at Kinneyville; Manuel lived in Onondaga, now deceased and his widow lives in Eaton Rapids; John is a resident of Onondaga township; William resides in Leslie; Edward was a resident of Tompkins Center, Jackson county, now deceased; Becky, the wife of Levi Chapin, resided in Chicago, deceased; Elizabeth, the wife of J. Joles of this township, deceased.

Thomas Harwood never became naturalized. He was an upright and honest man and although never a member of a church, was a great student of the Bible. Our subject was but fourteen years old when his father died. The property was placed in the hands of the oldest brother, John, until the youngest came of age. At the time of the division, George Harwood came into possession of one hundred and twenty acres where he now resides. He has since added ninety acres, across the line in Jackson county. He was united in marriage in 1859 to Miss Lovan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Baldwin of Onondaga Township. To this union two children were born: Clara, now the wife of George Strong of Onondaga and they have one child, Mollie, while the second, a babe died in infancy. The wife and mother of these children died in 1872.

Mr. Harwood was remarried, to Miss Mary Baldwin, a sister of his first wife and of M. C. Baldwin. The outcome of this union was three children, as follows: Beecher, an industrious farmer of Onondaga

township, married a Miss Conklin; Luvan, now the wife of Melcom Clay, also a resident of Onondaga township and a successful farmer, and a child named George, that died at the age of eighteen months.

Mr. George Harwood is a representative citizen of his township. His views harmonize with the principles of the Republican party to which he gives his loyal support. He has never been a seeker for office, preferring rather to devote his time to his personal matters. Mr. Harwood has made good use of the legacy left him by his father, adding thereto, until he finds himself, in the decline of life, in very comfortable circumstances.

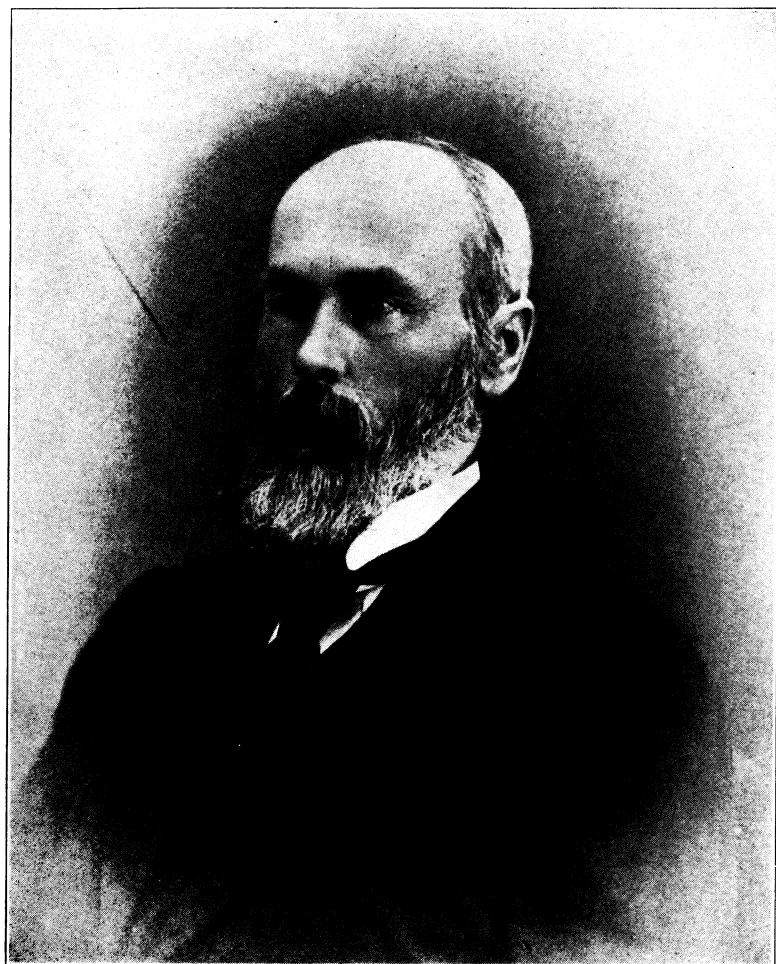
While neither Mr. or Mrs. Harwood are members of a church still they are living exemplary Christian lives.

JOHN R. TERRY.

The subject of this review, John R. Terry, is a native of the South, his birth having occurred in the State of Mississippi on the 27th day of Nov., 1875. He is the son of George W. and Clara (Leech) Terry, and both were natives of the Empire State, of whom more extensive mention is made in the sketch of Geo. W. Terry.

The early education of John R. Terry was acquired in the common schools of Winfield, Onondaga township, and he was married May 28, 1900, to Jessie F. Harwood, daughter of John and Emeline (Walworth) Harwood, whose sketches appear elsewhere in this work.

Our subject has followed farming continuously throughout his active business career, having resided one year in Jackson county upon the Tompkins farm and for the last two years upon the Harwood place. Mr. Terry is progressive and industrious and although a young man, has shown re-



DR. CHARLES H. DARROW

markable adaptability towards the completion of his chosen profession.

Unto our subject and wife have been born one child, named Harwood. Mr. Terry affiliates with the Republican party, believing that its men and measures are best adapted for the government of the people, and though representing a younger generation of agriculturists, he maintains the high regard of all who know him.

CHARLES H. DARROW (DECEASED).

Charles H. Darrow was born April 16, 1830, near Schenectady, N. Y., where he grew to manhood and acquired his education. Desiring to enter upon a professional career, he entered the Albany Medical College, receiving his diploma from this institution at the age of twenty-three years. In 1855 he moved to Okemos, Ingham county, and there gave his undivided attention to the practice of his profession for the following nine years, being the only physician in that locality. Here he built up a large and lucrative practice.

In 1858, Dr. Darrow was united in marriage to Caroline, daughter of Wheeler and Margaret Rose of Bath, Clinton county, and to them were born three children: Minnie, Mamie and Nettie. The death of two lovely little girls occurring near the same time threw a shadow upon the lives of Dr. and Mrs. Darrow, which was never fully lifted during the remaining years of his life.

In 1866 Dr. Darrow was elected Register of Deeds for Ingham county, and moved with his family to Mason, which has since been the family home. He most acceptably filled this office for four years. Later on he was engaged in the mercantile business, and here he erected a substantial brick block, standing on the corner of Oak and Main

streets, known as the Darrow Block. He also purchased a wild section of land, being the entire body of section 21 of Vevay township, and here erected a saw mill, and cut the lumber, and today this section embraces several good farms, well improved, eighty acres of which are among Mrs. Darrow's holdings.

Dr. Darrow represented the Township of Meridian on the Board of Supervisors, and always took an active interest in local politics. For quite a number of years he was the trusted leader of the Republican party in this locality, and served as Chairman of the County Committee. He was a safe counsellor, possessing good judgment, and his opinion carried great weight. Deliberate in action, moderate in expression, his conclusions were generally correct. He was one of the Knights Templars of Lansing. Dr. Darrow, for many years, was a faithful member of the Presbyterian church, contributing generously of his means towards its maintenance. He served several years as a member on the Board of Pension Examiners. Dr. Darrow was an all around useful man. In matters of business his word was as good as a bond, and the place made vacant by his death has never been filled.

Mrs. Darrow's parents were pioneers of Clinton county, and her father is credited with giving the town of Bath its name. He also built the first saw-mill in Okemos. He died while Mrs. Darrow was a child of three years. Her youngest brother the Hon. W. H. Rose, now owns the old homestead. He served his district in the State Legislature some years since, and was for four years treasurer of Clinton county. In November, 1904, he was elected commissioner of the State Land Office.

The doctor by frugality and strict attention to business was enabled to accumulate a comfortable competence so that his widow is now able to enjoy all the comforts and

luxuries of life. He lies buried in the family lot in Maple Grove cemetery, and a beautiful stone marks his last resting place.

"To slumber in that dreamless bed
Freed from all life's toil."

RICHARD B. HUNTOON.

A goodly number of veterans of the late war that were drawn from Ingham County still survive and offer a bright example to the young men who are coming up today, of the disinterested loyalty that prompted them to throw all into the balance with the chances of war, for at that time there was no assurance or remuneration for services and it was certain that many would sacrifice their lives. Our subject was one of the most valiant and faithful of the regiment that went out from the State.

Richard B. Huntoon was born in Orleans County, N. Y., October 20, 1826, the son of Isaac F. and Mary Ann Huntoon, the father having been born in Vermont and the mother in New Hampshire. Soon after their marriage Isaac Huntoon and wife went to New York, where he was for a time captain of a schooner and later a farmer. Hearing the glowing accounts of opportunities offered in the west, they emigrated to Michigan in 1841 and settled in Leslie township, where Huntoon Lake is situated, the lake having been named after these early settlers. Mr. Huntoon with his wife and nine children, came up Lake Erie, then to Ann Arbor on the cars, completing their journey to Leslie township by ox team. The land was completely covered with woods and in a wild state and by many hard days' labor was finally cleared up and made ready for use. Here on this farm the father and mother lived until their death, which occurred in 1869 and 1848 respectively. Isaac Huntoon

was a staunch supporter of the Democracy.

Our subject, R. B. Huntoon, was the seventh son in succession and so was always called "Doctor." He went to school and acquired his early education in a building which he helped to construct. At the first election in which Mr. Huntoon was interested, there were three tickets in the field, Whig, Democrat and Abolitionist and thirty votes were cast, some one from each ticket being elected.

Richard B. Huntoon started out for himself by working by the month on a farm and from this enlisted in the service in 1862, in Co. D, 27th Michigan Volunteer Infantry. He saw active service at the siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., siege of Knoxville, Fort Saunders, Wilderness, Petersburg, Fort Steadman, Ox Ford and Cold Harbor were the principal battles in which he was engaged. Our subject was never wounded but took the typhoid fever and was in the hospital sixty days at Baltimore, from which sickness he lost his eyesight. He was discharged in 1865 and came home, when he worked on a farm four years and then came to Leslie and worked by the day until his health failed him, since which time he has been unable to work. He at present draws as large a pension as any one in his town.

R. B. Huntoon was married July 5, 1868, to Jane M. Jefferds, born April 4, 1840, and the daughter of Luther Jefferds of Leslie. He was born in Monroe county, New York, was a farmer, and came to Washtenaw county at an early day. He came to Ingham county in 1865 and died at Leslie in 1878. Mrs. Huntoon was the youngest of four children and she suffered the loss of her mother when but six years of age.

To our subject and wife were born two children, Myron J., born December 29, 1869, and died October 2, 1870, and Grace G., born July 21, 1871, died at birth. They have



RICHARD B. HUNTOON



MRS. RICHARD B. HUNTOON



an adopted son, Merton J., born February 4, 1872, who was married February 23, 1896, to Miss Mabel A., daughter of George Laberteaux of Bunker Hill township, and they have two children: Harold Richard, born August 26, 1899, and Mahlon Roosevelt, born April 30 of the year 1903.

R. B. Huntoon is a member of the Congregational church and his wife of the Baptist. Our subject is a member of the G. A. R. of Leslie and since 1864 has been a Republican and has always taken an active interest in the political welfare of the community.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Huntoon are very proud of the record made by their ancestors in the wars of the country. Mr. Huntoon is from the Revolutionary stock and had one brother in the Civil War and his father and two uncles fought in the War of 1812, as did also the father and uncles of Mrs. Huntoon.

A long residence in the town of Leslie and many acts of kindness and charity have won for Mr. and Mrs. Huntoon many warm friends, who wish for them many years of happiness.

HARLAN P. TOWNER.

Harlan P. Towner was born at Byron, Michigan, in Shiawassee county, April 1, 1841. He is the son of Isaac B., a native of New York, and Julia (Epley) Towner, whose mother was a native of Germany. Our subject's father came to Michigan with his parents in the early days, where he learned the trade of carpenter and millwright. Our subject's grandfather, Daniel Towner, served in the Revolutionary War. A brother of Daniel Towner bought Long Island from the Government and owned it for several years.

Our subject's parents were married in

Pinckney, and for several years his father was engaged in his trade at that place. He built the mill at DeWitt, Clinton county. Isaac Towner bought forty acres of wild Government land in Bath township, and afterwards sold this and bought one hundred and eleven acres near Pine Lake in Meridian township, where he lived until his death at the age of sixty-nine years. He was a Democrat, though never an office holder. He was a member of the U. B. church, while his wife was a Methodist.

Harlan Towner was the second of a family of eleven children: William D., left home at nineteen and became a minister in the U. B. church, and died in 1862; our subject; Alonzo, lives in Locke township, Ingham county. His first wife was Frances Abel, and the second, Eva Gundman. There was one child by the first marriage and four by the second; Frances E., died at the age of fifteen years; Olive, married first, William Troop, who was killed in the war, and afterward Richard Reynolds. She has one child by the first marriage and three by the second; Etta, the wife of George Bisbee, a Baptist minister in Georgia; Charles Towner lives in Bath township, married Nora Smith, and has four children; Rose, the wife of Charles Peterson, lives in Meridian on a farm and had eight children; James I., a Baptist minister at Mayville, Tuscola county.

Our subject lived with his parents until twenty-one years old, working on the farm in the summer and attending school in the winter. He bought forty acres of wild land in Bath township, Clinton county. March 28, 1864, he enlisted in Co. D, 4th Michigan Infantry, and served sixteen months and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., discharged at Detroit, and was in the battles of Jonesboro, siege of Atlanta, Bentonville and Goldsberg, N. C. After the war he sold the

forty acres and bought one hundred and sixty acres of wild land in Meridian township. Eighty acres of this he sold, and with the money built and improved the remaining part of his property. Here he lived until three years ago, when he moved to Hazlett Park, where he and his wife now reside.

Harlan P. Towner was married May 3, 1869, to Emeline Haulman, born in Ohio, March 27, 1843. She was an only child and her mother died when she was nine years old, when she went to live with an aunt.

To our subject and wife was born three children: Jessie L., born Sept. 7, 1871, married Isaac Thatcher, and they are the parents of nine children, six of whom are living; Daisy, married James Kaiser; Kirk, aged twenty-seven married Ruby Calkin, and lives on the old homestead.

Our subject was for twenty years a Republican, then became a Prohibitionist, believing in the principles of that party. He has many times been a candidate for office, but never elected. Mr. and Mrs. Towner are members of the Baptist church and are highly esteemed in their community. As a reward for his services in defense of the Union, Mr. Towner draws a good pension from the Government.

Was sun struck July 4, 1864, in Georgia, and lay between life and death for several days. Came near being buried alive when found unconscious after stroke.

ALBERT J. HALL.

Albert J. Hall has figured conspicuously and honorably in connection with the public interests and substantial development of the City of Mason and Ingham county. No history of this locality would be complete without a record of his career. To say of him that he arose from comparative obscurity to rank among the successful men of this part

of the state is a statement that seems trite to those familiar with his life. It is but just to say in a history that would descend to future generations that his business record is one that any man might be proud to possess. Beginning at the bottom round of the ladder he has steadily advanced step by step until he now occupies his present position of trust and confidence. Born in Mason on the 8th day of February, 1862, he is the son of Robert Hall, who was a native of Pennsylvania, as was also his mother. They were married in that state and emigrated westward and settled in Ingham county in the year 1854. The father followed the occupation of carpenter and cabinet maker and was the first undertaker in the village of Mason. The father learned his trade in Georgia, where he resided for some years, but was obliged to leave the state on account of attempting to teach a colored boy to read, as it was considered a great crime at that time to advance the educational interests of the colored race, especially so by the southern people.

Robert Hall died when his son Albert was but eight months old. In response to his country's call he enlisted in Co. A, 9th Michigan Cavalry, in which he saw eight months of active service when he was stricken down and died at the Nashville hospital, and so it was that our subject found it necessary to depend upon his own resources at an early age of childhood.

Albert J. Hall is the youngest of a family of five children: The oldest, Benjamin Franklin, died in infancy; the second, Emma, deceased wife of H. H. Terwilliger, of Montague, Muskegon county, who died February 25, 1905; the third, C. H., born January 13, 1858, and died September 16, 1901. All the deceased are buried in Maple Grove cemetery, excepting the father, he is buried in National cemetery at Nashville.



ISAAC HUNTOON



LUTHER JEFFERDS, Born 1837

Tennessee. The fourth, Louisa, born 1860, died November 25, 1874, and the fifth, our subject, whose early education was acquired at the common schools in Mason and also the Mason high school. When thirteen years of age he found employment in a grocery store, where he worked for eleven consecutive years. On the seventh day of June, 1887, he found employment in the Farmers' Bank, gaining a practical knowledge of general bookkeeping and general business. In 1895 he became its cashier and soon afterwards a stockholder and director in this institution.

On the 12th day of June, 1883, Mr. Hall was united in marriage to Katherine E. Smith, who died January 23, 1892, and is also buried in Maple Grove cemetery. Unto this union was born one child, Winifred, a graduate of the Mason high school. On the 18th day of April, 1894, Mr. Hall was again married, to Mrs. Adah Rackham Cook. This union has been blessed with one child, Horace A., now at home and a student in the Mason high school.

Mr. Hall is a Mason and belongs to the Blue Lodge, No. 70, of Mason; also of the Royal Arcanum, Maccabees and of the Foresters. He affiliates with the Republican party and has taken an active interest in politics, and as an evidence of the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens has been honored with the office of City Treasurer for two terms. He has also been treasurer and chairman of the finance committee of the Baptist church for 15 years. Mr. Hall has taken a deep and active interest in church and Sunday school work in his native city, having been an active member of the church for the last twenty-two years, and during that time has served eighteen years as superintendent of Sunday school. The strong traits of his character are such as have endeared him to all with whom he

has come in contact. He is a soul of honor and integrity in business and private life and a man of broad humanitarian principles and gives generously for the public good. Faithful in friendship and devoted to his family he stands as a high type of our chivalrous American manhood.

Member of the School Board for past 12 years, and is now an incumbent of that office.

MAJOR JOHN S. HUSTON (DECEASED).

John S. Huston was born in Geneva county, New York, October 19, 1823, and died in Leroy township, Ingham county, July 30, 1893. Major John Huston was of Scotch-Irish descent—his father having emigrated from the Emerald Isle when a young man and settled in the State of New York. His mother descended from Scotch ancestors. The father, James Huston, came to Michigan at an early day and settled upon a farm. The mother's maiden name was Amanda Springstead. Both parents have been dead several years and little is known of the activities of their lives.

Major John S. Huston was a man of strong personality—was well educated, and for nearly half a century was associated with school work as teacher, officer and school commissioner of Ingham county. He was for a time engaged in the drug trade in the Village of Williamston and also practiced medicine for some years. For eleven years he was a member of the Board of Supervisors and chairman of the board for nine years. His very unusual majorities when a candidate for office were very complimentary to his ability and faithfulness as a public servant.

October 14, 1862, he was mustered in as Major of the 7th Michigan Cavalry and served under the gallant Custer in the Michigan brigade. It is recorded of him that

with his command he participated in twenty-one battles and skirmishes. He was for a time confined to a hospital by reason of sickness and was finally mustered out of service and honorably discharged February 13, 1864.

Major Huston was twice married—his first wife, Miss Kate Springstead, lived but a few years after their marriage and died May 14, 1866. His second marriage occurred May 14, 1866, to Mrs. Martha Putnam of Leroy township. She was the daughter of Alden and Penelope Cooper Smith, highly respected pioneers of Ingham county. Of this union three children were born: Grace E., unmarried, born March 21, 1867, lives at Colorado Springs, Colo.; Frederick W., born February 6, 1870, died January 6, 1893; Frank J., born October 3, 1875, now a resident of New Mexico.

Mrs. Huston's father, Alden Smith, was born in the State of New York and moved to Michigan with his family in the year 1836, and settled in the township of Stockbridge. He took up one hundred and sixty acres of wild timbered land—this he improved and made it the family home for many years. His health failing, he disposed of his farm and with his wife spent the declining years of their life with their daughter, Mrs. Huston. The father died December 24, 1895, and the mother died February 11, 1885; both rest in the cemetery at Dansville.

Mrs. Huston recalls the fact that her father gave the land for the site of the first school building erected in that neighborhood. Mrs. Putnam grew to womanhood in Stockbridge township and has a good fund of genuine pioneer remembrances that came into her experience in early life. Mrs. Huston was twice married. Her first husband, William M. Putnam, to whom she was united in marriage March 12, 1854, lived but ten years after this and died June 30,

1864. Three children were born of this union, all living: Alice A., born April 19, 1855, now the wife of Charles A. Smith of Leroy; Lester R., a successful farmer residing near Pine Lake; Emma J., wife of A. L. Rose, of Mason, editor and proprietor of the Ingham county News.

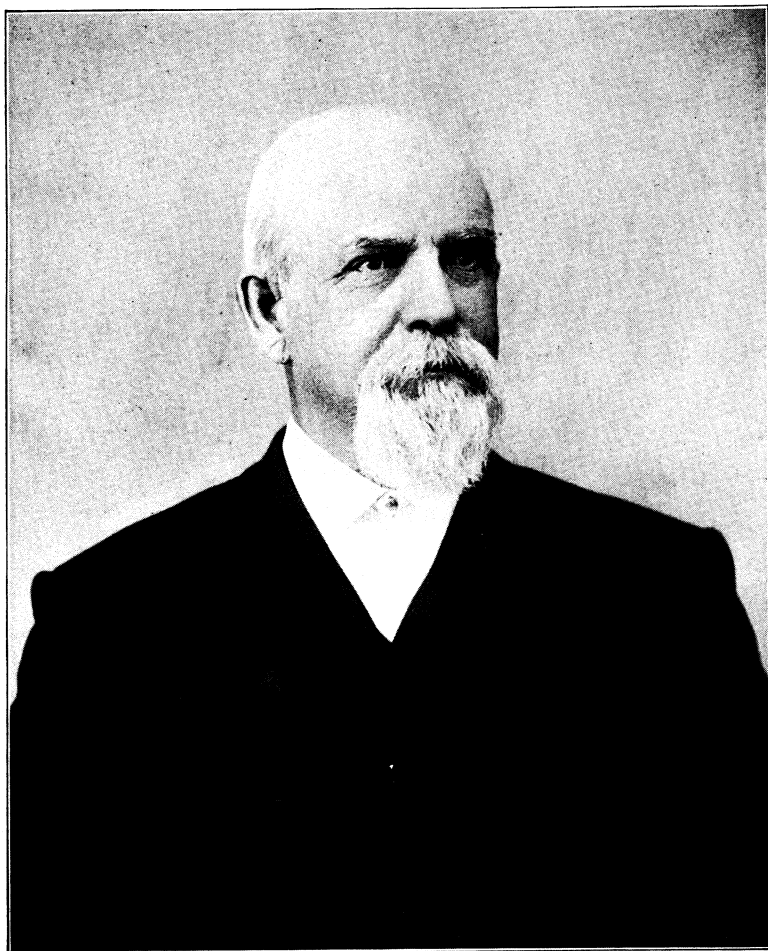
Alden Smith was present at the organization of the Republican party at Jackson, and was ever after a firm advocate of its principles and always voted the Republican ticket.

Since 1898 Mrs. Huston has made her home in the Village of Williamston. She is one of the oldest settlers now living in the county. She is an interesting conversationalist and a lady of refinement. The Baptist society is her church home. Ripe in years and faith she is enjoying to a good measure the closing years of an active life.

H. D. FELTON.

It is one of the plain duties of the citizen of today to leave to posterity in as permanent form as possible his personal biography and family genealogy.

Fabulous sums are being offered for data to perfect the family records. In no form could the same amount of money be invested so as to give to posterity the pleasure and satisfaction as that invested in this volume. Next to the sacred book, it becomes a household treasure. In a volume of this character are to be found the names and faces of the men and women who came from comfortable homes in the far east to endure the hardships and privations incident to a life on the front line of civilization. Only a little more than half a century ago Ingham county was a wilderness, the hardy pioneer occupied his time for the most part clearing away the forest, and burning in huge heaps logs,



MAJ. JOHN S. HUSTON



MRS. MARTHA F. HUSTON

which, if standing today, would exceed in value the cleared land with all improvements. One unfamiliar with the facts could scarcely appreciate the transition through which the county has passed within the last half century.

H. D. Felton was a pioneer, the son of a pioneer. Mr. Felton was born in the Township of Stockbridge, Ingham county, July 23, 1849. He was one of two children born to Daniel and Margaret (Hay) Felton. The parents were natives of the Empire State, came to Michigan in the early forties and settled upon a tract of land in the Township of Stockbridge.

In the year 1850, when the California gold fever was raging throughout the country, Daniel Felton, with thousands of others, made the overland trip to that land of promise, where he remained for thirty-seven years. He returned to his family in the year 1883, he died in the year 1899, aged eighty-three years. Chester, the only brother of our subject, was born June, 1847, at Stockbridge, now a resident of the State of Idaho. The mother lived to the age of sixty-four years, died in 1896, loved and revered for her many virtues. Her father, John Hay, lived to the advanced age of one hundred and seven years. He was a resident of the State of Wisconsin at the time of his death. He lived in Ingham county until after he crossed the century line. Mr. Felton received his primary education in Stockbridge, later attended school at Lansing, and wound up with a course in a commercial college in the same city.

H. D. Felton enlisted in Co. D, of the 28th Mich. Infantry, Sept. 1, 1864, at the organization of the regiment. While the 28th Infantry was among the later regiments called into service its experiences under fire of the enemy was sufficient to "fully establish its reputation as a gallant fighting regi-

ment, and reached the uniform high standard of Michigan troops." He was mustered out with his command at Raleigh, N. C., June 5, 1866, by reason of the close of the war, and under Col. Shaffer, took up its march for Detroit, where it was paid off and disbanded.

Returning to civil life Mr. Felton attended school, as above stated, after which he was variously occupied. On the 10th of October, 1873, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Guile of Alaiedon township. In the year 1876 he purchased eighty acres of unimproved land, section 8, of Alaiedon. The location is fine, the buildings are neat, commodious and attractive. He carries on general and mixed farming, and makes a success of it. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Felton, six of whom are living. Their names and other data of interest is here given: Orah, born May, 24, 1875, wife of Joseph Beaumont of Alaiedon township; Stella, born February 8, 1877, the wife of William Neibling; Ariel, born April 18, 1879, married Chas. Folar, Jr., died July 13, 1899; Effie, born January 22, 1881, wife of George Beaumont. The Beaumont brothers married Felton sisters. Ben, the only son, born June 29, 1883, now at home. Goldie, born November 3, 1885, is the second wife of Chas. Folar, Jr. Hope, born June 29, 1888, the junior member of the family, is still under the paternal roof with her parents. Mr. Felton's first wife died Feb. 17, 1891. She was the mother of his children. The memory of her unselfish life and devotion to her family lingers as a benediction to them all. June 13, 1894, Mr. Felton was married to Miss Frances Yaus, daughter of Wm. Yaus, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, who emigrated to America when a lad, and was for several years a respected citizen of Alaiedon township, now

deceased. The mother was the daughter of E. D. Colbath.

In politics Mr. Felton is enthusiastically Republican, takes a lively interest in local politics, and cheers when his party wins out. Was at one time elected Supervisor of his township, as he put it, but "was counted out by the opposition." His friends, the enemy, will do well to remember that this is not a "closed issue." He was for five years an engineer on the railroad. His father was one of the gang that surveyed the land where the city of Mason now stands. The years of the life of H. D. Felton have been years of activity. His name will be recorded among the number of those who have given honest toil to help "to make the wilderness blossom as the rose," and will go down to posterity as one who in time of his country's need stood by her in defense of civil liberty.

HON. JOHN THOMAS (DECEASED).

The subject of this review figured conspicuously in the pioneer history of Lansing and Ingham county, and also in the early history of the State. A native of Pennsylvania, he was born in 1810, and was a son of Griffith Thomas, who was a farmer by occupation, which he followed until his death, which occurred at the age of ninety years.

When a young man he went to Yates county, N. Y., where he found employment as a clerk in a dry goods store owned by a Mr. Eben Smith. Being ambitious and showing a marked capability for the business, he was eventually taken into partnership with Mr. Smith, and there remained for six years. In the meantime he was united in marriage to Miss Ann Lawrence, daughter of Samuel Lawrence of Yates county, N. Y. This union was blessed with ten children. In 1836 they removed to

Michigan and settled twenty miles west of Detroit in Oakland county.

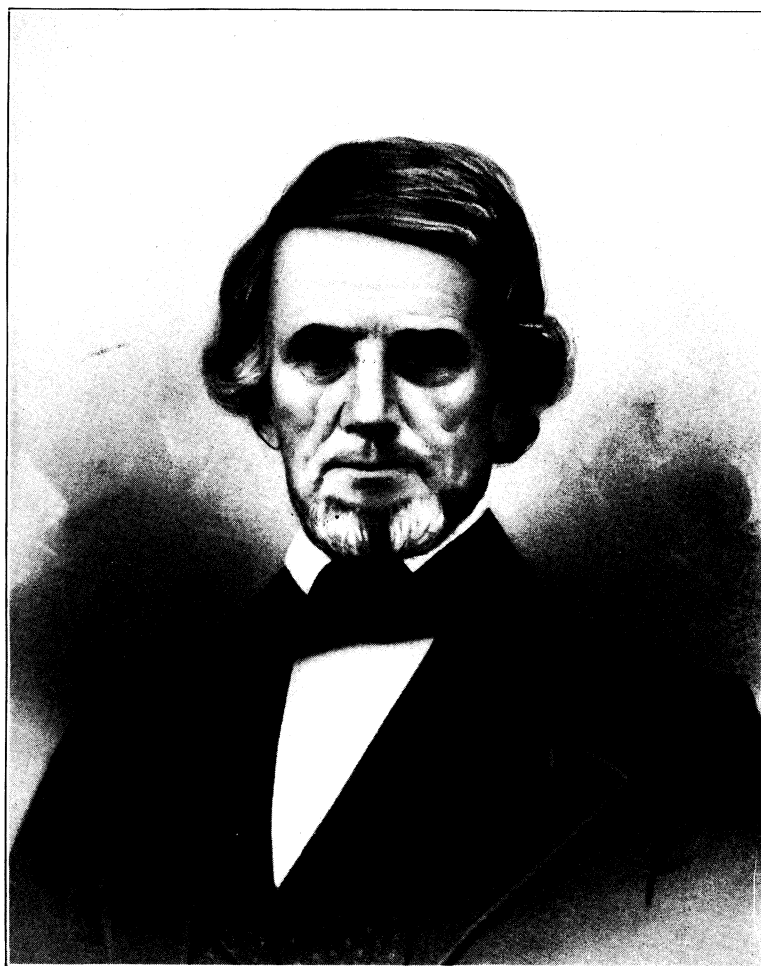
Our subject was a man of strong personality, kind and hospitable in manner and made friends readily, and became quite prominent and successful.

In 1846 he represented his locality in the Legislature at Detroit. He was one of those that voted for the removal of the capitol to Lansing. In later years he became identified in business in the capital city, in which he continued for six years. He also became interested in this city in extensive purchases of land, and built one of the earlier hotels in the capital city, which was called the Benton House. He died in Lansing, at the Hudson House, and there passed away one of the old pioneer citizens, who left the impress of his individuality upon the community where he resided. Having spent almost his entire life in Michigan, he had a wide acquaintance within its borders, and his strength of character, his honorable conduct and his fidelity to manly principles made him one of the representative and valued citizens.

GILBERT H. GAY.

The gentleman whose name graces the top of this page is a product of the Wolverine State, having been born at Summerset, Hillsdale county, September 1, 1858. His father, Edward A. Gay, was born in the cultured city of Boston in the old Bay State, April 19, 1829, and his mother, whose maiden name was Almira I. Root, was born at Auburn, N. Y., September 29, the same year.

The grandfather of our subject, Timothy Gay, was a native of Boston, where he was born October 27, 1801. He died September 3, 1882. His wife's maiden name was Nancy Green. Timothy Gay and his wife came to Hillsdale county, Michigan, in 1833.



JOHN THOMAS (Deceased)

and took up land from the government. When the time came to prove up on his land he made the trip to the government land office at Detroit on foot.

In an early day our subject's father engaged in farming. This did not prove exactly to his liking. He sold out and engaged in the manufacture of machinery at Hudson, Michigan. This he continued for a time when he disposed of the business and entered upon the practice of medicine, having in the meantime fitted himself for the practice of the profession. About the year 1870 he abandoned his practice and was ordained as a minister of the gospel in the Baptist denomination and entered upon the work of the ministry. He served several important charges, among them Bronson, Branch county, Plymouth, Chelsea for ten years, Allegan and Otsego, where he died in October, 1891. He was a man of fine personal presence, a good speaker, and by his kindly manner won many friends and accomplished good work for Him whom he served. His devoted wife preceded him to the land beyond, having passed away August 19, 1876.

The Rev. Gay was educated in his native city of Boston. The Rev. and Mrs. Gay were the parents of three children, as follows: Clement A., born October 16, 1854, he married Alma Haight, they have had three children born to them: Grace, deceased; Gertrude, and John G.; they reside at Zion City. Ill. Gilbert H., born September 1, 1858, and Edward M., born January 24, 1866. He married Lulu Cook, they have one child, Cecil; their home is in Muskegon, Michigan.

Our subject's father was twice married, the second time to Amy L. Winans. Of this union one child, Carroll W., was born August 17, 1878. Young Carroll Gay met a premature death at Allegan by the bursting of a grindstone.

Gilbert H. Gay received his education in

the graded schools of Hudson and Chelsea. He began life for himself at the age of fifteen years. He first found employment as a farm hand and was later employed in a general store at Chelsea. For four years he served as clerk in the postoffice in that village.

February 15, 1886, he went into the employ of George P. Glazier of Chelsea and took charge of the Commercial Bank of Stockbridge, since which time he has managed its affairs in a careful and business-like manner.

In 1891 he was admitted to partnership in the business, a merited compliment to his integrity and industry.

Mr. Gay was happily married March 24, 1886, to Miss Helen, daughter of Jay and Susan Ann (Smith) Everett of Chelsea. The family were natives of Washtenaw county, Michigan, and Rochester, N. Y., respectively.

Four children have come to bless the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Gay, and all are still under the parental roof: Jesse, born at Chelsea, October 13, 1887; Lindsley, born at Stockbridge, July 6, 1890; Gilbert Maurice, born at Stockbridge, March 19, 1894; Welland, born at Stockbridge, January 17, 1896.

Mrs. Gay's parents were married in Washtenaw county, September 25, 1850. The father was born October 2, 1827, and the mother, November 21, 1828. Mrs. Gay dates her birth from November 12, 1859. Mr. Everett was a farmer by occupation. He began his farming operations on the old homestead in Washtenaw county. This land his father, John Everett, took up from the government. The premises are now in the possession of Howard Everett, a brother of Mrs. Gay. Mr. Jay Everett is still a land holder in Washtenaw county, though he has made Chelsea the family home for the past twenty years. Mr. and Mrs. Everett have

had born to them eight children, seven of whom are still living. The following data concerning the family is given:

Howard, born in California, October 1, 1854; Carrie, born in California, March 8, 1855, she married Dr. F. H. Coe, who died in 1904; Henry, born February 28, 1857, in Washtenaw county; John J., died in infancy; Helen, born November 12, 1859; Jessie, born October 9, 1861, lives with her parents in Chelsea; Irene, born July 24, 1863, now the wife of Rev. R. C. Fenner, pastor of the Baptist church at Cadillac, Mich.; Fred, born December 23, 1865, a resident of Seattle, Wash.

In the year 1900, Mrs. Gay's parents celebrated their golden wedding. They are highly respected people, active in religious work and are connected with the Baptist church.

In the year 1851 Mr. Jay Everett went to California, making the trip around Cape Horn. Mrs. Everett followed the next year, crossing the Isthmus. They remained for several years when Mr. Everett was employed in mining and fruit growing, making a success of both. Since his residence in Stockbridge, Mr. Gay has steadily grown in popular favor as a man of affairs and as a Christian gentleman. For many years he has been identified with church and Sunday school work, having been for years officially connected with both. As a man of business he is courteous and painstaking. As a citizen his influence is always on the right side of every moral question. As the years have gone by he has steadily grown in public confidence and esteem. For four years he was Township Treasurer; for the past two years Village President, elected by a popular vote on the temperance ticket. In the social and religious circle of Stockbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Gay are among the most highly appreciated.

Mr. Gay has great reason for personal

congratulation at the success he has attained in his business affairs, and his many friends wish for him the realization of his fondest ambitions.

JOSEPH B. MOORE, M.A., LL.D.

Joseph B. Moore, M.A., LL.D., who has gained a high reputation as a politician, legislator, and judge, was born in the Village of Commerce, Oakland county, Michigan, November 3, 1845. His father was Jacob J. Moore, a furniture manufacturer, farmer, and lumberman, and his mother, Hapsabeth Gillett Moore. His father's family came from Wales at an early period in the history of the country and settled in New Jersey. His grandfather Moore was a soldier in the War of 1812. His father moved to Michigan in 1833 and settled near Utica, in Macomb county, afterward lived in Lapeer county for a short time, and later at Walled Lake, Oakland county, and was nearly eighty-eight years old when he died. The son received his education in the district schools with four terms at Hillsdale College and one year in the Law Department of Michigan University. From the age of fourteen to nineteen, he worked in his father's saw mill, doing the work of a mill hand and in the evenings read a copy of Blackstone, loaned him by the late James D. Bateman, a county lawyer, then living at Walled Lake. For three succeeding winters he taught district school at Moscow Plains, Hillsdale county, Rough and Ready Corners, Wayne county, and Walled Lake, Oakland county, attending school at Hillsdale during the spring and fall terms. The college afterward conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A. In 1903 it conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

Mr. Moore tried to be soldier but didn't succeed. When the war broke out an older

brother enlisted. The two boys who were left at home, wanted to go to the front also. The family could spare but one of them, however, and Joseph was the one to take the chance. He went at once to Detroit, where he enlisted in the 30th Michigan Infantry. He was in barracks but ten days, when to his great disappointment, the surgeon refused to accept him and sent him back home. The next day after the surgeon's edict, the other brother went to Detroit, enlisted in the 22nd Michigan Infantry and served faithfully until the close of the war. Judge Moore is popular with the old soldiers and has made many Memorial Day addresses.

Mr. Moore was admitted to the practice of law at Lapeer in the Fall of 1869, and at once obtained a lucrative business. In 1878 he was elected a member of the State Senate, and was a colleague of Senators McElroy of St. Clair, Stephenson of Menominee, Farr of Ottawa, J. Webster Childs of Washtenaw, and T. W. Palmer of Detroit. He declined, because of professional work, a renomination to the Senate. He was elected Mayor of Lapeer in the spring of 1874. In the fall of 1872 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney and was reelected in 1874. In 1884 he was a Republican presidential elector-at-large. Though not an active candidate, he came within five votes of being nominated for congress in 1886. In the spring of 1887 he was elected Circuit Judge, and was reelected six years later. In 1891, he with Hon. Albert K. Smiley, of New York, and Prof. C. C. Painter of Great Barrington, Mass., was appointed a commission to select lands for permanent reservations for the Mission Indians of California. This work had the approval of Congress and of President Harrison. In 1895 he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court by a very large majority.

Mr. Moore has been a Republican ever since he became a voter, his first vote being

for General Grant. Until he became a Supreme Court Justice, for more than twenty years he attended as a delegate, every State Republican convention. He was an intimate friend of Hon. John T. Rich and presented his name in nomination at the Jackson convention in 1880, at Detroit in 1890, and again at Saginaw in 1892, when Mr. Rich was nominated.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore have done considerable traveling, having visited nearly every city of prominence in the United States and the Canadas. In 1890 they spent several months in Great Britain and on the continent and repeated the visit in 1895.

Mr. Moore is a member of the Michigan Club, Michigan State Bar Association, American Social Science Association, A. K. P. Society of Hillsdale College, Grand River Boat Club of Lansing, and President of the U. and I. Club of Lansing. December 3, 1872, he married Miss Ella L. Bentley, but has no children.

Although attaining distinction as a politician and legislator, Judge Moore's chief and most enduring fame will be upon his career on the bench. Of his work as a lawyer and afterwards as Circuit Judge, the leading paper in his county said in 1895: "He was a diligent and successful trial lawyer, appearing as the attorney of record in upwards of six hundred cases in courts of record, and assisted in the trial of many more, a number of them of more than local importance. In his seven years' experience as Judge, he has heard and disposed of four hundred and seventy criminal and fifteen hundred civil cases, among them the Young murder case and the celebrated election case of Reynolds vs. May. This work has been so well done that but two criminal cases and thirteen civil cases have been reversed by the Supreme Court." Commenting on these facts, "Bench and Bar" of Michigan, a book which

has passed discriminating judgment upon many of the leading attorneys and judges of the State, said: "It proves that Judge Moore is possessed of an analytical mind and acute discrimination; that he is thoroughly versed in the law and has a keen sense of justice; that his judicial investigations are pursued with the purpose of arriving at truth and justice; that he is guided and determined by an integrity of mind and character, which cannot be swerved from a line of rectitude. His worthiness for promotion, both as to legal qualifications and personal qualities caused his nomination in the spring of 1895, as the Republican candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, and he was elected by the largest majority ever given a candidate for that office. His record as a Judge of the highest *nisi prius* court forms a substantial basis for the prediction that his career upon the Supreme Bench will be entirely honorable to himself and useful to the State." The prediction has been amply fulfilled. His written opinions while upon the Supreme Court Bench, have been clear in statement, and have shown a comprehensive grasp of legal principles while he has been one of the most industrious members of the most industrious Supreme Court in the country.

JOHN OKEMOS.

The writer, in his boyhood days often saw "Old Okemos," as he was always called, and his two sons, Johnny and Jim. He was respected and well treated by every one; by even the boys who did not, as boys sometimes do, sacrifice respectful conduct to curiosity. I will not attempt a description of him, as it is accurately given in a paper that I intend to copy in this connection, as I think it highly proper that as good a history as can be obtained of him should be perpetuated in all annals of Ingham county, where he

made his home a great part of the time of his life after his fighting days were over. It has been claimed that his name was "O-ge-mah," but he was always known as and called himself "Okemos," and the village of Okemos in this county was named for him as he was known, that locality having been his favorite camping ground.

The writer thinks all of the following worthy of preservation, consisting of a sketch of O. A. Jenison, an early settler in Lansing, published in the State Republican in its issue of February 11, 1879. and an account by Freeman Bray, a citizen and early settler in Okemos, taken from Durant's history. Mr. Jenison secured a picture of the chief, probably the only one ever taken. He writes:

"Okemos sat for this picture, to my certain knowledge, in 1857, and it has never been out of my possession from that day to this. The date of the birth of Okemos is shrouded in mystery, but the research discloses the fact that he was born at or near Knagg's Station, on the Shiawassee river, where the Chicago and Northeastern (now Chicago and Grand Trunk) railroad crosses that stream.

"At the time of his death he was said to be a centenarian, but that is a period few persons are permitted to reach. In a sketch of his life, given in the Lansing Republican in 1871, it is said he probably took the war-path in 1796. This is the earliest I find of him in any written history. Judge Littlejohn, in his 'Legends of the Northwest,' introduces him to the reader in 1803.

"The battle of Sandusky, in which Okemos took an active part, was the great event of his life; and this it was that gave him his chieftainship, and caused him to be revered by his tribe. For a detailed description of that memorable and bloody fight I am indebted to B. O. Williams, of Owosso,



CHIEF JOHN OKEMOS

who was for many years an Indian trader, spoke the Indian language, and received the story direct from the lips of the old chief. In relating the story Okemos said:

“Myself and cousin, Man-e-to-corb-way, with sixteen other braves, enlisted under the British flag, formed a scouting, or war-party, and, leaving the upper Raisin, made our rendezvous at Sandusky.

“One morning, while lying in ambush near a road lately cut for the passage of the American army and supply wagons, we saw twenty cavalymen approaching us. Our ambush was located on a slight ridge, with brush directly in our front. We immediately decided to attack the Americans, although they outnumbered us. Our plan was to first fire and cripple them, and then make a dash with the tomahawk. We waited until they approached so near that we could count the buttons on their coats, when firing commenced.’

“The cavalymen, with drawn sabres, immediately charged upon the Indians. Okemos and his cousin fought side by side, loading and firing while dodging from one cover to another. In less than ten minutes after the firing began, the sound of a bugle was heard, and, casting their eyes in the direction of the sound, they saw the road and woods filled with cavalry. Okemos, in his descriptions, says:

“The plumes on their hats looked like a flock of a thousand pigeons just hovering for flight.’

“The small party of Indians was immediately surrounded, and every man cut down. All were left for dead on the field. Okemos and his cousin each had his skull cloven, and their bodies were gashed in a fearful manner. The cavalymen, before leaving the field, in order to be sure life was extinct, would lean forward from their horses and pierce the chests of the Indians

even into their lungs. The last Okemos remembers was that after emptying one saddle, and springing towards another soldier with clubbed rifle raised to strike, his head felt as if being pierced with a red-hot iron, and he went down from a heavy sabre-cut.

“All knowledge ceased from this time until many moons afterwards, when he found himself being nursed by the squaws of his friends, who had found him on the battlefield two or three days afterwards. The squaws thought all were dead, but, upon being moved, signs of life were discovered in Okemos and his cousin, who were at once taken on litters to a place of safety, and, by careful nursing, were finally restored to partial health.

“The cousin always remained a cripple. The iron constitution of Okemos, with which he was endowed by nature, enabled him to regain comparative health; but he never took an active part in another battle, this last one having satisfied him that ‘white man was a heap powerful.’

“Shortly after his recovery he solicited Col. Godfroy to intercede with Gen. Cass, and he and other chiefs made a treaty with the Americans, which was faithfully kept.

“Okemos did not obtain his chieftainship by hereditary descent, but this honor was conferred upon him after having passed through the battle just described. For his bravery and endurance his tribe considered him a favorite with the Great Spirit, who had preserved his life through such a terrible and trying ordeal.

“The next we hear of Okemos, he had settled with his tribe on the banks of the Shiawassee, near the place of his birth, where, for many years, up to 1837-38, he was engaged in the peaceful avocations of hunting, fishing, and trading with the white man. About this time the smallpox broke out among his tribe, which, together with the

influx of white settlers, who destroyed their hunting-grounds, scattered their bands.

"The plaintive, soft notes of the hunter's flute, made of the red alder, and the sound of the tom-tom at council-fires, were heard no more along the banks of your inland streams. For many years before the tomahawk had been effectually buried, and upon the final breaking up of the bands, Okemos became a mendicant, and many a hearty meal has the old Indian received from the early settlers of Lansing.

"In his palmy days I should think his greatest height never exceeded five feet four inches. He was lithe, wiry, active, intelligent, and possessed undoubted bravery. He was not, however, an eloquent speaker, either in council or private conversation, always mumbling his words and speaking with some hesitation.

"Previous to the breaking up of his band, in 1837-38, his usual dress consisted of a blanket-coat, with belt, steel pipe-hatchet, a tomahawk, and a heavy, long English hunting-knife, stuck in his belt in front, with a large bone handle prominent outside the sheath. He had his face painted with vermilion on his cheeks and forehead and over his eyes; a shawl wound around his head, turban fashion, together with the leggins usually worn by Indians, which, during his lifetime, he never discarded.

"None of his biographers have ever attempted to fix the date of his birth, contenting themselves with the general conviction that he was a hundred years old. I differ from them for these reasons, viz: Physically endowed with a strong constitution, naturally brave and impetuous, and inured to Indian life, we are led to believe that he took the war-path early in life, and his first introduction to our notice is in 1796. I reason from this that he was born about 1775, in which case he lived about eighty-three years.

Again, the old settlers of Lansing will remember that, up to the latest period of his having been seen on our streets, his step was quick and elastic to a degree that is seldom enjoyed by men of that age.

"He died at his wigwam, a few miles from this city, and was buried December 5, 1858, at Shim-ni-con, an Indian settlement in Ionia county. His coffin was rude in the extreme, and in it were placed a pipe, tobacco, a hunting-knife, birds' wings, provisions, etc.

"He surrendered his chieftainship a few years previous to his death to his son, John, but never forgot that he was Okemos, once the chief of a powerful tribe of the Chippewas, and the nephew of Pontiac."

Mr. Bray says Okemos was either part Tawas (Ottawa) or closely allied to them by marriage. He hardly thinks he ever lived on the Shiawassee river, certainly not after 1840. When Mr. Bray settled where the village of Okemos now is, the chief had his principal village there, and was at the head of a mixed band of Tawas,* Pottawattomies, and Chippewas. All the Indians who took part with the British in the War of 1812. Mr. Bray calls "Canada Indians," The band had a burial-ground on low land now owned by Mr. Cook, and used to *caché* their corn on the knoll where the school building now stands. Mr. Bray says the Indians planted corn for two or three years after he settled at Okemos, on land which he plowed for them and allowed them to use.

The band remained in the vicinity until about 1845-46, when they became scattered. Many of those belonging to the Ottawas and Pottawattomies were picked up by the United States authorities and transported beyond the Missouri river. On one occasion a band of some 500 were encamped near Mr. Bray's place, and had among them a number of sick, including several squaws. Mrs.

*The common rendering of Ottawa.

Bray assisted to take care of one of these, a young woman apparently in the last stages of consumption, and afterwards her mother visited the old ground and made Mrs. Bray a present as a recompense for what she did for the sick one.

While this large band were encamped near, Mr. Bray says a couple of Indians without arms of any kind made their appearance suddenly from the south. On the same day they borrowed a few pounds of nails of Mr. Bray, and the next day they had all disappeared. It appeared they had borrowed the nails to make litters on which to transport their sick and aged. The two men were fugitives from a detachment of United States troops, and came to warn the band that the soldiers were after them. They were exceedingly reluctant to leave the country.

Okemos, or his people, had another village at Shim-ni-con, in Ionia county, but the principal one was where the village of Okemos now stands. After about the year 1845 the band became so reduced by death and the scattering of its members that the chief had a very small following, and became eventually a wandering mendicant, traveling around the country and living on the charity of the whites. He had a large family, as did many of the Indians, but they seemed to die of disease very rapidly. There are two of the sons of Okemos still living: John, who succeeded his father as chief of the band, and Jim. The latter is now a farmer located some twenty-five miles from Stanton, in Montcalm or Gratiot county. John always drank considerable and never was anything but an Indian. Mr. Bray relates that on one occasion he came to his place and stayed over night with him. In the morning they had griddle-cakes, and Mrs. Bray had made a large quantity of nice syrup from white sugar. This so pleased the In-

dian that he kept the women busy for a long time making cakes for him. He still visits his old home about once in two years. His last visit was in 1879. John has a son who is a successful farmer. His father says he is no Indian, for he will not hunt.

Old Okemos in his wanderings around the country was generally accompanied by a troop of papposes whom he called his children. He was everywhere well treated by the whites. Mr. Bray says he would never say anything about his former life, except he had been drinking. He says he was scarcely ever drunk, but took enough to loosen his tongue, when he would become very communicative.

His account of the fight where he was so severely handled by the American cavalry near Sandusky differs in many particulars from that given by B. O. Williams, of Owosso. Mr. Bray says he told it to him a great many times, and always told it the same.

Mr. Bray's recollection of it is that there were about 300 Indians together. They heard that a strong force of cavalry or mounted men were coming, and a council of war was held to determine whether they should attack it. Okemos was not in favor of it, but told the assembled chiefs and warriors that if they said *fight* he would *fight*. It was decided to fight.

Okemos, Korbish, and other chiefs led their men into a marsh where there was high grass, in which they concealed themselves and awaited the approach of the Americans. The chief said there was "a heap of them," and he distinctly remembered how the leader looked with his big epaulets. When the Indians fired Okemos said they seemed to have shot too high, and he thought they did not kill a man. He said the commander instantly drew his sabre, and, giving the command to charge, they were among the In-

dians so suddenly that they had no time to reload, and the sabre speedily did its bloody work. The chief received a tremendous cut across his back, which Mr. Bray says remained an open sore all his life. When he came to himself he looked around and could see no living being. He made a noise like an owl, but no one answered. He then imitated a loon, when some one replied to it, and he found the chief, Korbish, and one other alive among the crowd of dead. He thought they were the only ones who were not killed out of the 300. They got into a boat and floated down the Sandusky river, and finally escaped, though they had to pass within sight of an American fort, perhaps the one at Lower Sandusky. It was the only open fight Okemos ever engaged in, though Mr. Bray says he would boast often, when in liquor, of how many Americans he had killed and scalped. He was accustomed to waylay the express-riders and bearers of dispatches between Detroit and Toledo. His custom was to listen, and when he heard one coming to step in behind a convenient tree, and as he passed suddenly spring upon him from behind and tomahawk him. Mr. Bray thinks the chief lived to be over one hundred years of age, and says when in his prime he was about five feet six or seven inches high and straight as an arrow. He was never what might be called a drunkard, but had a spree occasionally. He agrees with Mr. Jenison that he died in 1858, near DeWitt, in Clinton county, and was buried at Shim-ni-con, in Ionia county.

In 1852, Mr. Bray made the overland trip to California from St. Joseph, on the Missouri river, taking boat to that place from St. Louis. When about seventy miles below St. Joseph he met, at a landing on the river, a number of the Indians whom he had formerly known in Michigan. They recognized him at once, and urged him to

come with them to their reservation and stay with them a week, saying they had plenty of corn and provisions and he should be welcome, and also offered to furnish him and his companions with guides to set them on the trail when they departed. He says he would have accepted the offer if he could have got his wagons, goods and team out of the boat; but they were mostly in the hold and could not be got at, and he went on to St. Joseph.

Mr. Bray confirms the universal statement that the squaws performed all the menial labor. Large numbers of the Indians were accustomed to visit Okemos each returning year for the purpose of feeding their dead at their village burial-ground; and the last thing before they were removed from the county was to come and bid them good-by.

On a bleak sixth day of December, 1858, a small train of Indians entered DeWitt, a village of Clinton county, Michigan, having with them, drawn upon a hand-sled, the remains of an old chief of the tribe of the Ottawas. The corpse was that of Okemos, and they who accompanied it were his only kindred. They had brought the body from a favorite hunting-ground of the deceased, upon the Looking Glass river, five miles northeast from DeWitt, where the chief had died on the previous day. They bought tobacco and filled the pouch, powder for the horn, and bullets for the bag. They bought, also, contrary to the usual custom of their race, a coffin, in which they placed the remains; and then, under the winter sky, took up their silent march toward the Indian village of Shim-ni-con, on the Grand river, twenty-four miles below Lansing, the seat of government—which had been in later years the principal residence of the chief—there to commit him to his final resting-place, until he should be called to roam in the happy hunting-grounds.

Such an occurrence as the foregoing would

not be noteworthy, except for the history and character of the deceased, in which connection it seems to impress a recollection of scenes of life and qualities of nature fit to be commemorated.

Okemos was Chief of the Ottawas. His volunteer biographer knew him well—as well as a white man usually knows an Indian—from the winter of 1848 till his death on the 5th of December, 1858. He would have attracted any person's attention not wholly careless of men, or not given up to the idea that Indians are all alike—either stately, dignified, taciturn, and impassive, or drunken, brutal and thievish; for these are the two prevalent ideas of Indian character—the one coming from Cooper or Schoolcraft, the other from any four-corner grocery in the West where the race is not extinct and whisky is sold. One might turn over the pages of Catlin, exhaust a day upon Stanley's Smithsonian Gallery, read all about Chincachook, Uncas, and "Tonawand of many dogs," and bring up with Longfellow, and still not find an Okemos. The curious in Indian lore may challenge this spelling of his name, but Okemos was he called by himself and all who knew him, and so let it stand, although the aboriginal savans may insist upon Oh-ge-mah!

Even the stage has no Okemos, for Forrest and Proctor hold the stage—at least the Indian feature of it—in comparison with whom, stature and size considered, poor Okemos "at his best estate was altogether vanity." Yet one knowing him would opine that he was just such an Indian as these gentlemen would not have preferred as a supernumerary in case of a mock battle, for fear the old man might have made a mistake, and taken it to be a serious combat.

Okemos divided his life, quite equitably, between two periods, the former of which was spent in fighting, and the latter in tell-

ing thereof. It would be hard to say which he enjoyed most. He boasted—Indians are given to boasting—first of his prowess, next of his descent; albeit he claimed lineage from Pontiac, a fact which we leave those to reconcile who are curious in aboriginal tribes, descents, and biographies. Okemos—his own story for it—was not born upon the Grand river, though for the most part, when not campaigning or hunting, that was his home; but upon the Shiawassee, not far from what in late years has been known as the Knaggs Reservation. He went early, however, to live upon what was afterwards the great trail leading from the Rapids of the Grand river to Detroit.

The events which follow, should they meet the eye of those who knew the subject of them in life, might challenge their belief so far as relates to his participation in the border warfare between the Indians and the Americans upon the shores of Lake Erie, in the latter part of the last century. In this regard, it is no more than fair to state that all relating thereto is here presented upon the word of the chief himself, unsupported by other testimony, while those incidents which are represented to have occurred in what is familiarly known as the "Last War with England" are given upon the testimony and knowledge of gentlemen of this State, active at the time in, or cognizant of, the scenes represented.

In justification of the past, as well as in reply to such as may doubt the authenticity of this account of the early scenes in the life of this chief, it may well be asked how it happened that he, unable to read, having no sources of information except by observation, should know anything about St. Clair's campaign and failure, or that Wayne succeeded him and did not fail; and, more especially, how did he learn the different characteristics of the leaders? Yet, most

certainly he did know of these. He knew of the rout of St. Clair in 1791, and of the triumph of Wayne three years afterwards, and of many facts, details, and incidents now impossible to recall, relating to the successful campaign of the latter. In reference to the campaign of Gen. Harmar, the scene of which was farther west, he was in ignorance.

All these facts, it will be said, as Wamba the Witless remarked of the Saxon treaties, "made an old man" of Okemos. He was an old man, and bore every mark and sign of it. He claimed at his death an hundred years. Perhaps he exaggerated, as his race are wont to do, but those who fought against him in 1813 and '14, and who subsequently knew him well as he passed yearly to and from through Detroit, concur in placing him, forty-seven years ago, in full maturity—say from forty to forty-five years; which, to be sure, would make him only seventeen in St. Clair's campaign, and twenty, or thereabouts, in that of Wayne. It is easy for them to have been mistaken a year or two, as Indians are deceptive in appearance as well as white men. The facts stated by the chief, and especially the harmony and unanimity of his story, many times repeated as to its prominent incidents, lead to belief.

The last interview of the writer with this old chief was in the fall of 1858, a short time before his death, in the cars on the Detroit & Milwaukee railroad. He had been upon a visit to a chief living upon the Flint river, in Northern Michigan, and was returning to his home at Shim-ni-con. The old man was smoking and talking in the baggage car, when the conductor came up for tickets. The old man produced a trip pass which some officer of the road had given him, upon which the conductor inquired pleasantly if he was an editor. The chief did not understand the question, but from

the smile of the bystanders concluded that it meant something offensive, and starting to his feet said in answer, "Big Chief, me—plenty fight once!"

This answer of the chief, brief as it was, told the story of his life. His early days had been eventful, and

"E'en in their ashes glowed their wonted fires."

His passing anger told the story of his temper, his conceit, and his passions. An explanation followed, however, and the old man laughed heartily with the rest. In truth no editor could have given the substance of a life in fewer words.

Okemos, at his death, was a man of great age. It is a trait of the Indian to exaggerate in this respect, as all advanced among them feel a certain pride in that circumstance, but extrinsic and direct evidence of persons now living prove him to have been at least ninety years old, and he claimed for himself more than an hundred years.

Aside from the scenes in which Okemos took an active share, how eventful was the period in which he lived! The old French war, the American Revolution, the career of Napoleon from its opening to its close, the War of 1812, the war with Mexico, the war of the Crimea, and the bloody contests of East India, all occurred within the space of this Indian's life.

Empires rose and fell, governments were changed, potentates, princes, and warriors grew to manhood, achieved fame, and slept with their fathers, leaving the events of their lives to become history, while this Indian ranged the forest, trod the hunting-ground, and paddled his canoe over the waters of his remote and sequestered home.

But Okemos was not without his share in some of the active and bloody scenes of the period of his early life. Indeed, a nature so

fierce, so restless, so ardent, and so thirsty for adventure could not have kept quiet within the sphere of the sounds and rumors of conflict. Boasting of the blood and inheriting no little executive capacity of Pontiac, early manhood found him eager for the fray; accordingly he struck the war-path which led to the Erie frontier, as early as 1791, where the prowess of his arm, the strength of his will, and the intuitive sagacity of his mind, soon made him a leader of braves and a chief of the Ottawas.

Upon the eastern shore of Lake Erie Okemos fought against St. Clair, whom he despised and derided, and against Wayne, whom he respected and hated. He would have feared him also if it had been possible for him to fear. Many a long winter's evening and many a sultry summer's afternoon has he beguiled, while those to whom he was pleased to be communicative—sometimes the writer was among them—listened to his broken, but impassioned and forcible descriptions of his skirmishes, ambushes and attacks; interesting to him in the narration, by the zest in which every circumstance of carnage and ferocity was brought to remembrance, and to his listeners more especially when the tangent line of his memory would strike (as it did, time and again) upon some sailient point in the history of the period, or in the biography of those leaders against whom he fought.

Unlike most Indian narratives, his were not always upon one side. At times he would recount the manner of his own defeat, and picture forth his own discomfiture or repulse.

A rich, quiet, inward drollery was that—not descending to the undignified demonstration of a laugh, but checked as it reaches an unctuous chuckle—with which he would recount the effect upon his command of braves of Mad Anthony's mounted swivels,

or "cannon on horseback," as the old chief called them, which that veteran campaigner procured to be cast, to be handled among thick woods and underbrush, and to be made effective in places where more weighty ordnance could not be employed. In an unexpected attack upon flank and rear, these novel engines were first brought to bear upon Okemos and his command, and upon the first discharge away went the Indians, each man his own file-leader, double-quick for the marshes, into which they knew horses could not follow. Okemos never admitted that he ran, but compromised, like all great political and military leaders, by saying: "Me hide up, plenty quick."

The ideal of the Indian character and person in literature—chiefly fiction, sometimes history—presents a lofty carriage, a dignified deportment, colossal proportions, insensibility to fear, danger, fatigue, or pain; in short, a condensation of those qualities which the School of Stoics were wont to inculcate and admire. Perhaps the Indian whose name heads this article had as many of these qualities as ever fell to the lot of one individual of that race. Yet did these exist there with certain lights and shades, certain additions of manner, and certain quaintness of thought and word, that relieved him essentially from the great, striding, smileless, impassive aboriginal of novels.

Okemos was a little man; in his prime, and before age and wounds had doubled him up, scarcely over five feet in height. He had little apparent dignity, except when he had occasion to throw himself upon it to check undue familiarity, or to impress obedience or subordination, and then his "austere regard of control" was not, like that of Malvolio, an affectation, but reality,—it was imperative, fierce and effectual. But the natural mood of the chief was quiet, and his temperament decidedly social. For an Indian he

might be called talkative, though "a lurking devil in his eye" seemed to warn even the most heedless that fun and danger might be only a step apart.

Okemos was a chief, not only by artificial rank in his own tribe, but in his instincts, talents, and courage. No better type could be imagined of mad insensibility to danger, coupled with coolness and sagacity, than existed in this little warrior.

From the outset of his life, as soon as his foot was upon the war-path, he became the implacable enemy of Americans. He first drew his scalping-knife as a young brave in the frontier campaigns on the eastern shores of Lake Erie, and, as usual with old men, his clearest recollections were of his first campaign. He fought then tiger-like, and held rank from his first battle.

Okemos, the famous chief of the Ottawas, was the greatest warrior who ever held sway in Michigan. He possessed indomitable courage, was a born fighter, a natural commander and leader, a strategist in battle, and had real military genius. In every way he was a remarkable man and a typical Indian.

Okemos was born on what was known in later times as Knaggs' reservation, on the Shiawassee river, in Michigan. He went early to live on Grand river, at Shim-ni-con, twenty-four miles from Lansing, on what was afterwards the great trail from Detroit to Grand Rapids. He claimed to be of blood relationship to Pontiac.

Okemos commanded the war party of Ottawas, who with other Indians defeated Gen. Arthur St. Clair on the Miami river in 1791. He was also in the battle on the Maumee river, August 20, 1794, when the Indians suffered a severe defeat by Gen. Anthony Wayne. He was also in the battle of Tippecanoe, November 5, 1811.

In the war with Great Britain in 1812, Okemos fought for the British under a col-

onel's commission. Early in 1813 Okemos, with an Ottawa chief, Caribaick, and Okemos' brother, Standing-up-Devil, commanded a war party who set out to join Gen. Proctor, who was then on his march toward Fort Stephenson, on the Sandusky river, held by Capt. Croghan. When they reached Seneca Plains, six miles from Fremont, they met Capt. Ball, with a strong detachment of dragoons, sent to aid at the defense of the fort. Okemos saw that the Americans were too strong for his braves to attack and they hastily concealed themselves in the brush and would have been secure had it not been for a young buck, who could not restrain himself and fired upon the dragoons as they had gotten well past where the Indians were concealed. The dragoons wheeled and charged and a desperate hand-to-hand battle took place, which resulted in every Indian falling. Okemos fought with his usual reckless courage and was among the last to fall, with a sabre cut in his head, his shoulder blade cut through, and a gunshot in his side. Okemos did not recover consciousness until in the night, when he gave the low Ottawa signal whoop and received an answer. It was repeated and answered a second time, when, by creeping and rolling, he succeeded in reaching the spot from whence the answer came, and found his brother, Standing-up-Devil.

In telling the story to the old pioneers, Okemos used to say: "The devil couldn't stand up any more." The two found another wounded warrior, and after a time the three succeeded in crawling down to the river, drank their fill of water and washed the blood out of their wounds. They found an old canoe and crawling into it floated down the river until they were found by friendly Indians and rescued. These three Indians were the sole survivors of the battle.

As soon as Okemos was able to travel he

returned to his home on Grand River. The fight on Seneca Plains was early in 1813. He recovered from his wounds so as to take the warpath in the fall, and was in the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813, when Gen. W. H. Harrison defeated Gen. Proctor and where Tecumseh was killed. In this battle he was again severely wounded. This was his last fight against the Americans. After the battle of the Thames he returned to his Grand river home to recover from his wounds, and was not again seen in Detroit until the spring of 1814, when he presented himself to Col. Godfrey, the interpreter at the fort, and said: "Now I make peace and fight no more. Chemokemon too much for Indians. Me plenty fight enough." Col. Godfrey took the chief to Gen. Cass, and through him upon one side and Okemos upon the other, a formal treaty of peace was concluded between that band of the tribe of Ottawas which Okemos commanded and the United States. He kept his word and never fought again.

There was a period of time between the battle with Gen. Wayne in 1793 and the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811, when Okemos was engaged in some bloody Indian wars of which but little is recorded. Two of the greatest were the fight of the Ottawas and Pottawatomies against the Shawnees, and the great war repelling the Chippewa invasion of Michigan from Wisconsin and the northwest. In both wars the Ottawas and Pottawatomies won and defeated the invaders. These wars were about or following the year 1800.

Elkhart, the famous chief of the Shawnees, who held forth in the territory now comprising Indiana, had his eye on the rich hunting grounds of southern Michigan, and was seized with the desire for "expansion." He made war on the Pottawatomies, under Pokagon, who appealed for assistance to

Okemos and Wakazoo, of the Ottawas. The Indians rendezvoused at the junction of the Kalamazoo river and Waupakisco creek, now the location of Battle Creek, and marched across Climax and Schoolcraft prairies and Prairie Ronde, to the vicinity of the present city of Three Rivers, where they met and gave battle to Elkhart and his host of Pawnees. This was the bloodiest battle of all the Indian wars of Michigan, and lasted for four days, resulting in the complete defeat of Elkhart, who retreated from Michigan and never again attempted its conquest from the Pottawatomies. To the credit of Okemos belongs the winning of this great fight. In generalship and strategy he outranked Elkhart, and administered a crushing and lasting blow to the great Shawnee warrior.

The little village of Okemos, six miles east of Lansing, on the Cedar river, bears his name, and the old chief lived there with a portion of his band at times, and many of his tribesmen are buried there. He died December 5, 1858, in a favorite camp on the Looking Glass river, five miles northeast of De Witt, Clinton county, and was buried at Shim-ni-con on the Grand river, the next day. At the time of his death he was over 100 years old.

AUGUST A. E. HELMKER.

August Helmker is a splendid representative of the sturdy sons whom Germany has furnished for the pioneer development of the United States. Born in the Fatherland in 1837, on the 25th day of December, he came with his parents to America in 1853, and has therefore become a citizen of this great republic for almost half a century. His father, William Helmker, was also a native of Germany, and sailed for America with his family in 1853, and eventually located at

Toledo, Ohio, where he died with the cholera, after a residence of one year. He had served in the German army for six years. In this family were three children, of which our subject is the only surviving member. Mr. Helmker acquired his early education in the common schools of his native country, and arriving here at the age of sixteen years, he found employment on the Erie canal for two years. At the age of twenty-two years, having a strong and conscientious interest for all matters of religious interest, he became imbued with the desire to enter the Master's service by preaching the Gospel, and was thus engaged for the following four years, when he decided to come to Michigan. Thus it was, that in 1856 he came to Ingham county, and bought eighty acres of land in Delhi township. With characteristic energy, he began clearing this land, built upon it and placed it under cultivation. Upon this place he has made many and all improvements, and to the passerby it needs but a glance to indicate the thrift and progressiveness of its owner.

In the month of November, 1862, our subject was united in marriage to a Miss Margaret Rilling, daughter of Valentine and Margaret (Deihl) Rilling, who were both natives of Germany. Mrs. Helmker is one of a family of eight children.

Unto our subject and wife have been born five children, as follows: Henry W., born in 1864, now resides upon a farm purchased by the father four miles west of Holt; Emma C., died when thirteen years of age; James F. A., born October 18, 1868, resides at home; Bertha M., born in 1870, is now the wife of George Dell, and Minna, who was born August 29, 1874, became the wife of M. Mohrlock, and lives at Chelsea, Michigan.

Not only has our subject been faithful in the discharge of his duty as an upright citi-

zen, but being imbued with a spirit of patriotism for his adopted country, he enlisted in the union army, by joining the boys in blue in Co. D, 7th Mich. Cavalry, serving in all for eleven months, being mustered out in 1865 at close of war. He has always voted the Republican ticket, believing in its measures for the best government of the people. He enjoys the membership with G. A. R. Chas. T. Foster Post at Lansing, while he and his good wife are members of the Methodist church. For almost half a century he has been a resident of this county and has been interested in its improvement and development, and has won in a straightforward and manly way his share both as a soldier and a citizen.

H. W. RIKERD.

Foremost among the prominent business men of Lansing is H. W. Rikerd of this review. He is the son of David W. and Harriet E. Rikerd. The father was a native of New York, being born in the village of Rheinbeck, Dutchess Co., where he was reared and educated. In about 1832 or 1833 he emigrated to what was then considered the West and became a pioneer of Oakland county, this State. He located in Troy, where he engaged in farming and then removed to near Birmingham, where he was afterward engaged in business. Here he became one of the pioneer settlers of this portion of the State. Securing a tract of land, he built a primitive log house and began the development and improvement of his property, planting and harvesting, until he finally had the entire tract in a fine state of cultivation. He remained in this locality until 1864, having in the intervening years secured and partially improved several farm properties.

It was in the year above mentioned that

he became a resident of Ingham county, settling in Lansing township, he purchased between four and five hundred acres of land. After a residence of two years upon this farm he then moved to the City of Lansing, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1891. He was a man of many commendable traits of character, possessed of a remarkable degree of energy and determination. Starting out in life for himself with practically little or no assistance, he prospered as the years went by and eventually became a man of means and prominence. His widow, who bore the maiden name of Harriet E. Case and who still survives him, was born in Birmingham, Oakland county, of this State. She was a daughter of Lyman Case, a native of New York, who settled in Birmingham at an early date and there died.

The early education of H. W. Rikerd was acquired in the schools of the capital city, attending until about the age of seventeen. In 1878 he first started out in life for himself, as a clerk in Broas clothing store, and there he remained for five years. In 1885 he was appointed Deputy Revenue Collector by John B. Maloney of Detroit for the sixth division of the First District. On the first day of July of that year he took charge of his office and efficiently served in this capacity until June 30, 1889. This division embraced Jackson, Calhoun, Ingham, Genesee, Clinton, Shiawassee and Gratiot counties. Mr. Rikerd had the distinction of being the first Democratic Revenue Collector ever appointed in Michigan. After the completion of his official service he became identified as the secretary and treasurer of the Capitol Lumber Co. This was in the latter part of 1889. This concern continued its trade relations until 1895, when it was dissolved. In 1895 Mr. Rikerd was instrumental in organizing the Rikerd Lumber Co., and has served continuously as its president and manager.

The growth and development of this institution is largely due to the efficient management of H. W. Rikerd, as it is unquestionably by far the largest and best equipped plant of its kind in Ingham county. Many contracts of magnitude have been awarded in recent years as a reward for their efficiency, one of them being the wood work furnishings of the new County Court House of Mason, which is especially worthy of commendable mention.

Mr. Rikerd is a member of the Masonic order and has served as Master of Capital Lodge, No. 66, of Lansing. In his political views he is a Democrat and has taken an active part in politics. He has been a member of the County Democrat Committee and also a member of the city committee, having been sent as a delegate to several state and county conventions. This mammoth institution, of which he is now practically the head, owes its organization and its prosperous condition to his able and capable management, having a thorough and practical of all branches of the business and he has devoted his time and energies to its success.

In all of his business affairs he has been straightforward, honorable, prompt and reliable and these characteristics have been the foundation of a success that has made him one of the leading business men of Lansing and Ingham county.

ROBERT THORBURN.

One of the progressive and entertaining agriculturists of Ingham county, Delhi township, is Robert Thorburn, whose birth occurred near his present farm in the Township of Delhi, in 1858. Mr. Thorburn is a representative of one of the old pioneer families, as his father James Thorburn settled in this county in the year 1855. A com-

plete history of his life appearing upon other pages of this volume. Our subject, like other farmer lads of his time, acquired his early education in the little common school of his locality, supplemented by a later attendance to the high school of Mason. He remained under the parental roof assisting his father in the duties of the home farm until twenty years of age, when he started out in life for himself. This was in 1878. In 1878 he was united in marriage to a Miss Arabella Davis, a daughter of John L. Davis, a native of the Empire State. Her mother, who bore the maiden name of Rebecca Harrington, was a native of Ohio. John L. Davis was but eighteen years of age when he came to White Oak township, and was therefore classed among Ingham county's worthy pioneers. Here he began working for a Mr. William Dryer of Lansing, in whose employ he remained a year and then moved to Delhi township, where he bought a farm two miles west of the Village of Holt, and here resided continuously for fifty-eight years. He dated his residence in this township from an early date, as his was one of the first eight families to locate in that township. Here he cleared the land and placed it under cultivation and moved his family. He died December 28, 1904, honored and respected by all who knew him. Unto our subject and his wife were born four children: the eldest, Ada B., became the wife of John R. Bohommon, a resident farmer, living east of Mason; the second, Ira Otis, aged nineteen years, now lives at home; the third, Orla Robert, aged thirteen years; the fourth, Clarence Vern, now three years of age, lives at home.

Our subject always affiliated with the Democratic party, and both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Thorburn has taken an active interest in local politics, and has efficiently served his

district as School Treasurer for five years. He has also been active in church work, doing all in his power to promote its growth and development. Residing in his pleasant home upon his valuable farm of eighty acres. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, in which he has met fair success. Respected by all who know him, he is a worthy son of a worthy sire, and feels a just pride in what has been accomplished by the Thorburn family in the settlement and development of Ingham county.

TIMOTHY L. BALDWIN.

The subject of this review is a native of New York state, his birth having occurred February 28, 1841, in Orleans county. His father, Samuel Baldwin, was a native of Connecticut, being born in New Haven on the 22d day of August, 1782, he departed this life January 15, 1843. The father of Samuel Baldwin was named Benjamin, who was a native of Connecticut, and he was a son of John Baldwin, who was a son of Mann Baldwin, who emigrated from Scotland. The father's first wife bore the maiden name of Nancy Robinson and became the mother of four children all born in Windham, Green county, N. Y., as follows: Henry D., born August 31, 1809, was a physician residing in New Orleans, La.; Fanny Caroline, born August 1, 1811, married Joshua Reynolds now deceased formerly a resident hotel keeper of Albion, N. Y. Mrs. Reynolds still resides in that city; the next in order of birth is Emeranda, born September 13, 1814, in New York state; Marcus L., was born September 29, 1817, and was a civil engineer of Orangeburg, South Carolina, and died there in 1902. The second wife of Samuel Baldwin bore the maiden name of Abigail Bashford and was also a native of the Empire State, and was

there married in 1826 on the 2d day of May. Unto this union three children were born, as follows: Artumus, born October 29, 1832, married Julia Kettle, he is a farmer of Watertown, Clinton county, Michigan, and unto them one daughter, Jessie, was born in 1866, still living in Chicago. Artumus Baldwin was a soldier in the Civil war, enlisting in 1861 in the 8th Mich. Volunteer Infantry. He saw considerable active service and was taken prisoner at the second battle of Bull Run, and was paroled on the field and sent on camp parole to Annapolis, where he was exchanged in about two months. After over four years of meritorious service he was honorably discharged August 19, 1865. Artumus was promoted to the rank of captain and was a man of more than ordinary capability, was killed by accidental discharge of a gun, December 28, 1867; Franklin, the next in order of birth, was born May 20, 1837, he married Cornelia Kettle, a sister of Artumus' wife, he was also a farmer of Clinton county. He also saw service in the war with his brother, and was a keeper in the Jackson prison for about twenty years, he died October 26, 1893 at Litchfield, Mich.

The mother of our subject (Abigail Bashford) was a sister of James Bashford, who came to Michigan at an early day and settled near Dansville, Ingham county. She died in August, 1876.

The early education of our subject was acquired in the common schools of Carlston, Orleans county, N. Y., attending until about thirteen years of age, when he started out for himself and found employment, the summer following by driving a team, breaking land at four dollars per month and at this worked four months receiving sixteen dollars for his services. He labored along in this capacity until he came to Michigan in March, 1861, or until the breaking out of the Civil war,

when, being imbued with the patriotic spirit of the times, he became a member of the 8th Michigan Vol. Infantry on the 19th day of August of that year. He went into camp at Camp Anderson, Grand Rapids, August 21, and left there September 16 for Ft. Wayne, Detroit. September 23 he was mustered into United States service and on the 27th day of September he proceeded with his regiment to Washington, D. C. Three days later they were sent to Annapolis, Md., when they became a part of the 3d Brigade Expedition Army Corps, under command of Gen. Sherman, and there embarked October 19, for Port Royal, S. C., and landed there November 8. From this point he followed the fortunes of his regiment, participating in a number of important engagements, which are matters of history and of which extensive mention has been made elsewhere in connection of the brave 8th. For meritorious service, our subject was promoted to first lieutenant of Co. E, 8th Vol. Mich., and was honorably discharged August 19, 1865. The military record of Mr. Baldwin is one which not only was a credit to himself and his company, but also to the county and community where he enlisted and the writer of this brief biography regrets that this limited space will not permit the recording of those valorous deeds of heroism by officers and men, of the valiant 8th.

After the close of the war Mr. Baldwin returned to his home and went into the lumber business; operating a saw mill in Delta township, Eaton county, for about three years. In 1869 he bought a half interest in a mill at Watertown, Clinton county, which he successfully conducted for one year and then sold. For a time after this venture, he worked as head sawyer and engineer at Webberville, Grand Ledge and Paris. He was also engaged in buying pine lumber and was mill foreman at Paris for some time.

In 1874 he purchased a mill a Meridian, Ingham county, which he conducted for the following five years, and also conducted a general store, this he disposed of in 1882.

Becoming the possessor of a farm he followed that occupation for the next three years, and then removed to Shaftsbury, where he bought a half interest in a saw mill with a Mr. George Harlow, later he purchased Mr. Harlow's interest and is now the sole proprietor of this business. Here he is engaged in the general lumber business and lumber manufacturing, also managing his two farms of two hundred and thirty acres of land.

In 1868 Mr. Baldwin was united in marriage to a Miss Lucy M. Huxtable and unto them have been born three children, namely: Clara B., born August 18, 1870, married Dr. James Houston of Swartz Creek, Genesee county. He is a graduate of the Detroit Medical College. They have a daughter, Helen C., born November 25, 1901; Winfield, the next in order of birth was born February 28, 1872, and died September 1, 1873; Ethel M., born July 12, 1876, married J. G. Marsh and they have one son, Kenneth, born February 4, 1898. Mr. Marsh is a telegraph operator and agent for the Grand Trunk R. R. at Haslett Park.

The father of Mrs. Baldwin, Thomas Huxtable, by name, who was born in England in 1820, came to Michigan in 1853 and settled in Eaton Co., Delta Twp., on a farm, he was a contractor and builder and married Catherine Burgess. Mrs. Baldwin was born June 24, 1847, in New York state; Lena, the next child married John Barnard and she is now deceased; Molly, married Russell Tinkham, a lawyer of Ann Arbor and they have two children, Ralph and Leona; the next, William, first married Betsey Stribling and she is deceased. He was again married, the second union being with Hattie

Turner of Williamston. He was a farmer of Eaton county, died in 1900. There were six children by the second union: Nellie, is a teacher in the Delta Center schools of Eaton county; the second is Elsie; the third, Fred Frank, attended high school at Delta Mills; Robert is the next, and the last is Ruth; Susan married Asa Van De Walker, a commercial traveler of Indianapolis, Ind. They have two children, Genevieve and Neoma.

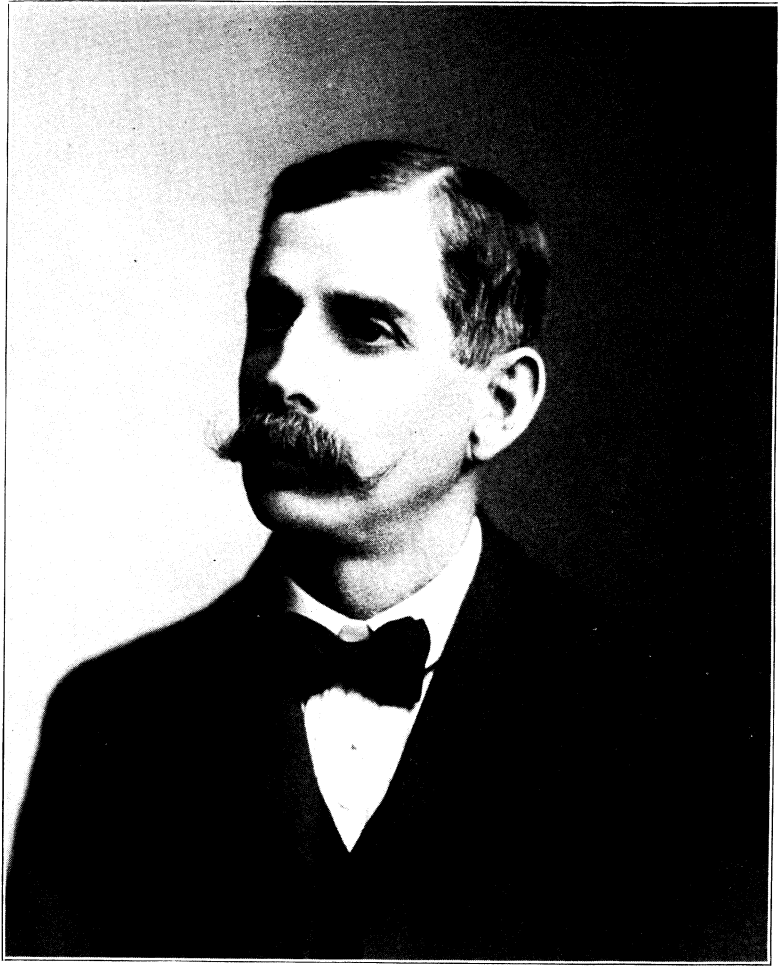
In taking up the life history of Timothy L. Baldwin, we write of one who is in every way a self-made man. He is a member of the Fred Turrel Post G. A. R. at Webberville. He is also a member of the F. & A. M. As a citizen he has (as in the dark days of the Rebellion) taken his part in affairs and has served his township as Treasurer two terms, and also was Justice of the Peace at Meridian.

Honored and respected by all who know him, few if any enjoy a higher regard or esteem of his associates than Timothy L. Baldwin.

JOHN C. FRENCH.

As a successful real estate dealer of Lansing, as well as its efficient Superintendent of Public Works, he stands as one of the representative self-made men of the middle west. A native of Canada, he was born on the first day of October in 1856. He was the son of John and Catherine French, the father being a native of the Empire State, while the mother was a daughter of England. The latter departed this life some fifteen years ago, while the father is still living at a venerable age in Canada, to which he emigrated in an early day, and in which he passed many years engaged in mercantile pursuits.

The early education of John C. French was somewhat limited and was acquired in



JOHN C. FRENCH

Canada at the common schools of that period. At an early age he began life for himself and found employment as a clerk in Cleveland, Ohio. Drifting thence to Washtenaw county, Michigan, he established himself in the mercantile business. This was in about 1880. After a few years of very successful business experience in this field he removed to Lansing in 1888, where he has since conducted a prosperous real estate and building business.

In the spring of 1904 John C. French had the honor of receiving the appointment of the Superintendent of Public Works, the office coming to him unsolicited—in fact, a petition being circulated and signed by the first citizens of the city, asking him to accept it. In this position he has more than justified the confidence which was reposed in him. In political views, Mr. French is a Republican of the pronounced type and has taken an active interest in local politics, as he efficiently represented the second ward as a member of the City Council in 1898 and 1899. During his incumbency of office, it is on record that he took a deep and absorbing interest in any measure that pertained to the advancement of his adopted city. He was requested to accept the office of Superintendent of Public Works for the second term, but declined, rather desiring to give his attention to his undivided and official interests.

In 1881 our subject was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Calkins, a native of Chelsea, Michigan. This union has been blessed with three children, namely: Nellie M., Charles R. and Ralph K. Mrs. French is a woman of culture and refinement, and is a member of the Central M. E. church of which her husband's brother, the Rev. W. P. French, is pastor.

John C. French affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of Lodge No.

33 of Lansing. Also a member of Chapter No. 9.

Although not as old a resident of Lansing as some, there are few men in the capital city who have wielded a greater influence in its development and advancement, and there are none who command a wider respect for their unassuming, but inherent worth than the subject of this brief review.

JOHN S. COY.

There are few men who enjoy the respect and confidence of their fellow men to a more marked degree than John S. Coy of Vevay township.

Mr. Coy is the happy possessor of one of the best farms and pleasing, sightly homes in the township and he knows just how it all came about. Application, industry, economy reaching over a term of thirty years have brought to him a comfortable competence, while yet in middle life. Mr. Coy was the son of John S. and Ann Jessop Coy. His parents were born in England, and came to this country in 1835, and settled in Livingston county, Michigan, where they remained several years, improving the farm. He later sold out and removed to Washtenaw county, and settled on a farm in the Township of Lima, a few miles from the village of Dexter. Here John was born May 22, 1855, and was the youngest of a family of ten children, whose names were respectively as follows: Sarah, Mariah, Elizabeth, Thomas, Phebe, Edwin, William, John, Charles and John S. His parents died and were buried at Phelps cemetery, Washtenaw county, Michigan. His father's death occurred in 1876, and the mother's, November 14, 1888.

Soon after reaching the years of his majority he left the paternal home, with little else than pluck and ambition. He was, however, "full of days work," and not afraid

to spend them. He began as a month hand on a farm, and each year added something to the value of his worldly effects.

February 22, 1877, he was united in marriage to Sarah Warner, who bore him two children: Myrtle, born February 23, 1880, the wife of Wm. H. Dunsmore; Charles E., born May 27, 1884, is still at home with his father, assisting in the operation of the farm. Both children received a good practical education and both graduated from the Mason High School. After his marriage, Mr. Coy worked a rented farm for several years, until his accumulations were sufficient to make a good payment, when in 1889 he purchased the farm, where he still resides. Upon this he has made improvements from year to year, until today the farm is known as one of the best in the township, ranking in class A. Mixed farming and high grade stock have been the order with Mr. Coy.

September 2, 1892, Mr. Coy met with a great loss in the death of his wife, leaving him with two children, and at the age when they greatly needed a mother's care. November 29, 1893, he was married to Mary, daughter of L. L. and Amy Irish, a neighbor, and well-to-do farmer. This union has been a happy one, and a son was born to them, March 17, 1900, Howard now the light and joy of the home. Mr. and Mrs. Coy are active members of the Baptist church in the City of Mason, and are interested in every movement for the good of society in general.

In politics, Mr. Coy, is an old Jacksonian Democrat, as was his father before. He is not a modern politician in acceptance of the term. He has, however, accepted the office of Supervisor for several terms, and has served his township most satisfactorily. Without a thought or consultation his name was placed before the county convention for the office of County Treasurer at the recent

county convention. He had no opportunity to decline the nomination, which was given him by acclamation. He made a very commendable showing, but as his party was greatly in the minority, he failed of an election.

Mr. Coy is a member of several fraternal organizations, including that of Royal Arch Masons, Modern Woodmen and the Grange, in all of which he is held in high esteem. He has served the Ingham County Mutual Insurance Company, as a director for several years, and still holds this position.

A. A. LUMBARD, ESQ.

During the dark days of the Civil War, Michigan did her full share in supplying troops to defend the honor of the old flag and maintain that union of states which has proved to be the strength and glory of our nation. The record of those sons whom she sent forth forms a story of hardships nobly borne and of battles bravely fought. Among these heroes we find the name of our subject, A. A. Lumbard. He was born in the town of Stafford, Genesee county, N. Y., December 20, 1841, and was the son of Erastus and Eliza (Armstrong) Lumbard. The father was born in Madison county, New York, and the mother in Genesee county, in the years 1821 and 1819 respectively.

Our subject's father was engaged in farming in New York and came to Michigan when the country was all woods and in June, 1843, settled in Leslie township on a farm which he obtained from the Government. The family came from Detroit to Jackson on the old strap railway and from there by ox team. He improved this new land and here resided until his death July 2, 1860. Seven children came to bless this home, Orvil, George and Albert A., being the living and Elizabeth, Julia, William and Melvina being

the deceased. The wife and mother of this family died in 1884.

A. A. Lumbard was raised in the town of Leslie and acquired his education in a log school house in the woods, which has been greatly added to by reading and observation in later years. He started out to work by the month on a farm and when eighteen years old enlisted in 1861, in Co. B, 7th Michigan Infantry, and followed his command through their hardships until at Fair Oaks under Richmond he was wounded and was in the hospital at Yorktown. He was engaged in the siege of Yorktown and many other skirmishes. He was discharged September 2, 1862, came back to Leslie and went recruiting soldiers until the war closed, when he worked in a saw mill for some time.

Our subject is an active Republican and served as Constable for twenty-one consecutive years and six years of this time was Marshal of the village, was Deputy Sheriff twelve years, has been Justice of Peace twenty-one years and has held office continuously in the town of Leslie since he was twenty-one years of age.

Mr. Lumbard was admitted to practice in the Pension Department as an attorney in 1888 and is still interested in this work, having been to Washington a great many times in the interest of the old soldiers and helped to push their claims through. He has also been Notary Public for twenty-one years.

A. A. Lumbard was married March 20, 1872, to Miss Sarah Woodworth, daughter of Solomon Woodworth. Her grandfather was the first settler in the township. Fraternally, Mr. Lumbard is connected with several orders: G. A. R., K. P., I. O. O. F., Masons, Blue Lodge at Leslie, Chapter and Council and Eastern Star. He is at present the secretary of the Blue Lodge and Chapter and Council, which position he has held for fourteen years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lum-

bard are members in good standing of the First Baptist church.

Our subject well remembers when the country was all woods and when Martin Sweet of Mason carried the mail through Leslie on horseback. Great credit should be given these early settlers who so well laid the foundation for the prosperous condition of Ingham county today.

Solomon Woodworth, the father of Mrs. Lumbard, was an old settler of the township, having come here in 1842 and settled on a farm adjoining our subject's present farm, where he remained until his death in 1888, the mother having died in the spring before him. Solomon Woodworth was born in Auburn, N. Y., and his wife, Betsey Blake, in Vermont, and unto this union were born seven children, of whom five are living: Louretta, of Eaton Rapids; Esther, deceased; Mrs. Lumbard, Byron, Hattie, deceased; Herman and Burdett. The family of our subject and wife on both sides were staunch Republicans and were actively interested in the welfare of that party.

Mr. Lumbard has lived in Leslie since 1872 and in that time has won many friends who hold him in high esteem.

LOVEWELL L. IRISH.

L. L. Irish is the son of Talcott and Sarah (Madison) Irish, who were natives of the Buckeye State, where Lovewell was born June 9, 1845, in Summit county. His parents moved to Michigan and located in Alaiedon township in April, 1852. At that time wild game was plenty in the forest, and the Indians were frequent visitors.

Mr. Irish was the fourth in a family of ten children, seven of whom are living. His recollections of his early school days were of a log schoolhouse in Alaiedon township. He remained at home assisting his father in im-

proving the land, until the breaking out of the Civil War. He entered the service of his country on the first day of March, 1862, at Mason, as a private in Co. G, commanded by Capt. Isaac M. Cravath of Lansing, and assigned to the 12th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Col. Francis Quinn. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Vicksburg, Corinth and other important engagements. He returned home and was mustered out March 5, 1866, having to his credit four years of active service in the field. Mr. Irish was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh, April 16, 1862, and with other prisoners was in the hospital, and the day following the rebels were driven back, and he had the good fortune to be recaptured.

In some respects Mr. Irish's is quite a remarkable family; the patriotic sentiment seems to have been fully developed. His father, Talcott B., enlisted in the same company with his son, and served three years. His brother, Ambrose, was a member of the U. S. 3d Regular Cavalry in '61, and killed in the Battle of New Kent Court House, Va., during the campaign of '62; his brother, James H., was a member of the 8th Michigan Cavalry, and participated in several engagements, was captured near Iuka and confined in Andersonville prison for several months.

Three sons of our subject have also done valiant service for their country, two of which, Albert (born Nov. 4, 1869) and Clayton (born Sept. 5, 1874,) served Co. C in the 19th U. S. Regiment for three years, and both were sent to Porto Rico, and the other son, Lorenzo (born June 26, 1880,) belonged to the 14th U. S. Regulars, and for nearly a year was on detached service, guarding the grave of our martyred president, McKinley. Our subject's grandfather, Abel Irish, who was born in Vermont, was a soldier in the War of 1812. A brother-

in-law, Chas. D. Clough, was a member of Co. B, 7th Michigan Infantry, and was with his command, when it made the memorable crossing of Fredericksburg. Few regiments in the service became better known or made a better record for valiant service than the "Fighting 7th of Michigan."

Mr. L. L. Irish was united in marriage to Amy, daughter of William and Amy Hutchinson of Ingham township, March 3, 1867. Mrs. Irish was born in New York City, July 19, 1849. They began housekeeping in the Township of Wheatfield, upon the eighty acres of new land, which Mr. Irish purchased after his return from the war. This was their home for about twenty years. When Mr. Irish sold the place and moved with his family to Arkansas, where he bought a farm of one hundred and eight acres. He remained there, however, but four months, when he returned to Michigan and bought the farm of ninety-one acres in Vevay township, where he has since resided. The land was partially cleared at the time of purchase, but Mr. Irish has built a comfortable brick residence, and otherwise improved the land. He follows general farming and stock raising, and the whole place has the appearance of thrift and prosperity. Six children have been born to them, Mary, born January 18, 1868, the wife of John S. Coy, a prominent citizen of Vevay township, and they have one child, a son, Howard, and besides those above mentioned are: Stephen A., born August 13, 1871, and Miles, the junior member of the family, born July 20, 1886, who is a graduate of the Mason High School, and a young man of promise. He is still under the parental roof, engaged in teaching.

Mr. Irish is in full sympathy with the principles of the Republican party. He is in no sense a seeker for position, and he has held the office of Justice of the Peace, while

a resident of Wheatfield township. He is a member of the order of the Elks at Lansing, Masonic Order No. 161 of Dansville.

By habits of industry and application to business, Mr. Irish finds himself today in comfortable financial circumstances, and hosts of friends wish for him a full enjoyment of his well-earned rest from the fatiguing cares of life.

FRANK W. HEWITT.

An extensive farmer and stock raiser of Meridian township is Frank H. Hewitt, who was born September 28, 1850. He is the son of Jephtha and Mary (Fox) Hewitt, natives of Vermont. The father was born October 14, 1807, and the mother in 1803.

Jephtha Hewitt was a shoemaker by trade, and he and his wife were married in New York, where they lived for a number of years, and came to Michigan in 1840; bought two hundred acres of wild government land, lived there a short time, sold the farm and moved to Jackson county, where they bought one hundred and sixty acres near Leoni village. Here they lived for fifteen years, then came to Ingham county and bought one hundred and sixty acres in Meridian township, two miles southeast of the M. A. C. Here they lived until the father died November 24, 1893. The mother died April, 1900. About four years before he died, the father sold all but about forty acres where he built a beautiful farm home and lived in retirement. Jephtha Hewitt was a Republican, took an active part in politics, was a great reader, well posted on all subjects and possessed a wonderful memory. He was capable of holding any office, but would never allow his name to be used as a candidate. In religious views Mr. Hewitt was inclined towards the Universalist faith.

Our subject was the sixth in a family of

nine children, as follows: Emily, the wife of Dr. Hull of Lansing, now a widow, resides in Owosso, but is spending the winter with a daughter in Hancock in the Upper Peninsula. She has three children: Harriett, Jesse, Graduate of U. of M. Medical College, practiced a few years, is a great musician, and now lives in Mississippi, where he is connected with a large Piano firm. Laura, lives at Hancock; John, died in Alaiedon two years ago. His wife was Charlotte Boag, and they have three children; Robert, lived in Meridian, died last spring; Harriett, died in infancy; Harriet, died at the age of twenty years; our subject; Lucinda, the wife of Wm. Tinson, lives in Canada; Martha, the wife of Fred C. Barber, a telegraph operator on the Michigan Central in Jackson county, and they have one child, Grace; Charles Hewitt lives in Williamston, is a rural mail carrier, owns a farm. He married Mabel Parks and they have two children, Mary and Levi.

Our subject was educated in the district schools and at the M. A. C., where he spent one year, and also graduated from the Lansing Business College. He taught two years, and was for eight years associated with the Iowa Reform School at Eldora, Iowa. For six years he was principal of this school and had charge of the music. He was assistant superintendent of the Minnesota Reform School at St. Paul for eight years. Mr. Hewitt came to Michigan and was connected with the Reform School at Lansing for four years, and during his connection with this school he purchased eighty acres of land, where he now lives. This farm was in an improved state and had nearly all of the present buildings, though they have been remodelled. Since that time he has added ninety acres, which at the time he bought it, was all woods.

November 15, 1876, Mr. Hewitt was uni-

ted in marriage to Frances A., daughter of John H. and Joanna (Samphare) Wilson, whose early history is elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Hewitt was born in New York, June 8, 1853, while the father's birth occurred March 30, 1823, and the mother's, April 29, 1827. John Wilson died April 2, 1883, and his estimable wife, April 28, 1881.

To our subject and wife four children have been born: Mary, January 26, 1885, died April 8, 1885; Ellen Marie, October 15, 1888, died May 28, 1889; Nina Dell, February 11, 1890, at school in Okemos, and Margarite Mildred, born April 21, 1897.

Mr. Hewitt has always been a supporter of the Republicans, active in political affairs, though he would never allow his name to be used for office. He is extensively engaged in dairy farming, keeps a large number of cows, is an extensive patron of the Condensed Milk Factory and a breeder and raiser of Duroc Jersey swine. Mr. Hewitt has done much for the educational interests of whatever community he has been a resident, and is a prominent citizen of Meridian township.

EDWIN C. RUSSELL.

The subject of this sketch is a representative of one of the old pioneer families of Michigan, as his father, James, and the mother, Electa, who were both natives of New York, emigrated westward and settled in Washtenaw county, Michigan, in 1837, and thus became one of the early pioneers, who laid deep and broad the foundation of Michigan's prosperity.

Arriving in that locality, James Russell bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and with characteristic energy and perseverance at once began its improvement and development. On coming to Michigan they traveled the overland route through

Canada and came in covered wagons. The father by trade was a shoemaker, which occupation he followed for a time after his arrival here, making, however, farming his principal occupation, and upon this old home place in Washtenaw county, he lived continuously, until he was called to his final home beyond, October 17, 1856. The mother passed away Feb. 23, 1867.

Our subject was but a little lad of five years when his father emigrated westward, as he was born in Seneca county, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1832. His early education was acquired in the district schools of Washtenaw county. Here he remained at home until twenty-six years of age, giving his time and energies to his father in the improvement of the old home place. It was at about this time that he started out for himself, by farming the old homestead for one year, and then rented another farm, which he conducted for a year, and at the expiration of that time purchased eighty acres near the same locality. Here he remained until he had attained the age of thirty-seven years, then came to Ingham county, and bought one hundred and ninety-five acres in Vevay township. He has made most of the improvements on this place, and now has one of the finest residences and farming properties in this section of the country. Here he is engaged in general farming and in raising a good grade of stock. He is in every sense a self-made man, as it has been by the united efforts of himself and wife, that they have succeeded in life, and are now able in their later years to enjoy the fruits of their former toil.

It was in 1857 that our subject was united in marriage to Elizabeth N. Tripp, the daughter of Thomas and Nancy Tripp, who were natives of New York and Ireland, respectively. They emigrated to Michigan in 1849, and were thus classed among the pio-

neers of this State. This union has been blessed with two children: Minnie, born Oct. 28, 1857, a graduate of the high school of Mason, is the wife of D. P. Whitmore; the second, Anna, born Oct. 18, 1863, died at the age of six years. Her remains were laid to rest in Maple Grove cemetery. Mr. Russell is a member of the Grange, and has taken an active and helpful interest in that organization. He is one of the substantial members of the Ingham County Farmers' Club, and has been treasurer of the organization for a quarter of a century. Mr. Russell greatly appreciates the fact, that he has always enjoyed the best of health, was never seriously ill. For several years he was one of the cemetery trustees. It was during these years most of the beautifying the grounds was accomplished. He is a Republican in his political views, and has been chosen by his fellow townsmen as Alderman of the first ward for two terms.

For more than thirty-seven years Mr. Russell has been a resident of Ingham county, and has therefore witnessed many of its scenes and changes in its growth and development. He has aided materially in all and every movement towards the general good. Honored and respected by all who knew them, they are now surrounded by hosts of friends who wish them long continuous years on the downward path of life's journey.

ADOLPH M. STARMONT.

The subject of this sketch, who is now serving as the efficient Chief of Police of Lansing, was born in Chicago, Ill., on Nov. 17, 1858. He is the son of Adolph M. Starmont, a bookkeeper by profession. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Mary E. Kingsley, who in early childhood was adopted by a family named Blossom,

whose name she bore until her marriage. The father of our subject was of French and German descent, as his (the father's) family were for political reasons banished from France. Leaving their native country, they crossed into Germany, and located at Hamburg, where a brother of his still resides. Adolph Starmont was a man of superior educational advantages, as he fluently spoke four or five different languages.

The early education of our subject was somewhat limited, being acquired in the common schools of Illinois, during the winter months, while he worked on the farm during the summer. This continued until he was sixteen years of age, when he came to Michigan, and attended school in the old frame high school building, and also in the present building, when it was first opened. In 1876 he gave up his schooling until 1891, when, being desirous of extending his knowledge, he took a complete course, attending at night.

In reviewing the history of Mr. Starmont, we find that his life has been comprised of varied experiences. His father he never saw, as he died before the son was born. His death occurring while on the voyage to America, as he was lost on the steamer Austria, and was buried at sea, in October of 1858. The father had been a bookkeeper for a large importing silk firm of Chicago until the spring of 1858, when he was taken into partnership, and in June of that year, went to Europe to buy goods and also to visit his mother, who resides in Germany. After the father's death the mother returned to Chicago with her two daughters and found homes for them, where they were educated. One still resides in that city, while the other lives in Greater New York.

Our subject resided with his mother until her death, which occurred July 6, 1870,

when he started out for himself, finding honest employment and a home where best he could, until having reached more mature years he found better employment, and in 1882 on the 20th day of March, he was united in marriage to Miss Irene L. Lewis at DeWitt, Michigan, and at once went to keeping house. Various occupations occupied his time for several years, giving some time to painting and paper hanging, which in a measure he found profitable.

In the political campaign of 1884 he took an active interest, and when the change was made in 1885 he received the appointment of Postmaster at DeWitt, which office he held for four years. In connection with this office he also became identified with various business interests which proved successful. Mr. Starmont has held an important clerkship in the Auditor General's office at Lansing from March 1, 1891, to Jan. 1, 1893, was also Constable of the fifth and sixth wards of Lansing from May 1, 1896, to May 1, 1899, also Justice of the Peace from same wards from May 1, 1899, to July 1, 1902, when he resigned to accept the position of Chief of Police of the City of Lansing. The appointment was made May 8, 1902. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Starmont was chairman of the city committee in 1901 and 1902, in that capacity successfully carried the party through two campaigns. The chairmanship he resigned when appointed Chief of Police.

Our subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a member of the DeWitt Lodge No. 272, F. & A. M., and in February of 1890 was elected secretary of the same, was made member of Lansing Lodge No. 33 in 1897. He was also charter member of the DeWitt Camp of the Modern Woodmen, and occupied the position of its first venerable consul and from this lodge was transferred to the Capitol Camp on its

organization in Lansing in 1900. He also became a member of the B. P. O. E. of Lansing in July of 1902, and in November of that year assisted in the organizing of Harmony Circle No. 22 of the Modern Circle and was elected its first president, which position he still holds.

To say of Mr. Starmont that he is a self-made man, seems but trite to those that are familiar with his life, as he stands today, as a living example of what may be accomplished by honest endeavor and honorable purpose.

FLOYD G. ANNIS (DECEASED).

Floyd G. Annis was a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Ingham county. His father, Elon G., and the mother, Angeline (Wisnor) Annis, came to this country and settled on a farm in Onondaga township in 1836, and are thus entitled to be classed among the history makers of this section of the State. The father was a native of New York, as was also the mother. A great deal of credit should be given to this class of hardy pioneers, who, leaving the comforts and advantages of the east, emigrated westward into an almost uncivilized country, and gave the best years of their lives towards preparing a home for their prosperity. Few of this present generation can realize the hardships they endured in the development of a wilderness into a civilized community. They both passed away during the winter of 1881, the mother preceding the father but two days; they were buried in the same grave.

Floyd G. Annis' mother was the daughter of an honored pioneer of the State, Mr. Samuel Wisnor, who died some years since. Mr. and Mrs. Elon G. Annis were the parents of two children: our subject, and sister, Marriette, who married Aaron T. Ingalls of

Leslie. Mrs. Ingalls was a worthy woman and died in 1897.

Our subject received his early education in the common schools of his locality, supplemented by attendance at the high school of Jackson city. At the death of his father he came into possession of the old home farm; this he eventually sold and purchased additional land near where the family have since resided, while recognized as one of the leading farmers in his township. For many years Mr. Annis has been extensively engaged in purchasing horses for the eastern market. For the past ten years much of his time has been employed in this business for Mr. Edgar Snow of Boston. The classes handled have been carriage and driving horses. Twice he visited England in the employ of Mr. Snow, at one time remaining for ten months, disposing of shipments of horses. Upon this occasion Mrs. Annis and daughter, Lena B., accompanied him and spent the time in and about London, sight-seeing. This was in 1897. It was during their visit abroad that Mr. Annis' only sister died and was buried.

November 11, 1866, Mr. Annis was united in marriage to Emma J., daughter of Adam L. Smith, a native of New York, who was born in 1812 and died in 1880. The mother of Mrs. Annis departed this life while the daughter was a child. Mrs. Annis is one of a family of eight, of whom one sister, Mrs. Dwight is living at Eden, Ingham county.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Annis were born four children: Pearl, April 29, 1869, is the wife of M. R. Layton of Leslie; Merton E., born February 26, 1873, married Jessie Blackmore and resided in Leslie, having two children, Marshall E., and an infant born May 7, 1905; Burton A., born March 1, 1874, is married to Grace, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. V. Tuttle; he is a farmer of Leslie town-

ship. The fourth, Lena B., born March 18, 1879, is the wife of Fred E. Sayers, residing in Leslie, and they have one child, Garth, born November 26, 1901.

For fifty-eight years Mr. Annis resided upon this property, and therefore witnessed many scenes and changes in the marvelous growth and development of Ingham county. On December 29, 1904, Mr. Annis died at his home in Onondaga township. Two days later, on December 31, his son, Merton E., also died, and father and son were buried in one grave, January 1, 1905, in the cemetery at the Village of Leslie.

ROBERT B. SHANK (DECEASED).

Practical industry, wisely and vigorously applied, never fails of success. It carries a man onward and upward, brings out his individual character and acts as a powerful stimulus to the efforts of others. The greatest results in life are usually obtained by the simple means and the exercise of the ordinary qualities of common sense and judgment. The every day life and its cares and necessities and duties afford ample opportunity for acquiring experience of the best kind and its most beaten paths provide a true worker with abundant scope for effort and self-improvement. It was along such lines that Robert B. Shank won a place, prominent in business circles in the city of Lansing. He was here engaged in merchandizing since the age of sixteen years, covering a period of over a quarter of a century.

Our subject was a native son of this county, his birth having occurred in 1856 in the capital city, where he spent his entire life. His parents, Hulbert and Frances Shank, were natives of the Empire state, and came to Lansing when the capitol was first located. He was one of the earliest

doctors of the city and lived to be seventy years of age.

The early education of Robert Shank was acquired in the Townsend Street school of Lansing, attending until the age of sixteen, when he embarked in the grocery business, which he so successfully conducted until three years prior to his death, which occurred April 17, 1900. In 1881 he became identified with the cold storage business, which continued for three years, and then returned to the wholesale and retail grocery business. He met with splendid success and added to the general prosperity of the city by the establishment of a large and thriving enterprise.

Our subject affiliated with the Republican party, and although not a politician in the sense of office seeking, he took an active and influential interest in local politics, and was an Alderman at one time for the second ward. He was exceedingly prominent in both social and business circles, and although not a member of any individual church, he liberally contributed to all of them towards their maintenance and support. He held a membership in the K. P. lodge and was first Knight Commander of the Uniform Rank at Lansing.

In the year 1881, on the 25th day of January, Mr. Shank was united in marriage to Miss Ella Edwards, daughter of B. F. Edwards of Lansing, who was born in Litchfield, Hillsdale county. Mrs. Shank came to Lansing when a young girl and was here educated and afterward taught for some time in the Lansing high school. Unto this union three children were born, of whom two are living: Eva and Jessie, both at home; Robert, the third child, died at the age of one year.

The life of Robert B. Shank has been one of industry and perseverance and the systematic and honorable business methods he

followed won for him the confidence and respect of all. Everything pertaining to the welfare of his native city and country received his endorsement and co-operation and he was justly numbered among the leading citizens of the city where he so long made his home.

THEODORE WESTON.

Theodore Weston is a progressive, industrious and successful farmer of Leroy township. His farm of eighty acres is situated on section 32 and is highly improved, being brought to this stage from the time it was covered with stumps, by the hand of Mr. Weston. He was born August 18th, 1850, at Montezuma, Cayuga county, New York, and is the son of James M. and Harriett (Dresser) Weston, both natives of Cayuga county, the father having been born in August of the year 1824 and the mother in 1826. The parents were married in April, 1848 in the Empire State and came to Michigan in the year 1866. He first located in Chelsea and afterwards bought a farm in Henrietta, Jackson county. This land was partly cleared and had upon it a log house and log barn. James Weston was rather independent in politics and gave but little time to it, as he was busily engaged in his farm work and devoted the most of his time to its activities. He died March 31, 1887.

Theodore Weston is one of four children. He acquired his education in various places—in New York until fifteen years of age and after that at Grass Lake, Michigan. He worked in the summer and went to school in the winter until at the age of twenty he commenced to teach school, which work he continued until he was twenty-eight years of age, when he located in Leroy township, having bought eighty acres of land, with the money he had saved from his earnings.

March 8, 1879, our subject was united in marriage with Miss Mina Wade at Tompkins, Jackson county. She is the daughter of an old settler, who located at Tompkins, Jackson county, in 1837, and lived on one place for fifty-five years. Their first purchase of land in Tompkins was forty acres, which increased to one hundred and eighty acres, which he owned at the time of death. The mother lives with Mrs. Weston, and the father died December 9, 1893. The parents of Mrs. Weston were members of the M. E. church and the father was a Whig and later a Republican.

To Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Weston have been born four children, three living: Gertrude, November 11, 1881, married True Martin and lives in Williamston; Hattie, born July 16th, 1885, teaches school in her home district, and Wade, born November 27, 1887, lives at home.

Our subject has been honored by several public positions: he was Superintendent of Schools for two years, a member of the Board of Review, Justice of Peace two terms, Notary Public, and still holds the office of Justice of Peace. Fraternally, Mr. Weston is allied with the Grange and Modern Woodmen, and is a member of the County Farmers' Institute. He was one of the original promoters of the Farmers' Telephone Company from Dansville to Williamston, called the Vantown and Dansville Telephone Company, which was established in 1901.

Mrs. Weston has in her possession several relics which she prizes very highly, among them being a pillow slip that was made by her grandmother when she was fourteen years old; she carded the flax, spun it and wove the cloth; the relic is over one hundred years old. She also has an hourglass that belonged to her great great grandmother. She can trace it back over two hundred and fifty years; a hymnbook of the period of

1809 which her grandfather bought in 1819: a quilt that her great great grandmother made; she made all the cloth, colored it from herbs grown in her garden, and quilted it. The figures on it are flowers and no two are alike. She also has a number of Indian relics, such as skimming stones and Indian implements which were picked up on the farm.

OSWALD C. WILLIAMS (DECEASED).

Oswald C. Williams will long be remembered as a genial gentleman with many good qualities of heart and mind, a man who in his life-time was held in high esteem and enjoyed to a marked degree, the confidence of his fellow citizens. He was born May 1, 1864, in Williamston on the old Williams homestead. He was the son of J. M. Williams, an old, prominent and highly respected settler of the town, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume.

Oswald Williams attended the Williamston high school and then took a business course at Lansing and soon afterward went into the bank of D. L. Crossman, as assistant cashier, and shortly afterwards, as a partner. The name of this organization was "Crossman & Williams," and the business is still retained although both men are dead. It being now carried on, with increased capital, under the name of "Crossman & Williams Exchange Bank," by Mrs. Shumway, a daughter of Mr. Crossman, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Crossman, E. N. Crossman and Dr. F. W. Shumway with E. N. Crossman as cashier.

Our subject was united in marriage May 2, 1890, to Miss Florence, daughter of J. G. and E. R. Baldwin, natives of Michigan and New York, respectively. They were among the early settlers of Oakland county, Michigan, where Mrs. Williams was born

Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin well understood the hardships of pioneer life and to them belongs the honor of assisting to build up the now prosperous condition of their county.

Mr. Williams was a Republican in his political views and was a staunch supporter of his party. During his later years he suffered from consumption and travelled a great deal in search of relief for his condition.

A man, who grows up in a town, as did our subject in Williamston, takes an interest in everything that tends to the good of the community and lends a helping hand to every one, lives in the confidence and love of his fellowmen. Mr. Williams settled a good many large estates around Williamston and was a man of exceptional good business ability, which he no doubt inherited from his highly respected father.

Respected by all and loved by all—Williamston deeply mourned the loss of Oswald Williams on January 15, 1904, and the impress which his life made upon the community is one which will ever live in the hearts of his associates.

ALVY H. GRINNELL.

Among the reliable and well-to-do farmers of Aurelius township stands the name Alvy H. Grinnell. Mr. Grinnell was born in Lenawee county, Michigan, in 1837. He was the son of Spencer and Charity (Maloney) Grinnell, who were natives of the Empire State. Nine children were born to the Grinnells, five of whom are still living; Alvy was the fifth. His father emigrated to the Wolverine State at an early day and took up eighty acres of land from the government in Lenawee county. This he improved and made one of the productive farms of the locality. He was a millwright carpenter and

joiner, cabinet maker and machinist, combined, being a ready workman with tools of this character. After locating upon this farm he spent the remaining years of his life here and passed away in 1880. His remains were laid to rest in the Fairfield cemetery, beside those of his devoted wife, who died in 1876. They were both members of the Christian church and exemplified the doctrines of that organization by the uprightness of their lives.

Alvy received his early education in the district schools in his native county. At the age of twenty-two years he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Hedden of Delhi township, Ingham county. Mr. Hedden was among the very earliest, if not the earliest, settlers in the county. During the remaining residence in this county, and while yet active with the affairs of life, Mr. Hedden was counted as among the best and up-to-date farmers of his time, his farm premises were a model of neatness and order. He was a man of strong character, living his convictions day by day.

To Mr. and Mrs. Alvy Grinnell were born two children, Theron L., a successful farmer residing near the home place, is married and has two children, Emma, the only daughter, is a graduate of the Eaton Rapids high school and lives at home with her parents. The family are all devoted members of the Baptist church at Aurelius Center, interested in every enterprise looking to the well being of society. Mr. Grinnell is a Prohibitionist all the year around, and votes as he prays. He is in no sense a seeker of office, preferring to occupy his time with his own private affairs. He is a farmer and is in love with his calling. His farm is one of the many substantial, homelike places in the county.

The farm embraces one hundred acres of choice land under a high state of cultivation,



John W Edmonds

thoroughly tilled and well fenced. Mr. Grinnell follows mixed farming and stock raising. He has resided where he now lives for the past thirty-eight years. During that time he recalls many of the modern improvements that have taken place from the old time methods. He remembers of having cut wheat by hand with the old fashioned cradle and help thrash the same with a flail.

Mr. Grinnell is and always has been as clean in his personal habits as he is in his farm operations. He never smoked or drank. He stands for temperance through and through and has instilled this principle into his children and grandchildren. Among the relics which have come down to him from his father's estate is an old secretary, made from black walnut stumps.

If it be true that good deeds of men do live after them, the name of Alvy Grinnell will be revered in the community in which he has lived, long years after the grass has grown green on his grave.

COL. GEORGE W. SHAFER.

Col. George W. Shafer, the pioneer merchant of Mason, and whose name is so prominently connected with many of the initial events in its history, was born in the Township of Colchester, Delaware county, New York, September 1, 1816. His father, Deacon Henry Shafer, was a native of Dutchess county, from whence he removed to Colchester a short time previous to the birth of our subject. He was a farmer of some prominence in that locality, and wherever known was highly esteemed for his integrity of character. He was a Deacon in the Baptist church and an exemplary man in all respects. George remained at home until he attained his twenty-first year. He received such advantages of education as were afforded by the primitive schools of that day,

but what he failed to obtain from books was more than compensated for in the possession of a robust constitution and a strong pair of hands inured to habits of industry.

In the spring of 1839, in company with his partner, Freeman Wilson, he came to Mason and established the first store in that place. The goods were brought from New York and were a general assortment of everything needed in the new country. They continued in trade about two years; during this time they built a hotel, which was undoubtedly the first house of entertainment in the county. They took possession in December 1839 and the opening was celebrated by a grand New Year's ball, which was the first event of this kind in the county. The Colonel was a success as a landlord and he continued in the business until about 1852, when he commenced the improvement of his farm, which was located by his father in 1836. The Colonel always took an interest in military and political matters, although he never sought for prominence in either direction. He was commissioned Colonel of militia by Governor Barry, and took an active part in the formation of "Curtenius Guards."

In July, 1842, he was married to Deborah Horton, of Colchester, Delaware Co., N. Y., where she was born in March, 1813; she came to Michigan in 1837. Both were prominent members of the Baptist church and in every way worthy of the prominent position they held among the early settlers of Mason.

JOHN W. EDMONDS (DECEASED).

John W. Edmonds was numbered among the progressive citizens of Lansing and Ingham county, where he was successfully engaged in the saddlery business for forty-four years. Mr. Edmonds was a native of

New York state, his birth having occurred in New York city in 1833. His boyhood and youth, however, were spent in Rochester, of that state, where he remained until the age of twenty, or until 1853, when he became a resident of Lansing. Here he in company with a Mr. Cannell engaged in the saddlery business, which relationship continued until his death, which occurred the 15th day of August, 1894, his remains being interred in Mt. Hope Cemetery.

Mr. Edmonds was united in marriage on the 2nd day of January of 1865 to Miss Marilla J. Pelton, daughter of Thomas and Jane Pelton. Mrs. Edmonds was born in LaGrange county, Indiana. The family eventually moved to Ohio, where her father, who was a farmer by occupation, died at the age of ninety-one years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds were born four children, namely: James P., Robert G., Perry H., and John W., who died in infancy.

John W. Edmonds was a man of great determination of purpose and took an active and helpful interest in the commercial, intellectual and moral advancement of his adopted city. He was an important and active factor in local politics and represented his ward as Alderman in 1861 and '62 and also served as the efficient Chief of the Fire Department for nine years and was likewise the Treasurer of the School Board for several years and at the time of his death was a member of the Police and Fire Commission. He was an active member of the I. O. O. F. order and efficiently filled several chairs in this lodge.

In his business Mr. Edmonds won success, but he gained it so honorably that the most envious could not grudge it to him. He was exceedingly kind-hearted and generous and he used his success worthily so that many a needy one profited by his benevolent spirit and kindly sympathy. Of excellent judg-

ment, enterprise, conscientious and charitable, he proved himself a valuable citizen and earned the right to the esteem and respect which has been accorded him.

DAN A. TAYLOR.

Dan A. Taylor is a native of Stockbridge township, having been born there Jan. 15, 1848. His father, Abram Taylor, was born in England June 3, 1819, and died July 20, 1883, while the mother, Elizabeth Asquith, also a native of England, died about forty years ago.

Abram Taylor came to Michigan in an early day and located on eighteen acres of land in Unadilla township, Livingston county, all being improved land, and there lived until his death. The father was an adherent of the Democrat party.

Our subject started out for himself thirty-one years ago, or in 1874, when he bought forty acres of partly improved land and here made his first home. He has improved the balance of the forty acres and added forty more in the year 1887. He was the first of nine children: Zack, Elizabeth, Harriett, James, Zylpha, and four others that died in infancy. Zack and our subject are the only members of the family living.

Jan. 1, 1874, Dan A. Taylor was united in marriage with Amanda, daughter of William and Sara (Morehouse) Barrett, the father having been born Nov. 3, 1822, and the mother, Dec. 16, 1837. Mrs. Taylor was born Jan. 24, 1854. Her parents were married in 1853, and to them were born four children: Mrs. Taylor; Perry, born Oct. 18, 1856 (dead); Jane, Dec. 9, 1858, and Charles, July 30, 1860. Mr. Barrett came to Michigan from New York and worked on the lakes for a time, and later was a farmer and owned two or three different places. At the time of his death in 1885 he owned forty-



MR. AND MRS. DAN A. TAYLOR

six acres. The father was a Democrat and the mother, whose death occurred in 1900, was an active member of the Baptist church.

Mr. Taylor represented his town as Pathmaster for several terms. He is a prosperous farmer, and his home may be found on section 17 of Stockbridge township.

E. A. BARNES.

For more than thirty years Mr. Edward A. Barnes has been one of Mason's reliable and trustworthy business men. By strict attention to business with judicious and prudent management, he has secured a comfortable competence. He has also made for himself a name for equity and fair dealing. Mr. Barnes holdings in and about the city consisting of houses, business buildings, bank, and telephone stock are good paying property, and evince a business acumen.

Mr. Barnes was born in Chatham, in the Province of Quebec, Canada, February 16, 1822. His parents, Avery and Fanny (Burch) Barnes, were natives of Randolph county, in the Green Mountain State. Our subject was the oldest of a family of five children. A brief review of his life and varied experiences clearly indicates the inbred characteristics of the man. He received his education in the common schools of Quebec. At the age of eighteen years, he turned his back upon his paternal home and found employment in a general store in Belleville, Canada. His entire wages for the first year were \$28.00. An income of nearly eight cents per day. The second year he received the munificent sum of \$48.00. He engaged in various occupations for a time, and finally went into the lumber regions of Canada, as clerk, receiving for his first year's work \$160.00. He kept at it for three years, the last year cleaned up \$300.00. Having established something of a reputation as a

lumberman, he was engaged by a lumber company, as overseer of a gang of men, getting out logs. The timber was located about twenty miles west of Montreal; here he remained one year and again embarked in business for himself. Forming a partnership with two others, they established a general store at Ottawa, Canada, and engaged in rafting logs for the Quebec market. Closing out his interest after one year he boarded the sailing vessel, the "William Frothingham," bound for Australia, and after an eventful voyage of nine weeks, he landed at Cape Town in Africa. This was in the fall of 1852. Here the vessel received supplies of water, meats and other necessities, and after four days in port set sail for Melbourne, Australia. After reaching Melbourne, Mr. Barnes and companions, went into the diggings and lived in a tent eight feet square, while prospecting for gold, in this they were not very successful. There seemed to be a good opening for a general store, Mr. Barnes and companions supplied the need. Their place of business consisted of a frame work of poles twenty by thirty feet, covered with canvas; owing to the unsettled condition of the country it was necessary for all good law-abiding citizens to go heavily armed for self-protection. The enterprise proved a success, and Mr. Barnes in the space of three years cleaned up several thousands dollars. Closing out the business he engaged in farming in Australia, and continued with varying results until the fall of 1859, when he embarked for London, England, from there took shipping for New York, where he arrived in October. That fall he came to Port Huron, Michigan, formed a partnership with one John Johnson, and engaged in the lumber business again. This proved too tame for restless nature, and after six months he sold out, returned to Canada, formed a company,

leased land and sunk oil wells. They produced the first flowing well in Canada. He interested Montreal capitalists, secured a loan of \$15,000 to develop the business. No market could be found at that time for the crude oil. Four thousand barrels were sold for ten cents per barrel. The business was finally abandoned with considerably financial loss. November 7, 1865, Mr. Barnes was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Vernon of George, a lady of culture and refinement, an ideal home keeper and mother: Ida L., a sweet faced child, was born September 12, 1868, for seventeen years she was the light and joy of the home, when her young life so full of hope and promise went out, she died March 21, 1887. Her sainted mother preceded her to the better land, having died December 2, 1877. The breaking up of the home was a sad blow to Mr. Barnes, but business claimed his attention, and it was well it did. Mr. Barnes was again married, to Mrs. James Sherman, who has since shared with him the fortunes of life. In 1866, the year following the Civil War, when there was a great rearrangement in all departments of business, Mr. Barnes came to Mason, he at once plunged into business. He purchased a lot and built a substantial warehouse, where now stands the cold storage plant. He handled building material and had the field practically to himself. He also purchased his present comfortable residence and later added many needed improvements. He continued in the business for about twenty-five years, engaging also in the manufacturing of staves, both enterprises proved profitable investments. Mr. Barnes is what might be termed a conservative Republican.

Mr. Barnes has served the city as Treasurer in a most acceptable manner. He united with the I. O. O. F. in 1846 in Montreal, after becoming a resident in Mason

was transferred to Mason Lodge. Mr. Barnes is an esteemed member of the Presbyterian Church, his membership reaching back nearly 35 years. He has served the society officially as Trustee and otherwise.

Sincerity, conservatism and honesty are three prominent traits that have characterized his dealings with his fellows. Mr. Barnes may justly be termed a "much traveled man." He has been around the world, sailed over the north and south Atlantic, and Pacific and Indian oceans from 50 degrees north latitude to 60 degrees south latitude.

A man of wide experience and many virtues.

J. J. BAIRD.

Taking up the life history of this man who has done so much for Lansing, we present the records of one who has risen from a position of obscurity to one of wealth and affluence enjoyed by few men of this State. A native of the Buckeye State, J. J. Baird was born in the year of 1852, and is the son of James and Mary Ann Baird, who were natives of New York.

The elder Baird was a hotel keeper and came to Michigan in 1854, settling in Charlotte, where he erected and conducted what is known as the "Baird House" until his death. The early boyhood of Mr. Baird was spent in this locality, and here he received his early education. Having a liking for the law, he began the study under Mr. Isaac Hickock, an attorney of prominence, of Charlotte. He was eventually admitted to the bar, and there began his practice, remaining for a few years. In 1880 he became a citizen of Lansing, forming a partnership with Mr. Dart, under the firm name of "Dart and Baird," which was continued with a moderate degree of success, until the



FRANK C. MINAR

Born October 18, 1855

CAPT. LYMAN MINAR

Born February 19, 1822

MRS. JULIA FRESHOUR

Born March 31, 1882

DOROTHY LYDIA FRESHOUR

Born December 14, 1904



MRS. LYMAN MINAR

formation of the firm of Cahill, Ostrander & Baird. He continued his association with these gentlemen for a short time, when his manufacturing interests, in which he was identified with Mr. O. F. Barnes, began to assume such proportions that he found it necessary to discontinue the practice of law.

In 1877 Mr. Baird was united in marriage to Miss Irene Combs, of Fostoria, Ohio, and unto this union have been born three children: Mrs. Charles Bradford, Mrs. Dr. Joseph Foster, and Sue.

Probably no man of his time has exerted a greater influence towards the development and growth of Lansing's commercial, manufacturing and real estate interests than our subject, as he enjoys a reputation of being the largest individual real estate owner in the city, paying more real estate taxes than any one individual of his locality, owning the Baird Opera House, the Hotel Butler and the Hotel Hudson buildings, together with other valuable realty holdings.

The Business Men's Association of Lansing, an organization perfected for the purpose of promotion and the locating of manufacturing concerns, has been an important factor in the development of Lansing's manufacturing interests. To the perfection of this organization, Mr. Baird has given a great deal of his valuable time and as its efficient president, this organization has been able to enjoy the results of his influence and energy, and it has been acceded beyond a question of doubt that Lansing owes the location of many important enterprises within its limits to Mr. Baird's efforts. Careful and conservative in the exercise of his opinions, Lansing has enjoyed a steady and healthy growth.

Viewing the personal history of J. J. Baird, it is safe to say, that he is in every sense of the word a self-made man. Starting out in life for himself at an early age,

as an office boy, at a dollar and a half a week, he has steadily advanced to the position of prominence in the community which he now holds. A Democrat in his political views, he has taken an active interest in local politics, and efficiently represented his ward as Alderman for twelve years. He is also an Elk and a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has lived a life in harmony with its beneficent teachings. The success that he today enjoys is the result of his own well-directed efforts. Numerous other enterprises of importance owe their growth and development to his helpful influence and association, and, while advancing his own interests, he has materially contributed to Ingham county's prosperity, and no man within its borders enjoys a greater degree of confidence than J. J. Baird.

CAPT. LYMAN MINAR.

Captain Lyman Minar of Vevay township was the son of a farmer. He was born near Schenectady, N. Y., as were his parents before him. They lived, spent their lives, died and were buried in the Empire State. John and Catherine (Colon) Minar were the parents of nine children, six boys and three girls. Lyman, who was born February 19, 1822, so far as known, is the only living descendant. He began life for himself, when only thirteen years of age, as a sailor boy on the lakes. It is a remarkable fact that six of the family began life as sailors in the employ of the same man. Our subject remained with his employer nineteen years and at the age of nineteen years was captain of his vessel. He sailed as captain on the lakes for forty-two years, a record seldom duplicated. A brother, however, sailed the same number of years.

February 22, 1843, Lyman Minar married Austress Jenkins of Ellisburg, N. Y.,

and eight children were born to them, four of whom are living, all highly respected, intelligent, enterprising citizens: Capt. Norman L. J., born September 14, 1847, farmer and sailor; Agnes O., born November 27, 1850, wife of Edward L. Topliff, residing in Toledo, Ohio; Captain George A., farmer and sailor, born November 26, 1852, and Frank C., born October 18, 1855, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this volume.

Mrs. Minar departed from this life March 20, 1901. For fifty-eight years, hand in hand, they walked the path of life. Together they shared the joys and sorrows of the passing years. She has gone, but the influence of her life lingers to cheer and comfort him who in the closing years of an active life is going down the decline toward the setting of the sun, bearing with him a good hope of a happy meeting in the bright and beautiful beyond. Fortunate indeed is the parent, who, in the decrepitude of old age, has the assurance that the filial love of his children will look to it that no wish or desire will go ungratified.

Captain Minar has for many years been identified with the fraternal order of Masons.

J. L. TORREY.

The Village of Leslie, Ingham county, can boast among her citizens a goodly number of men whose activity, ability and broad experience make them of value to the community and bring to them the respect of their fellow citizens and perhaps there is none more deservedly popular and influential than J. L. Torrey, who was born in the Empire State in Livingston county, in April, 1831. He was the son of Miles and Laura Torrey. The father was born in Massachusetts and came to New York where he worked at

farming and the trade of a blacksmith. He came to Michigan in the spring of 1845 and settled in Washtenaw county, where he lived for one year and then came to Jackson county, where he lived until his death one and one-half years later. Our subject was the third of five children. The wife and mother of this family died in 1861.

Upon reaching the years of his majority J. L. Torrey came to Michigan and settled on a farm in Leslie township and in connection with the farm work helped to run a saw mill for a time, then came to Leslie, where he operated a saw mill for several years. After this for eight or ten years our subject was engaged in the mercantile business, having charge of a general store which he later sold to Mr. Blackmore. For twenty years after this Mr. Torrey ran a lumber yard in the village of Leslie, this being the only place of its kind in the town. This place of business he later sold to Mr. Lamb and now lives in retirement enjoying the fruits of his early toil.

J. L. Torrey was united in marriage February 28, 1856, to Miss Harriett M., daughter of S. O. Russell, one of the earliest settlers of Leslie, and to this couple have been born two sons: Linford G., a resident of Leslie, born December 16, 1864, and Clayton, born August 21, 1873, living in Dowagiac.

Fraternally, Mr. Torrey is connected with the Masonic order at Leslie. He is a supporter of the Republican party and has served as Village Treasurer for two terms and as Town Clerk and has always taken a lively interest in local affairs. When our subject arrived in this county there was only one horse team in the township and woods covered a great deal of the land.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Torrey are living in retirement from the activities of life in their pleasant home in Leslie and are highly esteemed by their many friends. Mr. Torrey

is a genial, whole-souled man, who is well informed on the events of the day and who has many friends in all classes of society.

ALFRED BEAMER.

Mr. Beamer is a resident of Lansing of forty years standing, one of its pioneers in the railroad, express and telephone business and has always been a large factor in all its public enterprises and movements. He was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1841, being the son of George and Rebecca Beamer. The father of our subject was a Canadian farmer, a native of St. Catherine, removing to Michigan and settling in Lansing in 1870. There he lived until his death.

Alfred Beamer passed his boyhood days in Canada, receiving his early education in the Dominion schools as well as his first experience as a telegraph operator in the service of the Great Western Railway.

He came to Michigan in 1860, locating at Lowell as railroad agent and operator for the Detroit and Milwaukee R. R. Coming to Lansing in 1864, he continued that line of work in connection with the railroad and express business. When he first became a resident of the place, he and Sam Milmore transacted all the railroad business with the utmost ease. In those days one mixed train ran between Lansing and Owosso, constituting what was known as the Ram's Horn Line and the only railroad to Lansing.

Mr. Beamer continued to be identified with the telegraph business from 1860 until 1878, when he gave up the telegraph work, but continued, however, as a representative of the National and American Express Companies. He built the first telephone exchange in Lansing in 1880 and managed that enterprise in connection with his express business until 1898. Since that year his services have been monopolized by the express com-

panies named, whose office is on the same corner now that it was forty years ago, when as a young telegraph operator, he joined his fortunes with the business then in its weak infancy.

Mr. Beamer's prominence as a business man was further emphasized by his conduct of a prosperous produce trade for a number of years. His substantial standing in this regard was not earned at the expense of neglecting the public affairs of the community, for he has always taken a deep and active interest in the welfare of Lansing, especially in that which concerns the education of the young. He has served on the Board of Education and, unofficially, has also been of great practical service to that cause. In politics, he is a sound Republican and his religious affiliations are with the Congregational church. His connection with secret societies is confined to his membership in the Modern Woodmen.

In 1862, Miss Louise J. Adjit of Ontario, Canada, became Mr. Beamer's first wife. Five children were born to them, of whom three are living. Mrs. James V. Barry of Lansing; Miss Mabel Beamer of San Diego, Cal., and H. Bruce Beamer of Los Angeles, California. Mrs. Beamer died in 1894, our subject being a second time united in marriage to Miss Eliza Bush Hinman, in 1895.

FRANK A. MERRIFIELD.

Frank A. Merrifield, of Wheatfield township, was born May 8, 1860. He was the son of Martin Luther and Eliza (Thomas) Merrifield. The father was a native of Ohio and the mother of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Martin Merrifield were married in Rochester and then emigrated to Ohio, where they spent the remaining years of their married life. The father was engaged in the carpenter trade for a while and afterwards follow-

ed the calling of farmer. After the death of the mother Mr. Martin Merrifield went to Kansas, where he has since resided. Ten children were born to this couple, our subject being the sixth in order of birth.

Frank Merrifield acquired his early education in the common schools of Ohio and when twenty-three years of age started out in the world for himself. He located in Wheatfield township, County of Ingham and State of Michigan, where he came to seek his fortune.

Our subject was married twenty-one years ago to Miss Nettie, daughter of Joseph and Emily Dennis, early settlers of Wheatfield township, and unto Mr. and Mrs. Merrifield has been born one child, Roy J., who is at home with his parents, attending the common schools of his locality. Roy is sixteen years old.

The condition of the land upon which our subject and wife are now located was, when it came into their possession, in a wild state and has been greatly improved by them. Here they are engaged in farming along the general lines and make a specialty of fancy Plymouth chickens.

Frank Merrifield is a Republican and has held the office of Justice of the Peace and been a member of the Board of Review.

Socially he is a member of the Knights of Loyal Guard, in which he takes an active interest.

J. T. BARBER.

Among the early settlers in the Township of Waterloo, Jackson county, Mich., was Mr. John Barber and his wife, Caroline. He came direct from the Emerald Isle. Mrs. Barber was a native of New York state. Mr. Barber was born in 1801. They were the parents of twelve children, and the subject, Jackson T. Barber, was one of the num-

ber. He was born September 7, 1848, at Waterloo, Jackson county, Mich. The elder Barber was but a young man upon his arrival to this country, but he brought with him pluck and stick-to-itiveness, essential elements of success. He began clearing up his farm, and with but limited means and an increasing family, as the years went by, but they were hardy pioneers and equal to the emergency, adapting themselves to existing circumstances won out, and each year added to the comforts of living.

Jackson T. Barber started out for himself at the age of twenty-two years in Henrietta township, near the place of his birth. Borrowing \$1,000.00 from his father, he purchased a piece of land, made some improvements, and seven years later sold out, and bought sixty acres on section thirty-six, Township of Vevay, which has since been the home of his family. To this he has added, as he has prospered, until today his farm embraces one hundred forty acres, well improved and stocked; good farm buildings, and is financially on "Easy Street."

On November 10, 1872, Mr. Barber was married to Gustina, daughter of Patrick Ryan, an old and respected resident of Jackson county. When but a young man, Mrs. Barber's father, Patrick Ryan came from Ireland. His wife's maiden name was Catherine Quinn. They were the parents of eleven children, three of whom are still living.

When the family are all at home, and gathered about the frugal board nine pairs of feet including the parents' are under the table: Edith, Born October 18, 1874, wife of Thomas Barr; Maud, born September 10, 1875, at home with her parents; Ruby, born June 16, 1878, a public school teacher, in Glasston, N. Dak.; Gustina, born September 30, 1880, also teaching; William, born July 6, 1882, graduated from Mason high school

and later spent a year at Olivet College; Catherine, born November 11, 1886, graduated from Mason high school in June, 1904, Caroline, born March 24, 1895.

Mr. Barber has patronized the Mason high school continuously for the past thirteen years; no less than six children having at various times been in attendance, and five have already graduated with honor. All seem to have desired to be well educated, and have been helped and encouraged by their parents. Mr. Barber, while farming for a business, has dealt in stock "on the side" and has annually added to his exchequer by so doing. His dealings in this line amount to several thousand dollars yearly. He is known as a good feeder of both cattle and sheep. As a buyer, he is a favorite among the farmers for miles around, and the farmer who has something good can usually deal with Mr. Barber. Bearing the surname of "Old Hickory" and being "to the manor born" he could not well be otherwise than a pronounced Democrat. Mr. Barber has no liking for office, as he is a busy man with his own personal affairs. Genial, warm hearted, generous and frank, make him a most desirable friend and neighbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Barber are members of the M. E. society, and the family are regular attendants and supporters of the church. Mr. Barber is a Master Mason, and also a member of the fraternal order of the Maccabees.

If a man who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, is a benefactor to the race, then Mr. Barber may rightly line up in this class.

Mr. Barber cheerfully yields space in this brief biographical sketch to record the names and date of birth of his four grandchildren—children of his eldest daughter, Mrs. Thomas Barr, as follows: J. T., born March 17, 1895; Emery D., born October

30, 1897; L. B., born July 8, 1899; Muriel Evelyn, born December 5, 1903.

DAVID W. AND BEERI B. NOYES.

David W. Noyes was born December 21, 1802, at Landaff, Grafton county, N. H. In the winter of 1823-4 having just passed his majority, he taught school in Middlebury, Vt. In the spring of 1853 he made the trip entirely on foot to Leroy, Genesee county, N. Y., where he engaged in farming and captain of a packet on the Erie canal until the fall of 1831, when he moved to Michigan territory, and purchased a farm of eighty acres of land in the town of Washington, Macomb county. In 1842 he purchased from the State of Michigan, eighty acres of land which had been reserved for salt springs, for which he paid four dollars per acre. This, with his original purchase he highly improved and erected thereon substantial buildings, and it became known as the Noyes homestead, from which no white, black or copper colored wayfarer was ever turned away hungry or needy. During the trouble with Ohio over its southern boundary, the Territory of Michigan made preparation to fight, and acting Governor Mason called out the militia, Mr. Noyes was commissioned as first lieutenant and captain in the militia by Gov. Mason, but happily a contest was averted, and what is known as the Toledo war ended without bloodshed.

Mr. Noyes was three times married. In 1827 he married Olive Allen, who was born in Charleston, N. H. Her father, B. F. Allen, served in the navy in War of 1812, under the daring and gallant Blake, whose ship went down with all on board. The issue of this union was two sons Albert G. and Kirke W. The wife and mother died in November, 1831, two weeks after their removal to

Michigan. In the spring of 1833 Mr. Noyes married Maria J. Bostwick at Batavia, N. Y. She was a native of Vermont. The issue of this union was Helen M., Octavia, Michael J., Beeri B., Carrie T, and Moore R. and a son and daughter who died in infancy. In 1858 this wife and mother (who was a noted housekeeper) was taken from her family by death.

In 1858 or 9 Mr. Noyes was again united in marriage to Mrs. Jerusha McCormick of Ann Arbor, Mich.

In 1864 Mr. Noyes sold his farm (which he had made a noted one) and moved to Ann Arbor, where he died January 13, 1888, aged a little over eighty-six years. His remains were taken by his sons K. W., M. J. and B. B. to Washington, Macomb county, and buried by old friends and neighbors beside members of the family who had gone before, and where, before his death he had caused to be erected a monument. He was a noble, kind-hearted man, beloved by all who knew him.

The subject of this sketch, Beeri B. Noyes, cheerfully gives space in his history to his brother, Captain Kirke W. Noyes, a gallant soldier in the War of the Rebellion, who enlisted December 2, 1862, in Co. D of the 1st Regiment of Michigan Sharpshooters. He was mustered as first sergeant, promoted to first lieutenant, was acting adjutant, and later commissioner and mustered as captain. He was wounded in action at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864, at Petersburg, July 30, 1864, and was again wounded at Peebles Farm, September 30, 1864, taken prisoner and confined to Libby, Salisbury and Dansville five months, was parolled February 22, 1865; was mustered out of service July 28, 1865, at close of the war.

Beeri B. Noyes the subject of this historical sketch was born in the Township of Washington, Macomb county, Mich., No-

vember 26, 1841, and as before noted in this sketch was the second son of David W. and Maria J. Noyes. He was reared to manhood on the old farm where he was born and which he assisted his father to improve and make one of the best and most productive in that region. He was educated in the district schools of the Township, and later attended a graded school for a time, but owing to the scarcity of help on the farm during the years of the Civil war, he was obliged to lay aside his books and return to the farm and assist his father in its management, his two brothers K. W. and M. J. having enlisted. At the age of twenty-three in the year 1864, Mr. Noyes came to Ingham county, first purchasing one hundred and twenty acres of wild land, later he added eighty acres nearly all of which has been cleared of the native forest and put under a good state of cultivation. He has also erected comfortable farm buildings and made other needed improvements devoting himself to general farming and stock raising and has made it remunerative. By economy and strict attention to business Mr. Noyes has succeeded in securing for himself and wife comfortable heritage. In 1864 he was united in marriage to Jerusha, daughter of George McCormick of Superior, Washtenaw county. Mrs. Noyes was one of a family of eight children, named respectively, as follows: William, Jane, Jerusha, Emma, Andrew, Shelson, John, Anna; Weyburn of these three are living.

Politically, Mr. Noyes is in sympathy with the principles of the Prohibition party, and has always taken an active interest in both local and national politics. For three years he served the township as Drain Commissioner and was for several years Commissioner of Highways and for four years Justice of the Peace.

Mr. and Mrs. Noyes have both been ac-



A. G. MILLER



MRS. A. G. MILLER



ESTHER GAYLORD MILLER



NELLIE ISABEL MILLER

tive and honored members of several fraternal organizations. Mr. Noyes is a member of the order of F. and A. M. of Mason. He is also a Maccabee in which order he carries an insurance for four thousand dollars, and also holds a membership in the Eastern Star and the Grange organization. The family have for many years been associated with the M. E. church at Mason to which they contribute of their substance for its maintenance and support.

To Mr. and Mrs. Noyes have been born four children: Luella, is the wife of Willard E. Wilcox of Delhi township, engaged in farming; Allie, born August 8, 1869, now the wife of Dr. Chas. G. Jenkins of Lansing; Mary, born April 25, 1880, the wife of Earl H. Gregg of Toledo, Ohio, and the last born died in infancy.

Following the submission of this sketch for approval, at which time Mrs. Noyes appeared to be in the enjoyment of her usual good health, she was suddenly stricken down and passed away to her home beyond. This was the great bereavement in the life of Mr. Noyes and one in which he has the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community.

If the man who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before is a benefactor to the race, then Beerli B. Noyes will be cheerfully given place among that number.

A. G. MILLER.

Ingham county has few, indeed, if any more patriotic or trustworthy citizens than Asher G. Miller of Stockbridge. For more than forty years Mr. Miller has been identified with the moral and financial development of the community in which he has lived, and is known as a man of probity of life and character. It is the good fortune of but few to enjoy public confidence in a

larger measure than has been awarded Mr. Miller.

Our subject was born in Luzerne county, Pa., August 27, 1847. He was the son of Esther Gaylord and Conrad C. Miller, who were united in marriage at Plymouth, Pa. The father was a native of Otsego county, N. Y., where he was born January 11, 1821. The mother was born October 19, 1818, at Plymouth, Pa.

The elder Miller moved with his family to Michigan in the year 1850 and settled upon a farm in the northeastern part of the Township of Stockbridge. Here the family resided during the remainder of his life. He was known as a thrifty, enterprising farmer, and greatly improved the premises, erecting new buildings and clearing the land. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Miller, two only of whom are living: our subject and his sister, Mary Louisa, the wife of Arthur L. Soules. They were united in marriage on July 4, 1882. Mrs. Soules was born in 1845. Mrs. Soules is a lady of generous impulses, and her contributions to benevolent, educational and religious purposes have characterized her as a friend of humanity, and one who esteems it a privilege to bestow upon others as she has been blessed. Of the others, three died in infancy. DeWitt C., born November 10, 1851, died April, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Miller were exemplary members of the Christian church society, living and dying in the faith. Conrad Miller enlisted in August, 1864, as a member of the 1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics. He was with General Sherman in the grand march "Sixty miles in latitude, three hundred in the main," as the invincible army swept across the country from "Atlanta to the sea." Soon after reaching Savannah he was taken sick and sent to the hospital in that city, where he spent the winter, being sent in May to hospital in Phila-

delphia, Pa., where he died June 1, 1865, as truly for his country died as those who fell amid the rain of shot and shell. His remains were sent home and he sleeps in Oak Lawn cemetery at Stockbridge. The mother passed away February, 1857, and rests beside her husband.

At the breaking out of the Civil war in 1861, Asher G. Miller was too young to pass muster as a soldier. However, January 4, 1864, at the age of sixteen years, young Miller enlisted as a recruit in Co. B, 26th Michigan Vol. Infantry, at which time his regiment was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 2d Army Corps—Army of Potomac. In the early spring campaign that followed began Gen. Grant's grand flanking movement on which line he proposed to "fight it out if it took 'all summer," which it did and until the 9th day of April following. Among the severe conflicts in which young Miller participated were the Wilderness, Coal Harbor, North Anna, Spottsylvania, here his regiment lost in killed, wounded and missing, nearly one-half the number engaged. He also was with his regiment at the siege of Petersburg from June 16, 1864, to April 4, 1865. The last eight months of young Miller's service he was confined to the hospital by reason of sickness; he was mustered out and honorably discharged June 24, 1865, at Mount Pleasant Hospital, Washington, D. C., by reason of close of war.

Returning to civil life, although but a lad of seventeen years, he found himself, by the death of his father, obliged to assume the responsibilities of a large estate, which, with his brother Dewitt, he successfully managed for a number of years, his sister caring for the home. In the meantime, feeling the need of better educational qualifications, Mr. Miller attended the Howell high school for a time, and later spent eight months in the

west visiting the coast. August 6, 1877, he was united in marriage to Miss Janet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McKenzie of St. George, Ontario. Mr. McKenzie was a native of the Empire State, where he was born in the year 1806. His wife, Elizabeth Burt, was of Scotch descent, having been born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1820. She was the mother of fourteen children; she died at the age of fifty-nine years, June, 1879. Mr. McKenzie passed away in the year 1881. They were most estimable people and highly respected for the uprightness of their lives. Data given respecting their family is as follows: Peter, December 25, 1831; Elizabeth, May 12, 1833 (dead); Isabel, December 3, 1834 (dead); John, July 24, 1836 (dead); Daniel, November 30, 1837 (living); Robert, July 10, 1839 (dead); Dougal, January 10, 1841 (dead); Duncan, December 25, 1842 (living); Janet, June 26, 1845 (living); James, July 1, 1847 (living); Mary, June 21, 1849 (dead); William Burt, April 9, 1851 (dead); Malcom K., July 25, 1855 (living); George B., July 23, 1857 (living).

To Mr. and Mrs. Miller have been born two daughters: Nelly Isabel, February 4, 1879. Miss Nelly is a graduate from the Conservatory of Music at the State Normal College at Ypsilanti.. She is considered a fine musician.

Esther Gaylord, July 3, 1880. Miss Esther is a graduate from the Stenographic Institute at Ann Arbor, Mich. Both are still enjoying the pleasures of the parental home. Intellectual, cultured, and having been favored by travel, make them charming entertainers.

Mr. Miller has no ambition for local public positions, but has frequently been given preferment. He was for two years Township Treasurer, and for three terms was chosen a member of the Board of Review.

He is an enthusiastic Grand Army man, was a charter member and is Past Commander of George H. Ewing Post No. 203, of Stockbridge. Mr. Miller is a frequenter of both the State and National Encampment of the G. A. R. without regard to locality. He also affiliates with the I. O. O. F., of which association he is now and was Treasurer for several years. The family are all loyal supporters of the M. E. church.

Mr. Miller retired from active farm life some years since, erecting a large and commodious brick residence in the Village of Stockbridge, where he is always at home to his friends. With an assured income sufficient to meet all necessary demands, and even to gratify the cultured tastes, Mr. Miller and family can well afford to keep their hearts in tune for the Doxology. A comrade who fought with Mr. Miller on the front line, has said of him, "he was indeed a brave soldier boy; for him to know duty was to do it." And it can be truthfully added that his private life as a citizen has been above reproach, candid, conscientious, consistent. He is patriotically loyal, and loyally patriotic.

Mr. Miller has recently added to his well established reputation for liberality and patriotism in the active and prominent part he has taken as a member of the committee in the erection upon the public square in the beautiful Village of Stockbridge, of a granite monument to the memory of her loyal sons who participated in the great struggle for human freedom and a united country.

To Mr. Miller, in this enterprise, and also in the placing of a mounted cannon by Geo. H. Ewing Post of the G. A. R., on the opposite corner of the square from the monument, is due more than to any other, the planning and carrying to completion these reminders of the trials and triumphs of the Union soldiers in the Civil War.

For ages they will remain and speak to the generations to come of the loyalty and public spirited patriotism of the citizens of Stockbridge.

While Mr. Miller has always been aligned with the Republican party, he is a strong advocate of the principles of temperance, and he would hail with delight a forward movement of his party along this line. In local politics he is always lined up with the temperance element, appreciating the fact that the organized liquor traffic is a menace to our Christian civilization.

JOHN B. DWINNELL (DECEASED).

For thirty-seven years John B. Dwinnell was one of the upright and respected citizens of Mason city and Vevay township. His friends were counted by the number of his acquaintances.

He possessed an exceptionally pleasing personality, always having a smile and cordial handshake for his many friends. He was a man of considerable business ability, and from the various enterprises in which he was engaged at different times during his life he acquired a sufficient competence to satisfy all reasonable demands. He was the son of Justain and Desire Dwinnell, born in western New York, January 24, 1836. He grew to manhood in his native state where he received a liberal common school education. His first adventure in business was in the city of Rochester, N. Y., where he established a boot and shoe trade which he conducted for one year. Selling this place he came to Michigan and purchased the farm now owned by O. W. Priest, Vevay township. Prior to this time he took the important step of his life by being united in marriage, April 27, 1859, to Maranda C., daughter of Richard and Laura VanDusen. Mrs. Dwinnell's father was a merchant of

the old Granite State, where she was born September 17, 1838, and there spent the early years of her life.

Mr. Dwinnell remained upon the farm for fourteen years, but his health gave out and the opportunity presenting itself, he sold the place, moved to Mason where he built a comfortable home. He then purchased a saw mill located on section 12, Vevay township, and for several years was extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber. In this he continued for some time, but eventually retired from active business life. In politics he was a pronounced Democrat and held the office of Justice of the Peace and was a member of the city Council. His was the temperament to enjoy the friendship which came from associations of fraternal organizations. He was a Knight Templar and also a K. of P. Mr. and Mrs. Dwinnell never had any children, and were indeed much to each other and whenever possible were in each other's society. Both kept their hearts young and enjoyed society gatherings. Mr. and Mrs. Dwinnell were loyal members of the Presbyterian society. He departed from this life on the first day of January, 1894. He will long be remembered for his many virtues. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Dwinnell sold her large home and built a comfortable and commodious cottage where she spends her summers, going to California and Florida during the winter months. She is also the possessor of a fine farm of 120 acres in Vevay township. This property she rents, it bringing her a desirable income.

PETER MCINTYRE.

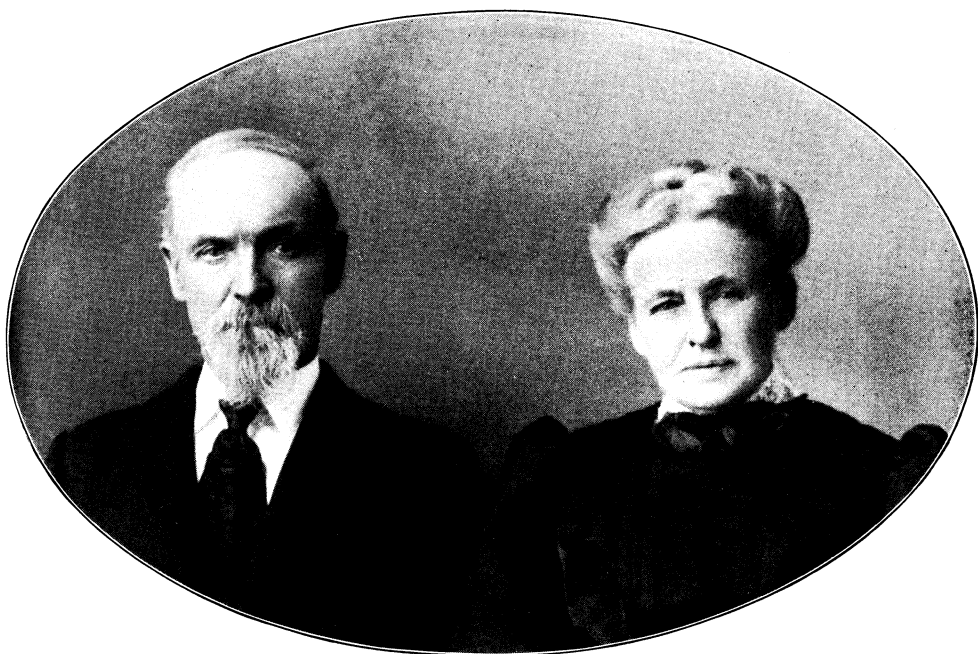
There are few residents in the Township of Stockbridge better or more favorably known than the subject of this sketch. For more than half a century his life has been

as an open book before the people of his section of the country—a goodly portion of the time in public offices—yet few men have received less criticism upon their acts whether of a public or private character. He is a man his fellow townsmen always seem to delight to honor. Modest and unassuming in manner, careful of the feelings of others, oftener seeking than giving advice, cordial, yet rather inclined to reticence, such are some of the well known characteristics of Peter McIntyre.

James McIntyre and his wife, Mary McColl, were both natives of the Empire State, where the former was born in 1802 and the latter in 1811. They were married in the year 1830 and in 1834 came to Michigan, settling upon a tract of one hundred sixty acres of unimproved land in the Township of Unadilla, Livingston county. A log house was rolled up and the felling of the forest and the improvement of the land began. Very crude and primitive was this first home in the wilderness. These thrifty, industrious people of whom we write, were the parents of thirteen children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the third. The father, a man of good report, lived to see the youngest members of his family grown to manhood.

In his farming operations and business enterprises he met with average success. The log house in time gave way to a substantial brick structure, the land was brought under subjection. The father died in 1871, regarded with esteem by his neighbors. The mother departed this life in 1882. Their remains rest side by side in the cemetery at North Waterloo Cemetery, Jackson county.

Following is the family genealogy: Donald, born 1831, married Miss Olive Herrick, they have five children, four now living, they reside in Howell; Jane, born 1833, was the wife of John Rockwell and mother of one child, Dennis, she died in 1900; a pair of



MR. AND MRS. PETER McINTYRE

twins were born in 1839 and died in infancy; Ann, born in 1838, married Peter McKenzie of Stockbridge, they have three children; Hugh A., born 1836, resides on the old homestead in Unadilla; Flora, born in 1841, now the widow of Edward Bates, one child was born to them, Mrs. Bates resides in Lansing city; Mary, born in 1843, now the wife of B. W. Sweet of Waterloo, they are the parents of three children; James D., born in 1847, married Mary Youngs, they moved to Wisconsin, where he died in 1897, leaving a widow and one son; Nettie, born in 1849, lives with her brother Hugh on the old homestead; Eliza, born in 1851, died 1860; Ruth, born 1853, died at the age of six months.

Peter McIntyre received his "book learning" in a log school house where he mastered the three R's. Mr. McIntyre first engaged in farming for himself on a small tract of land in Lyndon township, Jackson county, in 1863. This was during the progress of the great Civil War. Times were good, produce of all kinds brought a high figure, farming was then a profitable business. It was during the years of the war and immediately after that many a Michigan farmer laid the foundation that led to a comfortable competence.

In 1868 Mr. McIntyre sold out and purchased his present home of one hundred sixty acres in the Township of Stockbridge. He has since erected a modern house, an elegant barn and other outbuildings, giving to the entire premises an air of thrift and enterprise.

In politics Mr. McIntyre has always been in harmony with the principles of the Republican party. He cast his first vote for General John C. Fremont for president and has voted for every Republican presidential candidate since.

March 3, 1863, Mr. McIntyre was united in marriage to Miss Mary, daughter of Mr.

McCloy, of Waterloo, Jackson county. Mr. McCloy was a native of the Emerald Isle, where he was born in 1814, and her mother, whose maiden name was Margaret McIntyre, was born in 1818. The McCloys were a highly respected and intelligent family, industrious and thrifty. The father died in 1878 possessed of a farm of two hundred eighty acres, well stocked, besides other holdings. The mother was first to pass away. They were both highly respected members of the Presbyterian church.

Mrs. McIntyre was the fifth of a family of seven children, four of whom are still living. Their names in order of their birth, and other data concerning them is given as follows: The first born died in infancy; Mary died at the age of ten months; Joseph, born in 1833; young McCloy was a practicing attorney at Grass Lake, Jackson county, at the breaking out of the war, when the 12th Michigan Infantry was being organized. He recruited a number of men and was commissioned 1st Lieutenant of Co. D, October 10, 1861, was promoted to the rank of Captain September 1, 1862, and remained in the service and followed the fortunes of the 12th Michigan Volunteers in the field until the 25th of February, 1864, when he resigned and was honorably discharged, he died September, 1904; Jane, born 1836; Hugh, born 1840, died November 5, 1904; Abel, born 1842; to Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre have been born two children: Lizzie, born in 1863, now the wife of Fred Roepkie, they were married in 1898; Jennie was born in 1868, united in marriage 1894 to C. E. De Puy, a prominent and well to do business man of Stockbridge village. They have two children: Harold, born October 11, 1896; Olive M., born November 26, 1897. Mr. McIntyre has been a member of the Board of Supervisors for twelve years, was twice elected township treasurer and has also been

elected Commissioner of Highways and Justice of the Peace.

Two brothers of Mr. McIntyre did valiant service for their country in the War of the Rebellion. Donald enlisted in 1861 with the 1st Michigan Engineers and served with his command until the close of the war. Hugh enlisted in 1862 in Co. K, of the 20th Michigan Infantry. He was with his regiment in several engagements and was wounded in action before Petersburg, June, 1863, and sent to the hospital, from which he was given a furlough. He remained in service until the muster out of his regiment at Jackson, Michigan, June 9, 1865. He participated in every battle in which his regiment took part to the date of his receiving his disability.

The facts herein recorded will be carefully preserved by the descendants of the families herein represented and in later years will be cherished as a bit of valued family history.

Fabulous prices are being paid for scraps of family genealogy and will become more valuable as the years go by.

R. R. BULLEN (DECEASED).

Among the honored names in the archives of Aurelius township, none occurs more frequently than that of Bullen, and none is more closely interwoven into the political and material growth and development of the township.

The subject of this brief memorial biography, during the early history of the country was one of the active factors in its organization. R. R. Bullen was a native of Worcester in the old Bay State, where he was born September 14, 1806. He bore the given name of his father, Reuben, who was born in the town of Pomfret in the Land of Steady Habits. Reuben Bullen, Sr., mar-

ried Miss Tanison Leavens, and to them were born four children, of which our subject was the eldest son.

In the year of 1824 the elder Bullen with his family took up his residence in Wayne county, New York, where he lived until the date of his death in 1845, being in his sixty-eighth year. It is recorded of him that he was a successful farmer and a valuable citizen and identified himself prominently with Wayne county.

R. R. Bullen, at the age of twenty years left the parental home to win for himself a name and a place in the world, having fortified himself with a good common school education. In the year 1838, he found employment at Wilkesbarre, Penn. It was at this time that the Pennsylvania canal was being constructed, and he obtained a position as foreman over a gang of laborers. For years following, up to 1835, he was variously employed, and it may be inferred from his subsequent history that he made good use of his time and by his habits of frugality he laid by a nucleus to his late holdings.

The important event in his life was solemnized in his marriage in 1835 to Miss Elizabeth Vandenburg. In October the year following, he arrived in Detroit with his family and temporal belongings. They proceeded as far as Ann Arbor, then little more than a country village. Leaving the family, he plunged into the great almost unbroken forest, he found his way to Ingham county, and located eighty-three acres of land upon section 4 and commenced to carve out for himself and family a home. The following spring he made a permanent settlement upon the tract.

But two families had preceded him into the corporate limits of the township. The following from the History of Ingham County, published in 1880, referring to the



R R Bullen

experiences of those early years will be read with interest:—

The pioneer life of Mr. Bullen was one of hardship and many privations, but a robust constitution and resolute will overcame all obstacles. Those living at this day may have a faint conception of what the pioneers had to contend with, without roads, mills or bridges, and for supplies were frequently obliged to go to Ann Arbor, a portion of the distance through an almost unbroken forest, with roads that would now be considered impassable. The following incident is related to show the difference between going to mill in 1836 and 1880. The first grist taken to mill by Mr. Bullen was thrashed over a barrel, the bundles being bound small for the purpose, and as there were no conveniences for winnowing the wheat, it was taken in the chaff by a bark canoe to Eaton Rapids where there was a fanning mill. It was then ground, placed in the boat which was poled down the river to Columbia, from which place Mr. Bullen carried it on his back to his home, a distance of some five miles, through the woods. In the organization of the town in 1838, Mr. Bullen took a prominent part. He was a member of the first town board, and has since occupied many positions of trust and responsibility. He has represented Aurelius upon the Board of Supervisors for a number of terms, and for many years was Justice of the Peace. To Mr. and Mrs. Bullen were born eight children: George, Richard J., James T., Phoebe A., Susan, Joseph, John E., and Samuel. Of those deceased, George W., the eldest son, was born August 18, 1837, married Lodema Wright in 1867, to this union was born Frank W., now a practicing physician at Eveleth, Wisconsin. Mr. Bullen died January 23, 1875, and his widow passed away August 7, 1878; Mr. Bullen was the

first white child born in Aurelius township; Phoebe A., born January 2, 1844, followed the occupation of a teacher, died February 18, 1867; Samuel died in infancy.

Mr. Bullen, while yet in middle life, was bereft of his wife, leaving him with a large family of young children, and while he never again married, he kept the family together and maintained a home till they were grown to man and womanhood. He passed away December 23, 1882, leaving to his family the rich legacy of an upright and useful life.

RICHARD J. BULLEN.

The members of the family of which our subject is a representative, have, for the most part, been tillers of the soil, and have made a success of the branch of the business to which they have devoted themselves.

R. J. Bullen was born in Aurelius township, May 24, 1840. He was the son of Reuben R. and Elizabeth Bullen, the father having been born in Massachusetts. Reuben R. Bullen moved to New York when eighteen years of age and was married to Elizabeth Vandenberg. They moved to Michigan in 1836 and settled on section 4 in Aurelius township, having obtained from the government eighty acres of land, which they partly cleared. They were the parents of five sons and two daughters. Four of the sons and one daughter are living today.

R. J. Bullen spent his boyhood days in Aurelius township, and here acquired his early education, which was supplemented by schooling in New York, after which he attended a select school in Lansing under the supervision of a Mr. Taylor. For a time Mr. Bullen was engaged in teaching east of Eaton Rapids, after which he went to Jackson county and rented a farm for two years, then came back and bought a farm of one

hundred and sixty acres, where he has since lived. The splendid appearance of this farm today is due to the energy, activity and perseverance of Mr. Bullen.

Christmas, 1864, R. J. Bullen was united in marriage to Miss Sarah, daughter of Spencer Markham of Delhi township. Mrs. Bullen was born November 22, 1845.

To this union have been born five children, as follows: Susan E., October 7, 1869, now the wife of Frank Lott of Delhi township; they were married August 25, 1891; they have three children: R. Lucele, born March 21, 1894; Esther C., born June 27, 1897; Sarah Dorothy, July 10, 1903; Ada M., the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bullen, was born September 12, 1872, married June 2, 1898, to Guy Raymond of Mason. The Raymond's have two children: Forest M., born September 21, 1900; Francis B., born May 19, 1903; Amy V., born February 14, 1875, at home with her parents; Hubert R. Bullen was born April 12, 1879, was united in marriage to Eva Myers, April 20, 1899. One child has been born to them: Harris R., May 1, 1900, they reside on the old home farm; Ward R. Bullen, born August 13, 1880, married December 11, 1901, to Minnie C. Marshall. One child, bearing the name of her mother, was born Sept. 24, 1902, five days prior to the death of her mother. All the members of the family are active in church work and associated with the M. E. church, with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Lott, who are members of the Presbyterian society. All are prominent in social circles, and may always be relied upon to the extent of their ability.

Mr. Bullen has been strong in the councils of his party. He was for many years a member of the Board of Supervisors, and for a portion of the time Chairman of the Board. He also served his township as Drain Commissioner. He at one time received the nomi-

nation for Representative in the State Legislature upon the Republican ticket, but lacked the requisite number of votes for an election.

Mr. Bullen is a member of the Grange, the Royal Arcanum, and Ingham County Farmers' Club, to all of which he gives loyal support. He takes special pride in the record made by the Farmers' Club—it being generally recognized as the best organization of its kind in the State.

For many years Mr. Bullen was officially connected with the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and he was for nine years its President and Treasurer. He was a delegate to the Farmers' National Congress at St. Louis, September 26-30, 1904, commissioned by Governor Bliss.

Beside the one hundred and sixty acres which Mr. Bullen bought as his first investment in real estate, he has since purchased one hundred and five acres adjoining this, and his wife inherited one hundred and ten acres from the Markham estate.

Mr. Bullen is a self made man in every sense that the term implies, as he started out in life with no pecuniary assistance and nothing but a pair of willing hands to work his way through the world. As the years have gone by he has accumulated a handsome property and by his many acts of kindness and charity has won many friends among his neighbors and fellow citizens.

Mr. Bullen and family take an active interest in all matters that pertain to the best welfare of the township and county, and are never backward in lending a hand to any enterprise that will promote the temporal welfare or spiritual prosperity of their neighbors.

Mr. Bullen and sons have but recently invested \$1,000 in a young Percheron stallion, "Romulus," bred by Frank A. Rowley of Lockport, Ill. This horse is considered by

good judges an almost perfect type of his breed. He is dark grey in color and at three years of age tipped the scales at better than fifteen hundred pounds.

A visit to the Bullen farm, viewing stock, growing crops, modern labor saving machinery, and premises generally, is an inspiration to any farmer. Mr. Bullen farms it for the profits and profits by his farming. Most men might well envy his rating financially, socially, morally and intellectually—he ranks A1.

JAMES T. BULLEN.

Well known in connection with the local affairs of Ingham county during the past four decades, having been many times honored by election to positions of trust and responsibility, James T. Bullen is today recognized as among the foremost citizens of Aurelius township. He was born in the township September 6, 1843. Here he spent his boyhood and youthful days, his young manhood and middle life, and now as the shadows are falling toward the east, standing on the divide, he is able to look back upon a life of usefulness and helpfulness. Few men enjoy in a larger measure the confidence and good will of their fellow men.

A steel portrait of his father with a brief outline of his life's activities appears elsewhere in this volume.

In addition to a good common school education, Mr. Bullen attended the Taylor Academy at Lansing for some time. He remained at home until twenty-one years of age, and branched out for himself, first finding employment as a month hand on the farm. Having made good use of his schooling privileges, he was granted a certificate, and for some time was engaged in teaching during the winter months.

April 15, 1864, Mr. Bullen was united in marriage to Miss Jane Eliza, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Hulse of Vevay. Mrs. Bullen was born on March 23, 1846. The Hulse family were pioneers of the county. To Mr. and Mrs. Bullen were born four sons, data respecting them is furnished as follows: Ernest L. B., born March 10, 1868, is a practicing attorney at Grand Rapids, is married and has two children, Merrie and Lowell; Herbert D., born March 6, 1870, he resides at Lansing, is married and has three children; Hermon J., born September 6, 1874, married, is a farmer in Aurelius township, has one child, James C.; Claud C., born February 10, 1877, resides at Grand Rapids, is stenographer and clerk, is married, has one child, Claude C.

Mr. Bullen's entire life has been closely identified with every enterprise or organization having for its purpose the betterment of society and the material welfare of the township.

For twelve years he has been honored by his election as Supervisor of his township. For two years he served as chairman of the board. In noting the changes that have come with the passing of the years, Mr. Bullen states that only one man is now living that is paying taxes on the same description in his township that did so in 1847, when his father was supervisor. This distinction falls to the venerable pioneer, Micajah Vaughan, now a resident of Mason city. Mr. Bullen was for several years engaged in manufacturing tile and lumber at North Aurelius at the same time he was engaged in the grocery trade, and was the postmaster at that place.

During the Spanish-American War, his son, Herman J., enlisted in the 32nd Michigan Volunteers, and served for six months, most of the time at Tampa, Florida.

Mrs. Bullen died in March, 1889, and was buried at North Aurelius. The family are

consistent members of the Baptist church society of Mason.

Viewed from the standpoint of uprightness of life and character, Aurelius has no better citizen than James T. Bullen.

JOHN BULLEN.

To enjoy the confidence of those who know us best, to have the good will and esteem of our neighbors, is due always to our personal characteristics, rather than of those about us. John Bullen is a man who is in possession of those qualities of head and heart that insures for him the most kindly regard of his friends and neighbors. Genial, cordial, outspoken, one needs but a single introduction to get at the true inwardness of the man.

The influence for the upbuilding of society, morally and intellectually of the Bullen family will live and be felt in Aurelius long years after the forms and features of each manly man has been forgotten.

John Bullen was a product of the township in which he has held continuous residence for more than half a century. His history in part may be read in the history of his father, Reuben R., and his brothers, R. J., James T., and Joseph, which are given in this volume.

His birth dates from March 2, 1851. General farming has been the business of his life, though he was for several years engaged with his brother James T. in the manufacturing of tile and lumber at North Aurelius.

He was united in marriage October 26, 1880, to Miss Ada M. Presley, daughter of Thomas and Martha Smith Presley of Dexter, Washtenaw county, Michigan. Mrs. Presley was the pioneer teacher referred to in the sketch of Wm. M. Webb. Mrs. Bullen was born December 27, 1858. Two children only, a son and a daughter have been

born to Mr. and Mrs. Bullen: Ray L., April 5, 1883, now engaged as a rural mail carrier, and Maud, born November 23, 1884. Miss Maud is with her parents on the home farm. Mr. Bullen is industriously engaged in his farming operations, having abandoned all outside enterprises to which he has formerly given attention.

The history of the worthy Bullen family read consecutively, makes a somewhat remarkable record which the numerous descendants may study with a sense of just pride; few communities comparatively have been blessed with so rich a heritage.

JOSEPH BULLEN.

The true estimate of the worth and character of the individual is not to be reached by the length of his biography, but rather by the trend of his life. To say that the subject of this brief memoir is an honored member of the Bullen family of Aurelius township inspires confidence, and with this statement much may be read between the lines. Having had a continuous residence in the township since his birth in the year 1848, Joseph Bullen's experiences have been those common to his brothers. A man of unimpeachable character, honest and upright in all his dealings, just before the law, living in peace and harmony with his neighbors, such are some of the well known characteristics of him of whom we write.

Mr. Bullen is the happy possessor of a good farm home in Aurelius township, well stocked and equipped with successful farming apparatus, and better than this he is happy in his family and domestic relations.

His wife, Adeline, was the daughter of John S. Holcomb, a volunteer soldier, who gave his life for his country in the great Civil War. He enlisted in July, '61, as a private in the 1st Michigan Artillery, was

mortally wounded at the battle of Shiloh, April 7, '62. He was taken to a hospital at St. Louis, Mo., where he died. His friends were never able to learn the nature of his wounds. A nurse writing from the hospital to the family, after relating some incidents with reference to his wounds and condition, added, "I have not told you all, he does not wish me to." Brave hero, that he was, wounded to the death, but in his latest moments thoughtful to spare those he loved the pain that the full knowledge of his wounds would give. His name will be remembered by his descendants as one who cheerfully yielded up his life in defense of civil liberty and the overthrow of human slavery, in the "land of the free."

Mrs. Bullen was of a family of five children. Mrs. Charles S. Wilson of Aurelius, and Mrs. Alex McManamon of Lansing are her sisters. Her brothers, William E., and Edward S., are residents of the township of Aurelius. Four children have been born to Joseph and Mrs. Bullen. The following data has been furnished respecting them: Eunice, born 1872, married Arthur Clark, June 14, 1894, they had three children. Mrs. Clark died Christmas, 1901; Charles R., born February 25, 1876. He has to his credit 13 months service in the Spanish-American War, three of which was spent in Cuba. Sergeant Bullen was a member of Co. F, 31st Michigan Volunteers. He was for several years a member of the Mason company of the Michigan National Guards. A comrade of his command said of him, "He was a good soldier, and exceptionally popular with the 'boys.'" He married Mary Bell Dillingham; they have one child, Vance. Floyd S., born August 16, 1884. He married Nettie Purdy, born August 4, 1883; the date of their wedding was December 7, 1904. George W., born October 16, 1886. He is still under the parental roof

and assists his father in the management of their 120 acre farm. Any community would welcome families of the character of Joseph Bullen's.

Mr. and Mrs. Bullen have been for many years in full sympathy with the cause of religion and give cheerful support to the maintenance of the M. E. church of which they are members. Mr. Bullen is nearly always officially connected therewith.

ADDISON C. COLLINS.

The subject of this biography is a Wolverine by birth, having first opened his eyes to the light of this earth in Washtenaw county, July 25, 1837. His parents, Selah Baxter and Parmelia (Green) Collins, were natives of the old Empire State, where his father was born in the year 1812 and his mother September 18, 1807.

S. B. Collins came to Michigan with his parents, Alpheus and Betsy Collins, in 1824. The family located in Pittsfield, Washtenaw county.

A. C. Collins' parents were married in the year 1834, December 12. His father secured about one thousand four hundred acres of land lying in Lyndon township, Washtenaw county, a level tract that was ever after known as Collins' plains. At that early date, Indians were more numerous than the whites, and wild game was plentiful. S. B. Collins built a "shack" near Collins Lake, where he camped for a year until a house was erected for the family. This in time gave place to a brick structure built by Alpheus Collins, the grandfather, who had made a purchase of four hundred acres of the land formerly in possession of S. B. Collins. The brick house is still in good repair, though erected nearly sixty years ago.

Our subject came into possession of the premises in the year 1865, and it was for

many years his home. About six years since he moved to his present farm residence, about a half mile east of the Village of Stockbridge. This farm has been greatly improved under his management, the house having been thoroughly overhauled, new barns erected, giving the place an up-to-date and thrifty appearance. Mr. Collins has disposed of the old homestead.

In his early farming operations S. B. Collins broke up three hundred acres, built three log houses and one log and one frame barn. He was a man of a good deal of energy and rather inclined to speculation. Politically he sided with the Republican party, was for many years a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died April 19, 1891. His wife died June 26, 1883.

Our subject was the second of ten children born to his parents, five of whom are living. The following facts and figures concerning the family are here recorded for the information of future generations: Edwin O., born December 11, 1835, died 1903; Addison C., born July 25, 1837; Marian E., born May 24, 1839, died June 27, 1852; William H., born August 4, 1841; Esther A., born September 6, 1843; Cynthia, born April 11, 1846; Lucinda, born February 28, 1849, died April 4, 1849; Josephine, born October 22, 1851, died January 22, 1853; Albert, born August 12, 1853, died August 26, 1862; Betsy, born April 15, 1857.

A. C. Collins' school advantages were those common to country lads in a newly settled country; in brief, he finished his book education in a district school; but his years of experience and observation have greatly supplemented his primary school advantages. After all it is not so important as to how we came to know a thing—the important thing is to know it.

Mr. Collins remained at home until twenty-seven years of age. In 1864 he engaged

himself to a farmer for a year, but stayed fourteen months. He then purchased one hundred and thirty-six acres of his grandfather's homestead, partially improved. He cleared the balance of the land, and as before indicated, lived there for over thirty years.

Mr. Collins has met with success, both in his farming and speculating operations, and has other valuable holdings besides his farm. He has real estate in Detroit, New Baltimore and Gregory.

Mr. Collins was united in marriage December 25, 1846, to Jane McColl, a most estimable lady, who proved to be a helpmate indeed. She was born April 1, 1839. Through the sunshine and shadow for more than forty years she was the sharer of his trials and triumphs. After a lingering illness caused by a runaway horse, she died March 11, 1904. Mr. Collins was united in marriage November 9, 1904, to his present wife, whose maiden name was Gertrude Mills.

Alpheus and Betsy Collins were the parents of nine children, eight sons and a daughter. This was in many respects a remarkable family. Four sons became eminent ministers of the Gospel in the Methodist Episcopal church, to which the parents were for many years loyal adherents. The sixth son, William W. Collins, studied medicine, graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan, and had an extensive practice extending over a long period of years. He died a few years since and was buried in Albion, Michigan, where he had successfully practiced his profession for nearly forty years. Of the four brothers who entered the ministry, Rev. Wellington Harrison Collins was a member of the Michigan Conference, and at the time of his death was presiding elder of the Detroit district. He died August 8, 1858, while

in the prime of life, at the age of forty-two years. He left a wife and four children, two sons and two daughters. Rev. Walter D., was for fifteen years a missionary among the Indians in Texas, the Choctaw tribe. His brother, the Rev. Isaac Collins, was associated with him for a time. Rev. Walter D. Collins died December 1, 1856, aged thirty-eight years. He left a wife, whom he married in Texas, and two sons, Alpheus and Charles. After the death of his brother, Isaac Collins was transferred to Omaha, where he died and was buried. Rev. Judson Collins was the first missionary sent to China by the Methodist Episcopal church, where, after a few years of faithful service his health failed, and he died and was buried in the old family plot. A monument to his memory and service was erected on the campus of Albion College, appropriately inscribed.

On the old Alpheus Collins homestead is a family burying ground, where rest the remains of thirty-five of the original family and descendants.

A list of the names and such other data as could be obtained is here appended. Mr. Addison C. Collins feels a deep interest in this sacred spot, where rest the remains of so many of his kindred, and is desirous of devising ways and means for its perpetual care during the years to come.

Alpheus Collins, the grandfather, died May 26, 1862, aged seventy-two years; Betsy (Hall) Collins, grandmother, died May 19, 1861, aged seventy-one years; Selah Baxter Collins, eldest son, born 1812, died April 19, 1891; Josiah H. Collins, second son, born 1819, died 1888; Esther Collins, only daughter, born June 19, 1819, died at the age of twenty-eight years.

With the addition of the name of Sydney Collins, the youngest of Alpheus Collins' family and the only one living, the entire

family of eight sons and one daughter are accounted for in the foregoing record.

Other graves in the family plot are Mariam Collins, died January 27, 1852, aged twelve years; Josephine Collins, died January 22, 1853, aged one year; Albert, died April 26, 1862, aged eleven years; Lucinda, April 4, 1849, died in infancy.

All children of Selah B. and Parmelia Green Collins: the mother, Parmelia, died June 26, 1883, aged sixty-five years; Jane McColl, wife of our subject, born 1839, died 1904; Henry, son of Josiah, born 1837, died 1855; Josiah, son of Josiah, born 1852, died 1854; Alpheus and Alfred, twin sons of Rev. Wellington N., died June 19, 1856, aged nine months; Mary Ann (Ward) wife of Rev. Wellington Collins, died September 6, 1862, aged forty-six years; an infant of Sidney Collins and Walter D., a son, died May, 1858, aged ten years; Bertrand J. Harris, grandson of Rev. Wellington Collins, born June 4, 1875, died November 26, 1901; Joseph Elder, son-in-law of Sidney Collins; Hattie, infant daughter of Dr. W. W. Collins; an infant son of E. O. and grandson of S. B. Collins; Hiram Barton, son-in-law of S. B. Collins; infant daughter and son of W. H. Collins; brother of Addison C. Collins.

"What springs from earth dissolves to earth again, and heaven born things fly to their native seat."

HARVEY WILSON.

It is recorded of the father of Harvey Wilson that he was a man of strong common sense, actuated by high moral principles, while industry and economy were the cardinal principles of his life. These essential elements that enter into the make-up of the best type of the American citizen have been transmitted in full measure into the life

and character of his son Harvey. To the limit of his acquaintance, Mr. Wilson is known as a conscientious, Christian gentleman. Industrious, progressive, conservative. From the date of his birth, which occurred August 2, 1845, to date, he has gone in and out among the people, and in all the arenas of life, whether in public or private, his record has been that of a just and upright citizen.

He is a product of the Township of Delhi, where he still resides, and where his father settled in the year 1837. The land at that time was in the primitive state of nature, heavily timbered, as was most of the lands of Ingham county at that early date. The real experiences of pioneer life in a new unsettled country remote from most of the conveniences of civilization came into the lives of the Wilson family in good measure.

The father, Joseph Wilson, a native of Yorkshire, England, was born May 30, 1801, and from early boyhood was thrown upon his own resources for a livelihood. At the tender age of thirteen years he left the parental home and started out in life for himself, his stock in trade consisting for the most part of an indomitable perseverance and a robust constitution. He was thirty-one years of age when he landed at Castle Garden, New York. He found employment, and for eight years was a resident of Herkimer and Ontario counties. In the year 1840 he was united in marriage to Miss Maria Skinner, a native of the Green Mountain State, where she was born June 3, 1806. Soon after uniting their fortunes, they turned their faces toward the setting sun and located in the then "far west" in the wilds of Michigan. Three years previous they had purchased from the government one hundred and twenty acres. Here they lived and loved, and toiled through sunshine and shadow, through the active years of their

united lives. They were rewarded in their labors and "blessed in basket and store."

The father died March 26, 1888, and the mother in November of the same year. The memory of their lives of love and service linger as a benediction upon their children, and childrens' children.

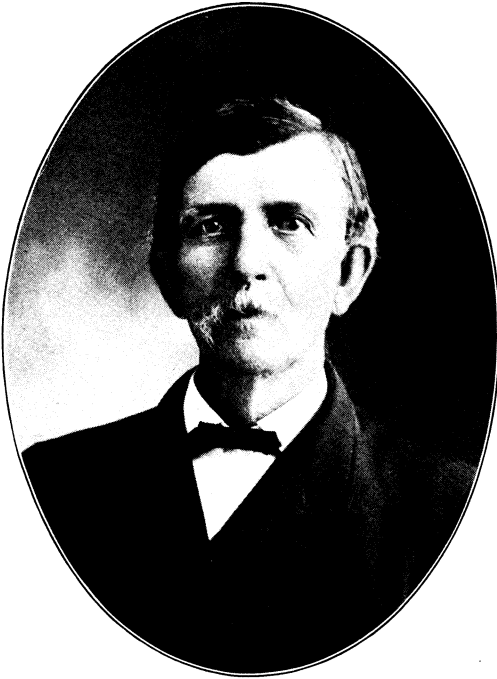
The father, while yet a young man in his native country, united with the M. E. church; the mother gave her allegiance to the Baptist society. Both gave their hearts and lives into the keeping of a loving Saviour.

Joseph Wilson was one of a family of ten children, and the last to pass away. His father's Christian name was John. To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wilson were born four children.

Harvey Wilson was united in marriage April 16, 1868, to Susan, daughter of R. R. and Elizabeth (Vandenberg) Bullen. A brief sketch of the lives of these venerable pioneers are to be found in the History of Ingham County, published in the year 1880. Five children have come to bless and brighten the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, and the following data concerning them is not only interesting, but complimentary to their training and intelligence:

Robert H., born February 14, 1869, graduated at the Michigan Agricultural College, also has a life certificate for teaching from the State Normal College. Had experience as a teacher. He married Miss Emma, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Frink, worthy pioneer settlers of Delhi township. Robert and Mrs. Wilson have three children: Agnes, Harold and Louise. Mr. Wilson is engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Asa B., born May 5, 1871, secured a good common school education, taught for a time, later attended the Michigan Agricultural College and State Normal. He married Miss Anna, daughter of John Dean and



JOHN HEMANS



MRS. JOHN HEMANS

wife. They are very pleasantly situated in a country home.

Alice, born July 1, 1875, graduated from the Mason high school and for a time was engaged in teaching. August 15, 1900, she was united in marriage to Roy J. Robb, a resident of Vevay township. Mr. Robb is a graduate from the M. A. C. and a teacher of experience. Mr. Robb is a product of Ingham county and one of her most promising young agriculturalists. The Robb's have two children: Carl O. and Frank W.

Edith S., born April 12, 1882, graduated from the Mason high school, class of 1900. Had about four years experience as a teacher. May 12, 1904, she was united in marriage to Grant McCormick. They have one child, Irma Edith, born April 1, 1905. The McCormick's reside in the capital city and are pleasantly situated.

Oscar J., born May 15, 1889, is at home with his parents. It is a fact worthy of note with reference to the four children married; they had each had experience as teachers in the public schools, and each married a companion of like experience.

Another fact relating to the home farm of one hundred and twenty acres of Harvey Wilson's which he inherited from his father, is, that the land was never deeded or mortgaged, except the original deed from the government.

Surrounded by their children and grandchildren, and in the enjoyment of the filial affection of each and all, and with a comfortable competence for the declining years, and bearing with them a consciousness of lives well lived, they may each well say with one of old "My cup runneth over."

The family give loyal support to the Baptist church society of Mason. In politics Mr. Wilson lines up with the Republican party.

JOHN A. HEMANS AND FRANCES L. HEMANS.

John A. Hemans was born on the 28th day of April, 1830, at the Village of Banwell, Somersetshire, England; a picturesque village in a valley of the Mendip hills, some twelve miles southwest of Bristol and six miles to the east of the Channel. He was the youngest in a family of five, born to Thomas and Mary Hemans or Hemens, as the name was indifferently spelled. His second name was given in honor of the maiden name of his mother, who before her marriage was a Mary Ash of Exeter in the adjoining shire of Devon. Before leaving England the Hemans family had been a race of blacksmiths, at least for many generations one or more of the family had in each generation plied the trade at the Village of Banwell. They were a family of deep religious convictions and tablets in the ancient church of the village still bear testimony of their piety and philanthropy. Thomas Hemans being among the younger of his father's family and therefore kept from the inheritance, with his wife and five children turned his face towards America as a refuge of hope and promise. They took passage in the Causemore, a sailing vessel which after a weary voyage of nearly twelve weeks landed them in New York. Two weeks later they were landed from the Erie canal at Thompson's Landing, near the present City of Syracuse. The father at this time was in his fortieth year, a numerous family and a single guinea his worldly possessions. Thomas Hemans could make claim to being of a wonderful family, for such was their vitality that of the four brothers who came to America and one brother and two sisters who remained in England, all surpassed their eightieth year.

For some years following the landing of the family of Thomas Hemans in New York they knew the trials of toil and privation. The children of the family by necessity were early obliged to relieve the family burden by seeking employment elsewhere. It was thus that the subject of this sketch in his thirteenth year found a home with the Hon. Wm. M. Taylor of Manlius, N. Y., a physician of much prominence, and at the time the Representative of his district in the National Congress. Here the lad, John A., found a home for the ensuing two years, receiving winter schooling and what was of greater value, the benefit of a helpful association. He early desired to learn the trade of a machinist, but lacking the influence to secure a suitable position, he later, and in his sixteenth year, took up the calling of his father's, and began the learning of the trade of a blacksmith. Good habits were assured by the fact that for two years in addition to his board he was to receive the annual payment of thirty-five dollars. In 1852, his trade mastered and some money saved from its prosecution, he purchased a shop and business at the Village of Collimer, some seven miles from Syracuse. Here he labored for six years, until he was the owner of a home and business free from debt. While here, and on the 3d of July, 1858, he was united in marriage with Frances Lovinia Sherwood, daughter of Wells Sherwood the village carpenter; her father of English extraction, while her mother was but one generation from Holland, she having been born at Coeymans, Albany county, July 12, 1838. While residing at Collimer three children were born and here the eldest, Marian A., died. From here the family in October, 1865, removed to Canada Settlement, Eaton county, Michigan, where the father had purchased a farm, upon which

they continued to reside until 1868, when they removed to Mason, where the father resumed the avocation of a blacksmith, which he continued for some seven years and until March, 1875, at which date he moved upon a large farm, which he had purchased in Onondaga township, one and one quarter miles south of Aurelius Center. This continued to be the family home until 1888, when advancing years brought the father and mother to Mason, where they still continue to reside. To Mr. and Mrs. Hemans four children have been born that are now living: Egbert W., of Onondaga township; Lawton T., of Mason; Gertrude May, wife of Alonzo B. Gretton of Aurelius and Mary Isadore, wife of Walter Rogers of Lansing.

The lives of John A. Hemans and the faithful wife and mother have been lives of unfaltering industry, piety and sacrifice, sacrifice of that noble order that would make some privilege for their children that had been denied to them. Their lives have been lives of modesty, repressing abilities and attainments, suited for higher spheres. Their application has insured to them a modicum of comfort for their advancing years. In the humble walks of life they have earned life's greatest honor, which is the consciousness of lives lived in reverence, rectitude and integrity.

This just tribute by their son, Lawton T. Hemans.

ANDREW BEERS.

The subject of this brief biography was the son of Marcus and Lucinda (Duell) Beers. The father was born in the "Land of steady habits" and came to Michigan in the year 1836 and took up eighty acres of land from the government and cleared it and carved out for himself and family a home.

Andrew was born in 1840, and was the only son born to his parents. He was blessed with three sisters, all of whom have passed out of life.

Our subject's boyhood days in the then new and undeveloped country were similar to the boys of his time. Plain fare, scant clothing, with uncertain schooling in the old log schoolhouse was the common experience. Young Beers, however, made the most of his opportunities, and while yet a minor was able to pass a satisfactory examination in the primary branches, and was given a certificate to teach. This was his occupation during the winter of 1860-61, after which he went to Ann Arbor and entered school. He was there but a short time, when Fort Sumter was fired upon and war was declared. He laid aside his books, abandoned for a time his ambitions for an education, and offered his services to his country for the defence of the flag and her honor. He enlisted in Co. B of the 2d Michigan Cavalry, under command of Capt. Henry A. Shaw. Young Beers followed the fortunes of his regiment through a number of battles and skirmishes. He participated in the battles of Franklin, Pennville, Chickamauga, Nashville and others less severe. He has to his credit four years of faithful service. Three months of the time he was confined in the hospital in the State of Mississippi.

In the campaign of 1864 he served as a scout for General McCook; this is exceptionally dangerous service and one for which men are seldom detailed. Volunteers are called for in this branch of special service, and only good men are available. He was mustered out at Macon, Ga., by reason of the close of the war.

Returning to civil life Mr. Beers came home and assumed the management of the

farm, which he did for about twenty-five years, or until failing health caused him to retire from manual labor. About 1890 he moved to the Village of Dansville, where he has since resided.

Mr. Beers has cultivated the social side of his nature by a membership in the Masons, the Maccabees and the G. A. R.

In politics he affiliates with the Republican party, and has often been honored by a place on his ticket. He served his township as Commissioner of Highways, Justice of the Peace and Supervisor. His father was the first Township Clerk in Ingham township, and at that time the township embraced what is now the territory of four townships. At this first election twenty-five votes were cast. Mr. Beers still has in his possession the ballot box used on the occasion.

Mr. Beers has given much study and thought on the subject of nature, and he is now engaged in re-writing the manuscript of "Excerpts from Nature." His first manuscript for his work was lost in a fire. Mr. Beers has a good library and spends much of his time with his books. In religious views, he is what he terms a "free thinker."

Mr. Beers prizes very highly his collection of war and other relics, which he has been enabled to secure. Though not in rugged health, by thought and study he is getting a good degree of satisfaction out of life.

BENJAMIN F. DAVIS.

The name of Davis is inseparably interwoven with the history of Lansing and Ingham county, as the father of our subject, William F., and the mother, Mary M. Davis, were among those early pioneers, who gave up the comforts of the older east and emi-

grated to what was then considered, "the West," and cast their lot with that of the early hardy pioneers who laid broad and deep the foundation of Michigan's prosperity.

William T. and Mary M. Davis were natives of New York City, who in their early married life, moved to Genesee county of that state. Here the father followed the occupation of farming for a number of years, thus providing for his family of six children, who were born in that locality. Believing in the greater possibility for an ambitious and enterprising man, in the West, he emigrated to Michigan in the fall of 1853, and took up his residence in the town of Lansing, awaiting the final construction of the new family home, which was being built upon a quarter section of land which he had previously bought, and which is now a part of the city, being located in the southeast part. This home is still standing. To the improvement and development of this property Wm. T. Davis devoted his time and energies and thereon resided until his death, which occurred in 1875, his wife having long survived him, departed this life in 1890.

William T. Davis was a man, honored and respected by all who knew him, possessing many stern traits of character, which endeared him to his numerous friends.

Benjamin F. Davis, the only surviving member of this family, spent his boyhood and youth as other lads of the period, attending the Townsend street school, where he acquired his early preliminary education, which was later supplemented by a more thorough course at the Agricultural College. Leaving this institution in 1863, when he accepted an appointment in the Quartermaster General's office at Washington, D. C., where he remained for the following four years or until 1867, when he returned to Lansing. In 1881 Mr. Davis with four

others effected the organization of the Lansing Wheelbarrow Company, in which he acted in the capacity of manager until 1886. This institution under his personal efforts became one of the important manufactories of the city, adding much to its material growth and development. His capable financing of this institution had attracted no little attention and gave him a reputation which was extremely flattering, consequently upon the organization of the City National Bank in 1886, he was tendered the management of this institution and his position he has efficiently filled to this time.

On the 18th day of May of 1875, Benjamin F. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Eva Sparrow, and to this union were born two daughters, namely, Bessie and Edith Eva. In January, 1890, Mr. Davis was called upon to mourn the loss of his first wife. In April of 1902 he was again married, this second union to a Miss Sarah Day, a daughter of the late Dr. Fiske H. Day.

Other business interests of importance and which have proved valuable factors, as manufacturing and commercial interests to Lansing, have claimed Mr. Davis' time and attention, as he is now serving as treasurer of the M. A. C., also the Lansing Wheelbarrow Works and of the Lansing Cold Storage Co. As a public-spirited citizen, Mr. Davis has taken an active part in politics, casting his vote and influence with the Republican party. He is likewise an active member of the Masonic fraternity.

The City National Bank of Lansing, which stands today as one of the successful, conservative, financial institutions of the State, owes much of its growth and development to the capable management of Benjamin F. Davis. The characteristics of the man are such that they have well fitted him for the position of responsibility, which he now holds. The confidence of the people, in

the management of an institution of this character, is an absolute necessity for its growth and development. That Mr. Davis has enjoyed this privilege is a statement that will seem trite to those that are familiar with his life's history.

REV. EDWIN H. BROCKWAY
(DECEASED).

Had the life of this devoted pioneer minister of the Gospel been lengthened, but the short span of five days, he would have rounded out the full four score years.

E. H. Brockway was born at Sand Hill near Dansville, N. Y., May 11, 1825, and died at Ann Arbor, Michigan, May 6, 1905. Rev. J. W. Crippen of Ann Arbor wrote of his death as follows:

"Suddenly, peacefully and painlessly our dear brother, Rev. E. H. Brockway, passed away at our University hospital, Saturday afternoon, the 6th. Through the closing of the esophagus he had been unable to take anything into the stomach since about April 20. After coming to the hospital, April 23, he had received nourishment by other means, and did not suffer except from thirst, and was expecting a surgical operation with a possible hope of relief on the morrow. This, however, was not to be. Sitting in a chair by his bedside he was seen to gasp, and before medical aid could reach him he was not."

Edwin H. was the son of Elisha Wade and Mary (Lemen) Brockway. The father was a native of Connecticut and the mother of the Empire State. The family came to Michigan in the year 1829, first locating near Ann Arbor. Five years later they moved a few miles north settling upon a tract of land near Hamburg. He stayed at home until twenty-two years of age. Attended district schools in the winter. One

year he carried mail from Howell to Hamburg on horseback, after that he worked on a farm three and one-half years. Here the young lad had the advantages of country life, plain fare and sufficient manual labor. He attended the rural schools and acquired most of his education in them, but added to this schooling two years in Albion College, after he had become a young man of twenty-five or twenty-six.

He had a strong religious nature, and very early in life felt the rightness and duty of putting himself into the care of Jesus Christ as his Lord and Saviour, but failed to carry out this impulse. While yet a young man, however, in 1846, he was clearly converted. This occurred under the services of Rev. Calvin S. Kingsley and a local preacher by the name of Samuel Whiting in a schoolhouse meeting being held about a mile north of Whitmore Lake. He at once joined the church, and after a few years following the call of God, came into the ministry, joining the Michigan Conference on trial at Ann Arbor in 1854 in a class of twenty-four, none of whom we think are still living. His appointments were: Mason, 1854; Chelsea, 1855-6; Blissfield, 1857-8; Rome, 1859-60; Medina, 1861-2; Franklin, 1863-4; Milford, 1865; Unadilla, 1866-7-8; Fowlerville, 1869-70-71; Byron, 1872-3; Swartz Creek, 1874-5; Gaines, 1876-7-8. In 1879 he was placed on the supernumerary list and lived during the year at Albion. In 1880-1-2 he was appointed to Medina for the second time, and superannuated in 1883, moving to his old home at Mason, where his first pastorate was, and where he lived ever after until his death. His first year of superannuation was not spent in retirement, however, and he became the pastor of that church, thus opening and closing his ministry of thirty years in the same church. His strength of mind and usefulness as a pastor

may be inferred from the fact that in almost every instance he remained in his charges the full length of time permitted by the discipline of the church. In every charge of his ministry he had conversions and in some of them extensive revivals.

A few years ago writing of himself he said: "Through the mercy and long suffering of the Lord I have been spared until the present, being now nearly seventy-one years of age, and am happy in the enjoyment of the Saviour's love and my attachment to him and his cause is strengthened daily."

He was of a retiring nature with a sweet and calm disposition and a fine Christian spirit and a simple saving faith.

August 24, 1855, he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Fidelia S. Thompson, a lady of culture, and at the time of their marriage a teacher in the public schools at Mason.

Two daughters have been born to them, Mary and Ida, both are with the mother. Mrs. Brockway has proven herself a helpmeet, indeed, having during all the years of their labors of love for the church and society given her best endeavor to promote the cause so near their hearts.

He leaves a brother, Rev. Nelson L. Brockway, of Mancelona, and a sister, Mrs. J. L. Smith.

His funeral obsequies were observed at Mason upon the 80th anniversary of his birth, in the same town where he began his ministerial labors over a half century before.

At the time of his death, Rev. Brockway was president of the Ingham County Pioneer Society, an honor conferred upon him in recognition of his early and earnest endeavor in behalf of morality, virtue and religion.

He has gone to his reward; we shall never see him again here. Shall not we who read

this brief outline of this just man so order our lives that when it is said of us, as of him, "he is dead," the consolation that comes to his stricken family may come to those who love us—that he has "gone to be forever with the Lord."

Col. L. H. Ives, who had known Rev. E. H. Brockway for a half century, having been invited to take part in his funeral obsequies, spoke of him as a citizen, substantially as follows:

"I esteem it a compliment to have been invited to take part in these memorial exercises, recognizing as I do, that in services of this character, only friends of the deceased would be expected to speak, and to have been counted as a friend of Edwin H. Brockway in his life time, is indeed a compliment.

Others in the church might have been given my place, who would have spoken more eloquently; but, perhaps in consideration of the years of our acquaintance and social relations, none more appropriately. I distinctly recall, that when a small boy at home, of two earnest looking young men of sedate appearance, and plainly clad, coming to my father's house, the object of their visit was to secure a loan to purchase a horse. They were accommodated, 'broke bread' with us, and departed. I remember to have heard my father say: 'Those boys are brothers and both have entered the ministry.' This was considerably more than half a century ago, but since that date I have known of the whereabouts and whatabouts of Bros. Edwin and Nelson Brockway. Some years after the event spoken of, Bro. Brockway filled the pastorate of my old home church, the little brick structure at Williamsville, Unadilla, where I was 'born again,' and where nearly forty years ago I was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to my beloved wife. The memory of asso-

ciations reaching so far adown the lines of the past become wonderfully tender under the influences of an hour like this.

I am to speak of Mr. Brockway as a citizen. He is esteemed a good citizen who obeys the laws of the land, pays his honest obligations, and externally conforms to the usages of society. Did it never occur to you, my friends, that a man might do all these and be a long way from measuring up to the best there is in him, or the demands of God upon him? There are moral and religious obligations—debts we owe to society, and the communities in which we live that are as binding as an oath; by reason of our form of government these are upon us, and must be met, and that too without hope of compensation, except the satisfaction that comes from the knowledge of having lent a helping hand to a less fortunate brother. The weight of these obligations were upon our brother, he recognized their justice, and they were cheerfully met and discharged.

Edwin H. Brockway was not only a good citizen in the broadest acceptation of the term—he was more—much more; he was a good man. He understood that the Divine secret of peace in the soul is *being*, not doing.

I have looked into my own life and into the lives of others, and speaking now as a man to his friend, I declare to you my conviction, which I deem well founded, that perfection of character or Christian citizenship is the highest aim to be sought, and the only attainment that will fully satisfy the soul.

Our brother himself would not lay claim to perfection of character, but those of you who have known him as I have known him, will agree with me, that the mainspring of his life was not only to do right, but to be right. No more fatal error can be cherished

than that the best type of citizenship can be attained without the element of religion in the character. The essential factor is not moral integrity, but religion, pure and undefiled. Good citizenship is human nature in its best form, plus Christianity in the heart and life. Such a man was our brother, whose memory we commemorate today.

Many a man the world calls great, is a mere pigmy in good deeds before God. Our brother did not aspire to greatness or great achievements, but, by the even tenor of his life, using the talents God gave him, he earnestly desired to do good and keep right with God.

His life has been one continual benediction to those with whom he has associated, and its influence will linger long years after the grass has been green above his lowly bed.

It has been said—A man's true worth hereafter is the good he does in this world to his fellowmen; when he dies, people will ask, 'what property has he left behind him?' But the angels will ask, 'what good deeds has he sent before him?' We ought to live in this world as citizens of the world; we may have preferences as to our associates and as to location, but we ought always to possess a generous feeling for the good citizenship of the world. None will question but our brother entertained this broad feeling of brotherhood of the race.

I am not given to fulsome praise. My estimate of the life and character of Edwin H. Brockway today, has not been formed or changed since his death; it is the same as I have entertained for many years. I have long classed him as among the very best men I have known in life.

No man who ever knew him in life has paid him a doubtful compliment since his death. We have sometimes heard the expression—'Oh, there are worse men living

than he,' a doubtful compliment, indeed. For him there has been but one verdict, 'He was a good man.'

He has gone, but he has left to this community, to the church, indeed, to us all, the priceless legacy of an exemplary Christian life, well rounded by deeds of love and service, a life around which clusters many helpful and hallowed memories."

"Were a star quenched on high,
For ages would its light
Still travel downward from the sky—
Shine on our mortal sight.
So when a good man dies,
For years beyond our ken,
The light he leaves behind him lies
Upon the paths of men."

EBER F. THOMPSON.

The hope of any people rests with the character and intelligence of the rising generation. There is everywhere a demand for young men of integrity and energy. A good practical education—the fundamental ground work for success—is within easy reach of all who have sufficient ambition to grasp the situation.

The subject of this sketch is but entering upon the threshold of life's activities, and having wisely secured the foundation for a prosperous business life, he starts in under conditions that give promise of good results.

Eber F. Thompson was born in the rural Village of Dansville, Ingham county, February 28, 1879. He was one of two children born to his parents, Robert A. and Olive (Byraves) Thompson. Robert Thompson's parents were natives of England. Robert Thompson inherited from his parents habits of industry and frugality, and was recognized as a trustworthy citizen, upright and correct in all his business transactions. He

died while yet in the prime of life, March 5, 1881.

Our subject's brother, Elmer T., was also a native of Dansville, where he was born August 12, 1877. He is now settled in life, having married Miss Lydia Dean, and is engaged in farming.

Eber A. married Miss Alma, only daughter of Addison and Emma (Collar) Densmore. Mrs. Thompson was a graduate from the Dansville high school. She later finished a course in music in the Ann Arbor University. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Dansville, with which she has been associated from early childhood.

For the most part, the active years of Mr. Thompson's life have been employed in farming operations. About a year since he accepted an appointment as rural mail carrier, in which business he is at present engaged. His residence is in Dansville. To Mr. and Mrs. Thompson has been born one child.

O. A. JENISON.

O. A. Jenison was born in Watertown, N. Y., May 22, 1823. His father died ten weeks before his birth. His mother was left in the most modest circumstances and with eight children dependent upon her. Like many another American youth, young Jenison found that his own energy and industry was his main reliance in life. Having enjoyed the advantages of a village school until twelve years of age, he then became a clerk in a store, a hundred miles from home, and remained there something over a year, but it was a trying time for a boy. He had battled with adversity before, but now worse than all of his previous trials and sorrows was his intense longing for home.

At the close of his fifteen months' service

there, he gladly took a clerkship in his native town, which occupation he followed at or near his home for several years. Having become an expert penman, he became a teacher of penmanship, which business he followed in the vicinity of his home till he was twenty-one years of age. Up to this time he had given to his widowed mother every dollar of his earnings above the barest necessities of living. The next day after he was of age, with a sixpence in his pocket, he started on foot for Lenawee county, teaching penmanship on his way. For two years he followed this business in his new home, when he concluded to come West. On the 28th day of August, 1846, he landed in Detroit with nine silver dollars in his pocket, one of which still remains in the possession of his son.

September 1st he took a position with Macy & Driggs, who were conducting a large private land office business. The capital was located at Lansing the next year, and Mr. Jenison was sent by his house to establish a branch office at the new capital.

On Friday, December 24, 1847, Mr. Jenison took the cars for Jackson. The next morning he took the stage, and, after traveling all day, walking a large part of the distance, and frequently helping to boost his coach over the corduroys, he arrived in Lansing, Saturday evening, December 25, 1847. The capital city was a small hamlet, clustered upon both banks of the river at Main street, which was then bridged. A similar hamlet was located at Center and Franklin streets, a mile and a half north.

Mr. Jenison lived at the National Hotel on Main street for three weeks, during which time he never saw a bed; he sat in a chair in the bar room every night, catching what sleep he might under the circumstances. A Mr. Carter was just completing a wood building two stories high on the present

site of the Hudson and Baird block. Here Mr. Jenison secured quarters and moved up to the center near the capitol.

After getting the business of Macy & Driggs in good order, he resigned his position with them and accepted a clerkship in the Auditor General's office, where he remained for about twelve years. Resigning this position he formed a copartnership with the late S. S. Coryell and engaged in the mercantile trade, which he continued until the spring of 1868, when he closed out the business. Mr. Jenison then accepted the position of bookkeeper for John A. Kerr & Co., State printers and binders. This position he held with the various firms that conducted that business until January 1, 1886, making a term of nearly eighteen years that he filled that responsible position. For the next four years Mr. Jenison took a rest, which he much needed and greatly enjoyed. January 1, 1890, he again took the position of bookkeeper for the State printing and binding establishment conducted by Robert Smith & Co., a place which he filled with rare fidelity and efficiency.

Mr. Jenison was City Auditor in 1865 and 1866. He has been a Republican since 1856.

Mr. Jenison was an enthusiast in collecting old, rare, and curious coins, medals and Indian relics, having sold at one time in New York 3,000 coins and medals, and 700 pieces of Indian stone relics, nearly all collected within a radius of twenty miles of the City of Lansing. He commenced to make this collection over thirty years ago; opportunities were then presented that have now passed away forever, so far as pertains to this locality. But Mr. Jenison did not stop here; his historical records of the early days of Lansing are voluminous as will be attested by examining the various books, papers, pamphlets and relics presented by him to the State Pioneer Society. Two

scrap books, newspaper size, presented to that society by him, contain all the posters of the merchants and business men generally in this city; posters of all the public meetings, lectures, speeches, orations, political notices and names of the qualified electors of this city for many years; and hundreds and hundreds of autographs of old citizens, many of whom now have joined the great majority. For a more particular knowledge of the above, you are referred to the History of Ingham and Eaton Counties page 161, and State Pioneer Collections, Vols. II and III pages 74-5-6-7-8 and 9 and 48, 107 and 110.

Many fine and rare things collected by him are still in the possession of his family. The books, pamphlets, and political speeches, papers, almanacs, some 50 volumes of political speeches all nicely bound, going back to Henry Clay's time. Some 30 or 40 volumes of almanacs, and yet a thousand unbound, together with many quaint and curious recollections of Lansing costume pictures were sold to the State Library and given to the Pioneer Society after the death of Mr. Jenison.

Mr. Jenison procured the only photograph of old Okemos wherein he sat alone; and also sent a photographer into the cupola of the old State capitol to take a photograph of the old Lansing House, which stood on the ground now occupied by Christmas & Savage, opposite the Hotel Downey. These two pictures are now in the possession of the State Pioneer Society, where Mr. Jenison considered them secure from fire and thieves. But what Mr. Jenison thought was his best effort was his "Capitol Books," which consisted of six large scrap books, 12x16, wherein is contained a minute description of the erection of our new and beautiful capitol. Mr. Jenison commenced with a photograph of the excavation, and in the photograph

line followed it to the end, making fifty different photographs of the building from excavation to lantern, giving dates and showing its progress from year to year till finished. The book also contains the photograph and autograph of the three different Governors during the time of its erection, and the photographs and autographs of the commissioners, contractors, and every man holding an important office connected with it. It tells when the first load of sand, lumber, stone, etc., were drawn on the ground, the first man who cut the first stone, when every important stone was laid, even to the minute, and in fact a complete history from beginning to the end, for seven years, in which is a mass of matter, such as autographs, photographs, account of laying corner stone, description of capitol, and other valuable records too numerous to mention. These books also went into possession of the State, and together with the others, now occupy a separate "stack" and are known as the "Jenison Collection."

When we take into consideration that Mr. Jenison struck this town, a young man with just a York shilling in his pocket which was all his wealth, comment on his push and energy are unnecessary.

Mr. Jenison was a gentleman of a pleasant genial manner, who had hosts of friends, especially among the older citizens, and always enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the public. He was married in Lansing, January 20, 1851, to Miss Helen Maria Butler, daughter of Orange Butler, an able lawyer and polished gentleman of the old school. To them were born two sons: Frank H., who resides in Illinois, and Orrin A., of the Dyer, Jenison, Barry Co., of this city.

Mr. Jenison died at the family residence August 6, 1895, and two years later, on November 15, 1897, his wife passed away, thus depriving the community of two of its

most estimable citizens who had long lived in its midst, and who were loved and honored most by those who knew them best.

ORRIN A. JENISON.

It was during the strenuous and ever memorable times at the close of the Civil war, October 2, 1865, that the subject of this sketch first saw the light of day. Mr. Jenison, whose father and mother were among the early settlers of Lansing, was born and has always lived in the second ward, where he attended the public schools till at the age of fifteen he went to Olivet College for a year. After returning home he secured a position as messenger in the Auditor General's department, remaining there for six years, having in the meantime been promoted to a clerkship.

In 1887 he resigned and went with the Lansing Iron and Engine Works as bookkeeper, where he remained till 1893, during which period he was promoted to the office of secretary and treasurer. The following three years he was with E. Bement & Sons of this city, in charge of their collection department, giving this up to go into business on his own account, buying out the F. F. Russell bookstore, which, after a short time he sold, and together with Mr. Geo. A. Dyer and Mr. James V. Barry of this city incorporated the Dyer, Jenison, Barry Co., Ltd., with offices at present in the Hollister building, where they conduct a large general insurance and real estate and loaning business. Mr. Jenison always had great faith in the prospects of Lansing and was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Lansing Business Men's Association, which was launched in 1901, at which time he was made its secretary, and still gives attention to the duties of that office. Much credit is

due to that association through its officers and board for the almost unparalleled growth and prosperity of Lansing during the past four years.

Mr. Jenison has always taken an active interest in local politics, and served the city's interests for four years as Alderman of the second ward, he was also honored by being elected President of the Zach Chandler Republican Club, an organization which has done much to promote Republicanism in this county. Although not a member of any church, Mr. Jenison has taken an interest in the welfare of the Episcopal society, of which his wife is a loyal and active supporter, and has served as a member of its vestry. He has also been a member of the Grand River Boat Club for more than twenty years, and acted on its board of directors for two terms.

Mr. Jenison is a member of Capitol Lodge No. 66 F. & A. M. and R. A. M. Chapter. He has assisted in the promotion of the Lansing Manufacturer's railroad, and as its superintendent has had charge of its construction. This road, when completed, will add greatly to Lansing's already exceptionally fine shipping facilities.

Mr. Jenison was united in marriage in June, 1892, to Miss Mary M. Hawley, daughter of Senator Thomas D. Hawley and wife, formerly of Detroit, Mich. To them have been born three children: Austin, May 9, 1893; Monell, September 17, 1895, and Judith, March 30, 1900.

Mrs. Jenison takes an interest in club work, being a member of the Lansing Woman's Club, and vice-regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, local chapter.

Mr. Jenison has met with more than ordinary success in his various business ventures, and is a stockholder in a number of manufacturing establishments in the city. He is

today recognized as one of the solid men of affairs of the capital city.

CORTLAND BLISS STEBBINS,

(DECEASED).

Cortland Bliss Stebbins was for many years one of Lansing's most prominent and highly respected citizens. He was a man of great energy and force of character. He was born in 1812 at Williamstown, Vt. His parents being poor, he decided at the age of fourteen years to strike out for himself, which he did, going to Montpelier and becoming the apprentice of a cabinet-maker. For four years he served in this capacity, receiving \$40.00 a year and his board for his services. In 1838 he left Montpelier for the west. Going to Syracuse, N. Y., in the fall of the year, he intended taking a canal boat for Buffalo, but the canal being frozen he made his way to Buffalo over the frozen roads, enduring many hardships. In Buffalo he studied law for two years in the office of an attorney. Afterward, he came to Michigan, first locating in Palmyra, a small village near Adrian. A year later he moved to Adrian and embarked in the furniture business. While there he was four years editor of the "Adrian Times," a weekly newspaper, and served for several years as special agent of the Postoffice department, to which position he was appointed during President Fillmore's administration.

Credit is given Mr. Stebbins of being the first newspaper man to suggest in his columns the name of Millard Fillmore as President of the United States. In recognition of his service he was later appointed under Mr. Fillmore's administration, special agent for the Postoffice department; the duties of his office requiring extended trips through the states of Michigan, Ohio and elsewhere.

He was also for some time in the secret service of the Treasury department.

Mr. Stebbins was identified with the Republican party from the date of its organization and was strong in its councils in local and State affairs.

In the year 1856 he was appointed by the Commissioner of the State Land Office to investigate depredations on the pine lands of the State in the western counties of Michigan.

In the year 1857 Mr. Stebbins was engaged by the publishers of the Lansing Republican to edit that paper, when he moved his family to Lansing, which was ever afterwards his home. About this time he received the distinguished honor of the appointment as private secretary to Governor Kingsley S. Bingham, Michigan's first farmer governor. During the management of the Lansing Republican, the scope of the paper was greatly enlarged and the circulation more than doubled within the first six months.

July 1, 1858, Mr. Stebbins accepted a position in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction as clerk, and the following winter the Legislature created the office of Deputy Superintendent to which position he was assigned, where he remained for twenty years. A remarkable record and a just compliment to his efficiency and faithfulness.

He was for several years vice president of the Lansing Wheelbarrow Co., which position he held up to the time of his demise. As a member of the local Board of Education he served the city for five years, and will be remembered by the older residents as one of the organizers of Plymouth church.

Mr. Stebbins was married May 29, 1837, to Miss Susan Burley of Salem, Mass. Mrs. Stebbins died in 1854, and in 1855 he was

married to Miss Eliza Smith of Adrian. His late wife died in 1888. A. C. Stebbins, Bliss Stebbins and Miss Susan Stebbins, all of this city, survive.

Mr. Stebbins was a ready writer of both prose and poetry. Articles from his pen all through the years of his activity found their way into the public press. From early manhood he was a strong advocate of temperance principles, and was also outspoken in his convictions against human slavery, and he wrote and lectured much upon these great national questions. He united with the Congregational church when a young man, and was active in church work all through life. He assisted in effecting the organization of two of the largest churches of the Congregational denomination in this State. He died on March 2, 1901, and is buried in Adrian, Michigan.

WILLIAM H. PORTER.

Among the many names prominently identified with the growth and development of the capital city, standing well up in the column is that of William H. Porter. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Porter has been recognized as one of Lansing's hustling business men, contributing in many ways to the city's advancement along the line of permanent improvement and good government.

William H. Porter was born in Allegan, Michigan, August 23, 1852. His parents, Hon. James B. and Eunice J. Porter, were natives of the Empire State.

James B. Porter came to Michigan with his parents in an early day, the family located at Otsego, Allegan county, which was ever after the family home. In the year 1852 James B. was elected Register of Deeds for Allegan, which office he continued to hold until 1860, when he received the nomi-

nation for the high office of Secretary of State—was elected and held the position for three terms, a distinguished honor conferred upon no other man. His first and second terms were under the administration of Austin Blair, Michigan's War Governor, whose monument in bronze graces the capitol square. Mr. Porter's efficiency as Secretary of State in the ready adjustment of the many perplexing questions growing out of the recruiting and equipping of the Michigan soldiery, and the forwarding of troops to the front was greatly appreciated by her loyal Governor. At the organization of the Republican party under the oaks at Jackson, Mr. Porter was a conspicuous figure, and he was ever afterward true to the principles of the party.

In 1866 he took up his residence in Lansing, where, during the remaining years of his activity he was engaged in the business of insurance and real estate. He passed away in March, 1900, highly respected as a man of correct business habits. Mrs. Porter died in 1903. A woman of many virtues. This estimable couple were the parents of five children—three died in infancy. A sketch of E. H. Porter, our subject's brother, appears elsewhere in this volume.

William H. Porter was fourteen years of age when his father removed his family to Lansing. He attended school at Olivet for a time, and was for three years in Oberlin College in the class of 1876. He, however, laid aside his studies and was united in marriage to Miss Elnora L. Morehouse, of Litchfield, Ohio; located in Lansing, which has since been his permanent residence. His first business enterprise was a general commission store; this he managed for two years, when, under the firm name of Baker & Porter, the Lansing Chair Factory was purchased. At that time the business was located where the Lansing Wagon Works

now stands. The concern was later merged into a retail store, and was continued for four years, or until 1880, when Mr. Porter disposed of his interest, and engaged in the hack and livery business with J. C. Adams. Four years later, Mr. Porter bought Mr. Adams' interest in the firm, and has since successfully managed the business. When Mr. Porter first came to Lansing, the building in which his hack and livery business is located was used as a foundry; it was here the first iron was cast that was used in the construction of the "Lansing House" now known as the "Hotel Downey." When Mr. Porter engaged in the enterprise, thirteen horses and four hacks comprised the outfit; now, he has forty-five horses, fifteen hacks and twenty light surrey rigs, showing that his business has kept pace with the growth of the city.

To Mr. and Mrs. William H. Porter have been born four children, three of whom are living: Walter F., is engaged in business with his father, a business with which he is familiar with every detail, having been to the manor born; James B. and Dorris Eunice. Miss Dorris is the light and joy of the Porter home.

Mr. Porter has held several responsible positions at the hands of his fellow citizens. In the year 1893 he was elected Alderman from his ward, and held the office for six years, or until he was elected Sheriff of Ingham county in 1899, when he resigned to enter upon the more responsible and arduous duties of his new position. During his term of office for two years, Mr. Porter with his family occupied the county jail residence. Mr. Porter is always in line with the party of progress—the party with a record—the G. O. P.—the Republican party.

Mr. Porter shows his fraternal tendencies by a membership in the Elks and the K. P. to both of which organizations he is loyal.

Mrs. Porter is a member of the Congregational church society, to which she pays loyal tribute.

Geniality, frankness and cordiality are some of the well-developed characteristics in the make-up of Mr. Porter. Although seemingly just adapted to his chosen occupation he is also well-equipped for anything that may come his way—whether in public matters, or private business. Everybody in Lansing knows "Billy" Porter as a hustler.

IRA J. KELLOGG.

Ira J. Kellogg is a man of business; he is more; he is a business man, and more, does business upon business principles, and makes a success of it. He was born in the Township of Wheatfield, Ingham county, December 25, 1848. He was the son of Benjamin and Sophronia (Jennings) Kellogg. The father having been born October 2, 1811, in the Green Mountain State, in the town of Pawlet, Rutland county, and the mother in "The Land of Steady Habits," June 6, 1818, in the town of Danby. They were united in marriage February 8, 1838, by the Rev. S. S. Lilly, at Geneva, N. Y.

In the year 1846 they emigrated to the State of Michigan, purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in the Township of Wheatfield. After making considerable improvements in clearing the land, Mr. Kellogg traded for a farm in the Township of Stockbridge, where the family resided until the year 1861. Mr. Kellogg disposed of his farm, and retired to the village of Stockbridge, where he spent the closing years of his active life. Mrs. Kellogg died May 15, 1861, aged forty-one years. Mr. Kellogg passed away June 12, 1877, at the age of sixty-five years. Both rest in the village cemetery at Stockbridge. At the time of their deaths they were highly respected mem-

bers of the M. E. church. They were the parents of ten children. Data has been furnished concerning them, as follows: Selecta Elizabeth, born at Orange, Steuben county, N. Y., May 8, 1840. She married George Wesley Swigget, August 3, 1856, in the Township of Wheatfield, Ingham county. They reside at Wheeler, Michigan; Frances Amelia, born September 13, 1842, at Greenwood, N. Y., Steuben county; Benjamin Jasper, born February 15, 1845, at Newfield, Tompkins county, N. Y., died March 27, 1864, at Stockbridge, Mich.; Sarah Sophronia, born at Newfield, February 22, 1847; Ira Jennings, the subject of this sketch; Helen, born August 15, 1851, in the Township of Wheatfield, Ingham county, now the wife of Benjamin Graham. They reside at Ellendale, Dakota; Mary Amanda, born in Wheatfield, February 13, 1853, married Amasa Christian. They reside at Chesaning, Mich.; Marion LaFayette, born in Wheatfield, March 20, 1855, died August 18, 1860; Lenora Augusta, born April 15, 1857, married Melville B. Ives, and they reside in Wheatfield township, where she was born; David Alonzo, born in Wheatfield, May 16, 1859, is single and lives in Columbus, Ohio.

Our subject's grandfather, on his father's side, Joseph Kellogg, was born in Colchester, Conn., Sept. 17, 1774. He was the son of Corporal Joseph Kellogg (the military rank given indicating that he was a soldier in the Revolutionary War). Joseph Kellogg, the grandfather, was united in marriage in January, 1799, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Pelton, of Colchester. She was born in April, 1777. They removed from Pawlet, Vt., in 1812, and settled in Northfield in the Empire State, where he purchased a farm of two hundred and thirty-seven acres on which he resided until the date of his death. It is recorded of him "that he was an active, public spirited man. That he for a time kept a

public house two miles south of Newfield, known as the 'Columbian Inn,' a popular resort back in the years from 1822 to '25."

He died March 30, 1842, his wife passing away October 8, 1846. They were the parents of ten children. Data respecting them is given here: David, born October, 1799; Jerusha, born April, 1803; Polly, born June, 1801, died July, 1804; Joseph, born December 9, 1805; Betsey, born January 6, 1808, married A. Waldroff; Mary, born October 28, 1809, married September 21, 1843, to R. McDaniels; Benjamin, our subject's father—see above; Melzar, born November 14, 1813; Jasper, born February 25, 1816; Amanda, born November 7, 1819, died March 8, 1847.

Ira J. Kellogg's grandfather on his mother's side, Pliney Jennings, was a native of Cornwall, Conn., where he was born June 26, 1793. He was united in marriage January 12, 1815, to Mary Marsh, who was born in Litchfield county, Conn., March 8, 1799.

But two children are recorded as having been born to them. Ira Jennings, for whom our subject was named, and his mother, Sophronia. Other data concerning her is given elsewhere.

Ira J. Kellogg received his early education in the district school, but being dependent upon his own efforts for a livelihood, at the age of eighteen years he went to work as a farm hand; this he followed up summers, until after the years of his majority. His first business venture was as a traveling salesman for sewing machines and organs. He managed to keep things coming his way until he accepted a position as a clerk in a general store of Albert L. Forbes, of Stockbridge. After two years in Mr. Forbes' employment his accumulations were sufficient to warrant him taking to himself a life partner. January 1, 1873, he was united in mar-

riage to Miss Marie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Whitney of the Township of Stockbridge. Mr. Whitney was an old resident, a prosperous farmer, and a good citizen.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg have been born two daughters: Anna L. Miss Anna is at present a teacher in the Jackson city public schools, a work for which she is eminently qualified. She is a member of the alumni of Alma College, Mich., class of 1894; Mabel W., a graduate of Kalamazoo College, class of 1904. Miss Mabel was married June 8, 1905, to E. R. Young of Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg and Anna are members of the Baptist church and are among the aggressive workers in the cause of religion. Mabel cast her lot with the Presbyterian society, and is recognized as one of the church workers.

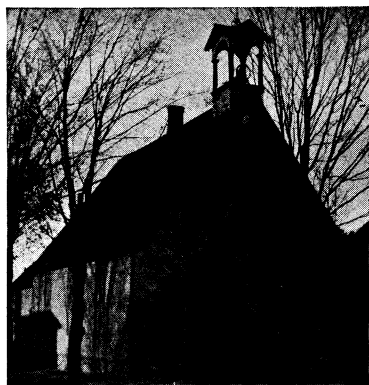
After marriage, Mr. Kellogg started out anew in business for himself, locating in Owosso. Opening up a place of business he dealt in sewing machines and organs for about two years, closed out and moved to Durand, then little more than a burg, opened the first general store in the place, and for six years carried on a successful business in the town. The opportunity came, and he disposed of his interests at Durand, returned to his old home town at Stockbridge, May 3, 1893, bought out his former employer, built a large brick store and did a thriving business. In addition to his general store, he bought and sold grain, produce, and wool. In 1884 he erected a fine dwelling, which he disposed of recently, the store property he still owns. His place of business was headquarters for anything in his line, and having established a reputation for fair dealing, each year added to his worldly accumulations. In other words he met with success. In the fall of 1896, as he puts it, he "got mixed up in politics," was nominated for Register of

Deeds, was elected and held the office for a term of two years, making a very efficient and painstaking officer. Mr. Kellogg has been a lifelong advocate of the principles of the Republican party, was proud of its war record, but when he saw his party bow down before corporations, trusts and the money power of the country, he lined up with the opposition, and after the smoke of the various political battles that followed had been cleared away, he found himself in the ranks of the Democracy, where he stands today. After retiring from office he purchased a one-half interest in the Mason City Carriage Works, and later bought out his partner, and now owns and controls the entire plant, which turns out an average of about three hundred vehicles of various kinds annually. The following description of the plant will give the reader something of an idea of the extent of the business: Office, frame building, shingle roof, one story, 14x24 feet; blacksmith shop, brick building, gravel and tar roof, one story, 40x70 feet; store room, brick building, gravel and tar roof, two story, 20x50 feet; engine and boiler room, brick building, gravel and tar roof, one story, 20x20 feet; machinery building, brick, tin roof, two story, 30x58 feet; repository, frame, tin roof, two story, 20x60 feet; store and crating room, two story frame, shingle roof, 24x60 feet; dry kiln, two sides brick, two sides frame, tin roof, 12x20 feet.

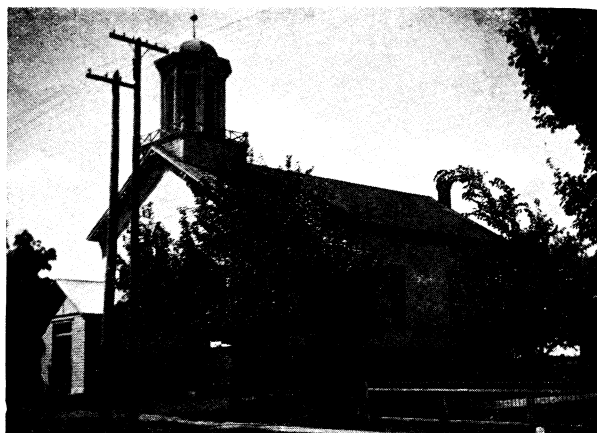
The above buildings are in good repair, and by figuring you will find they contain more than 17,500 feet of floor space. The property is described as being the entire block 5, Griffin's addition, Mason. The office is divided into two rooms and provided with two outside doors and eight windows. There are desks, chairs, Detroit fire-proof safe, Shannon file case, etc. In the smith shop there are six forges, all connected with power blower, two hand blowers, flexible



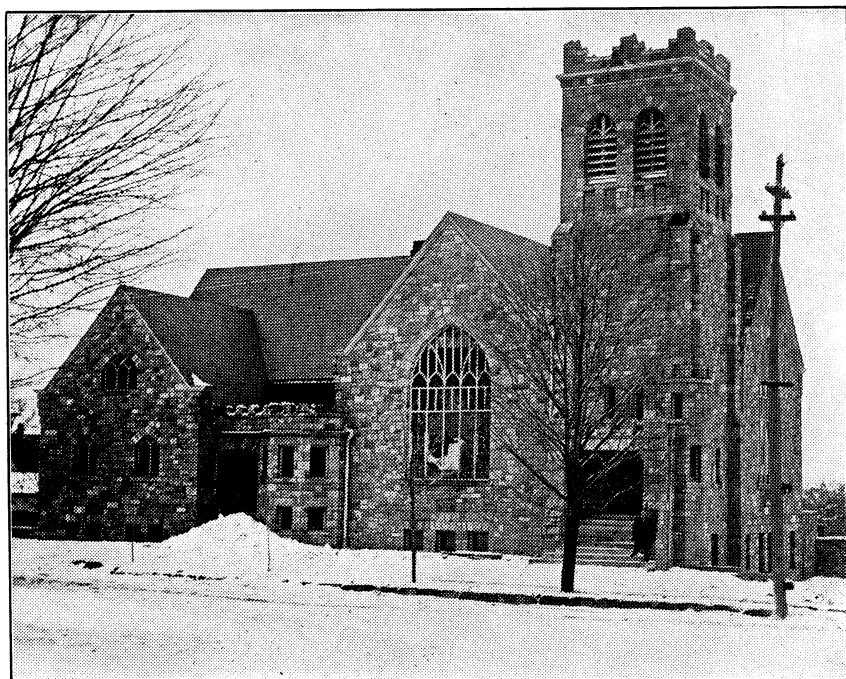
THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, MASON



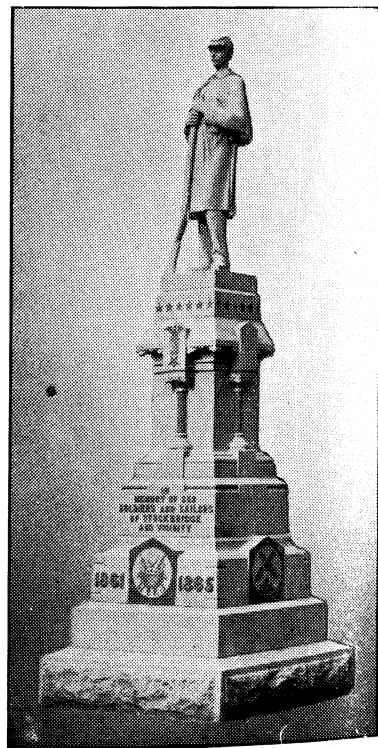
OLD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



THE BAPTIST CHURCH, MASON



THE NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



SOLDIER'S MONUMENT ON PUBLIC
SQUARE AT STOCKBRIDGE

boring machine, boxing machine, tire crimper, drills, punches, etc., and line shafting and pulleys for same. Engine room contains nothing but boiler and 20 horsepower engine in excellent condition. In the machine room there are band and circular saws, shaper, sander and boring machine, universal saw, tenoning machine, etc., etc., together with all necessary line shafting, pulleys, etc. Dry kiln is piped for steam.

Mr. Kellogg is among Mason's most respected citizens. The uprightness of his life as exemplified in his daily Christian character has won for him universal regard and esteem. Financially, he is on "easy street." The family have a summer cottage at Pleasant Lake, where they spend much of their time during the summer months, while his new and commodious dwelling is one of Mason city's pleasant homes.

HISTORY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN MASON, MICH.

Methodism dates its beginning in Mason in the year 1839. In that year the first Methodist sermon in this vicinity was preached by Rev. Jackson, who visited the Village of Mason, which at that time consisted of only about five families. Services were held in the small schoolhouse. Regular preaching services were established for each two weeks and the Mason appointment formed a part of what was then known as the "Dexter Mission."

In the conference year of 1843-4 a small class was organized with R. Scarrett, as leader. Mason Methodism was at first of slow growth, so that when in 1853 the class was re-organized it consisted of only seven members.

Beginning with about the year 1845, Mason was the head of what was known as the

"Ingham Circuit," which then consisted of the territory embraced now within the limits of the following pastoral charges, viz.: Mason, Leslie, Okemos, Dansville, and perhaps Unadilla, and was known as a two weeks circuit, with two preachers in charge.

In September, 1855, the Michigan Conference was divided; and by such division the Detroit Conference was formed of such territory as lay east of the principal meridian line, thus Dansville and Unadilla were cut off from the Mason circuit. The "Mason Circuit" was then known as the appointments at Mason, Leslie and Okemos, and was still continued as a two weeks circuit, with Rev. E. Klump as preacher in charge.

There was no house of worship in Mason prior to the year 1854, when the present church site was purchased, and plans were formulated for the erection of a house of worship, which was completed and dedicated in the summer of 1855. This was a wooden structure, costing the sum of \$2,000 and fronted to the south upon the present church site.

On the evening of July 4, 1865, this edifice was struck by lightning and was burned, together with organ, books, furniture, etc.

Being somewhat disheartened by such calamity no effect was put forth for rebuilding, until the winter of 1867, when a subscription was raised of about \$3,500 for a new church edifice, and the corner stone of the new and present brick structure was laid, with Masonic ceremonies by the Rev. A. P. Mead of Jackson, in April, 1867.

The basement was completed and dedicated March 1, 1868. The entire building was completed and dedicated in 1872, at a cost of about \$6,725.

In the year 1892 the Epworth League room was completed at a cost of about \$1,000.

During the years from 1839 to 1853 the

following ministers served as pastors of the Mason M. E. church, though perhaps not in order given, viz.: Revs. Jackson, I. Bennett, E. D. Young, W. E. Bigelow, D. Thomas, E. Wakelin, W. Fox, S. Bessey, I. Donnelson, J. S. Smart, A. Allen, — Glass, D. Curtis and S. Calkins.

From the year 1853 to the present year 1905, the following pastors have served the Mason M. E. church in order of years noted as follows: E. K. Hascall and J. W. Kellogg, 1853; T. Lyon and E. H. Brockway, 1854; E. Klump, 1855; A. L. Crittenden, 1856-7; N. Mount, 1858-9; H. P. Barker, 1860; O. F. Chase, 1861-2; H. C. Peck, 1863; I. N. Tomes, 1864-5; F. Glass, 1866; L. M. Edmonds, 1867; W. M. Coplin, 1868-9; Richard Pengelly, 1870-1; W. Rice, 1872; F. B. Bangs, 1873-4; A. A. Knappen, 1875-6; W. Reilley, 1877-8; G. D. Lee, 1879, his health failing O. D. Watkins was appointed to fill out the year; W. Doust, 1880-2; A. M. Fitch, 1883 (was appointed, but congregation refused to receive him and E. H. Brockway was appointed for the year). F. L. McCoy, 1884-5; L. DeLamar-ter, 1886-8; A. D. Newton, 1889; C. L. Barnhart, 1890; W. J. Maybie, 1891-2; G. D. Chase, 1893-4; W. H. B. Urch, 1895-6; J. I. Buell, 1897; W. J. Wilson, 1898-1903; N. F. Jenkins, 1904-5, the last named being the writer of this sketch.

The present membership of the church numbers about 300 in all.

A good Sunday school of about 200 scholars, a strong Epworth League, a Junior League, a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, A Woman's Home Missionary Society, a Ladies' Aid Society, represent the different organizations of the church. The present valuation of the church property is as follows: church, \$6,000; parsonage, \$2,000. The church raised last year (1904) for the benevolences of the church the sum

of \$614. And for all purposes, including the above amount, the sum of \$2,718 was raised.—N. F. J.

The official board of the church for the year of 1905 consists of the following named persons.

Trustees—Dr. W. W. Root, Col. L. H. Ives, L. J. Dudley, F. P. Millbury, R. Raymond, A. G. Ball, Jared Smith.

Stewards—Col. J. G. Snook, A. G. Ball, E. A. Densmore, D. E. Watts, O. R. Austin, W. S. Root, Mrs. Mary Petty, Miss Kittie Rice, Miss Mabel Raymond, Joseph Bullen, R. J. Bullen and Bert True.

Class Leaders—D. P. Whiting and Frank Fields.

Sunday School Supt.—E. A. Densmore.

Pres. Epworth League—Miss Jean McDonald.

Pres. Ladies' Aid Society—Mrs. H. C. Freeland.

Pres. Woman's Home Missionary Society—Mrs. D. E. Watts.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian church of Mason was organized January 15, 1859, by a committee from Marshall Presbytery, and consisted of seven persons: Hiram Bristol, Nancy Bristol, Allen Rowe, Elizabeth Rowe, Sally Ann Rowe, Mary F. Rhea and Amanda Barnes. Of these seven, only Elizabeth Rowe and Amanda Barnes are still alive.

For a few months, Rev. Henry Root supplied the pulpit, and in January, 1860, Rev. Hosea Kittredge was called to be the first pastor. He resigned January, 1867, and in July, 1868, Rev. George Barlow succeeded him. Service had been held in the old courthouse, the Methodist church and in the (then) new brick courthouse. Mr. Barlow's first work was to build a church, and this was done in the year 1868 and 1869. It was

a wooden building and stood on Oak street, between B and C streets. It was dedicated October 3d, 1869. Mr. Barlow remained eleven years, when he resigned and was followed by Rev. Evart Vander Hart, who in turn was succeeded by Rev. James Barnet. In 1883 Rev. C. D. Ellis filled the pulpit, and remained until 1886, when Rev. J. D. Barnes came, and in 1892 Rev. J. Clizbe became pastor. He resigned to take a professorship in Alma College, and in September, 1897, Rev. A. S. Zimmerman was installed. Under his leading, the new stone church standing on Maple street was built, and dedicated April 2, 1901. Through the personal popularity, and efforts of Pastor Zimmerman, all the stone was donated, the cost of the building was greatly reduced, the actual amount expended being about \$18,000.

The present pastor is Rev. W. H. Simons. The membership of the church is 201. The elders are A. A. Howard, George W. Bristol, L. W. Mills and Harvey Rowe. The Sunday school was reorganized in 1868 and J. R. Root was the first superintendent, followed by Kendall Kittredge, Theron Van Ostrand, S. H. Beecher, J. T. Campbell, L. W. Mills, George W. Bristol, and the present Superintendent J. B. Thorburn.

The Sunday school numbers about 200. There is a very active Ladies' Aid society, with Mrs. George M. Hoyt as president; a large Missionary society, with Mrs. F. G. Ellett for president, and a flourishing Christian Endeavor society with Mr. E. P. Mills as president.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

CHURCH OFFICERS.

Pastor—Arthur F. White.

Deacons—Samuel Shaw, Harvey Wilson, William Fanson, I. J. Kellogg, J. H. Shafer.

Trustees—Wm. Fanson, H. M. Young, E. A. Tyler, H. B. Longyear, G. A. Minar.

Finance Committee—A. J. Hall, treasurer; J. H. Shafer, Harvey Wilson, board of trustees.

Clerk—S. Shaw.

Chorister—H. B. Longyear.

Organist—Mrs. Bell.

Ushers—A. J. Hall, Water Severance.

BIBLE SCHOOL.

Superintendent—A. J. Hall.

Assistant Superintendent—Alfred Allen.

Primary Supt.—Mrs. E. A. Tyler.

Ass't. Primary Supt.—W. L. Hall.

Secretary—Edward McBride.

Assistant Secretary—F. L. Shafer.

Treasurer—H. B. Longyear.

Librarian—Mrs. A. J. Hall.

Assistant Organist—Bertha Gunn.

Chorister—William Fanson.

Assistant Chorister—Mrs. A. J. Hall.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The First Baptist church of Mason was organized in 1839 with the following members: Wright Horton and Eliza Ann, his wife; Miss Yost (afterwards Mrs. Chas. Gray), Mrs. Dunn and her son, Samuel, and Mrs. G. W. Shafer.

The church was organized under the direction of Elder David Hendee, of Jackson county, a pioneer minister and prominent organizer. The first meetings were held in the old school house; also a short time in the Methodist church; later the place of meeting was changed to the court house. Among the early pastors were Revs. E. K. Grout, Hiram Fuller, Wilder, Robertson, Wm. Putnam, P. P. Farnum, L. E. Spafford, Daniel Baldwin. In 1864 the present frame church was built, being dedicated in November of the following year. Extensive improvements, however, have greatly changed the appearance and usefulness of

the building. In 1873, under the pastoral care of P. P. Farnum, the frame building was raised and a brick basement placed underneath. In the fall of 1875 the present baptistry was put in the church. In 1894, with Rev. H. W. Powell as pastor, the present covered entrance was added to the church building.

The church itself has experienced many gracious revivals; foremost among them was that of the winter of 1875-76, with Rev. J. L. DeLand as stated supply, when there were 45 additions to the church by baptism. The following figures, at periods of about five

years, will indicate the steady growth of the church: Membership in 1867, 87; 1870, 110; 1875, 144; 1881, 176; 1885, 213; 1890, 236; 1895, 240; 1900, 253; June 1, 1900, 275. The steady growth of the church has been marked also by a steady growth in the Bible school, which for the past eighteen years has been superintended by Bro. A. J. Hall.

Under the present pastorate, which covers a period of nearly seven years, seventy-two have been added to the membership of the church, fifty of these by baptism.

INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Abbott, Levi	304	Bullen, Joseph	556	Darrow, Charles H. (de-	
Alsdorf, Cyrus (deceased)...	221	Bullen, R. R. (deceased)...	552	ceased)	499
Alsdorf, Frederick M.....	219	Bullen, Richard J.....	553	Dart, James R.....	228
Annis, Floyd G.....	532	Byrum, Eldorus	309	Davis, Arthur T. (deceased)...	437
Appleyard, James (deceased)...	222			Davis, Benjamin F.....	563
Archer, George W.....	217	Cady, Daniel L.....	226	Davis, John L.....	299
Armstrong, A. B.....	136	Cady, Menzo C.....	227	Dennis, M. A.....	467
		Cahill, Judge Edward.....	171	Densmore, Addison (de-	
Bailey, George P.....	216	Campbell, Dr. A. B. (de-		ceased)	394
Baird, J. J.....	540	ceased)	465	Densmore, Fred	396
Baldwin, Jay	377	Campbell, Dr. Gertrude.....	466	Diamond, William A.....	230
Baldwin, Martin C.....	376	Campbell, Hon. Job T.....	142	Dodge, Hon. Frank L.....	287
Baldwin, Timothy L.....	522	Campbell, M. L.....	126	Doolittle, A. J.....	444
Banghart, J. E.....	303	Carpenter, Charles Henry....	219	Doolittle, Reuel R.....	469
Barber, A. I.....	139	Carr, George M.....	149	Dryer, Elbridge A.....	255
Barber, Chauncey L. (M. D.)...	214	Carter, George L.....	165	Dwinnell, John B. (deceased)...	549
Barber, Chester D.....	210	Carter, Mason J.....	241	Dubois, Garrett (deceased)...	254
Barber, J. T.....	544	Carrier, M. R.....	154	Dunckel, George	250
Barker, William C.....	306	Champion, Andrew J.....	379	Dunham, Paul E.....	302
Barnes, E. A.....	539	Chamberlain, George S.....	130	Dutcher, Daniel T.....	397
Barnes, Orlando Mack.....	368	Chandler, Charles H.....	388		
Barrett, Frank H.....	375	Chase, John C.....	391	Edmonds, James P.....	447
Barrett, Samuel J., Jr.....	375	Chatterton, Judge Mason D....	137	Edmonds, John W.....	537
Bartow, Andrew J.....	370	Childs, Myron F.....	393	Edwards, Oliver	173
Barry, James V.....	132	Church, Frank E.....	174	Elliott, J. N. (deceased)....	258
Bates, M. F.....	249	Clark, Archibald	152	Elmer, Jackson K.....	452
Bateman, D. N.....	224	Clark, William	184		
Beamer, Alfred	543	Clark, William L.....	389	Fanson, William	448
Bell, Digby V.....	236	Coad, Dr. M.....	252	Fellows, H. N.....	472
Bell, Robert (deceased)....	223	Cogswell, Charles	155	Felton, H. D.....	504
Bement, Clarence E.....	156	Cole, John	182	Ferguson, James E., Esq....	251
Bennett, A. S.....	253	Colister, W. H.....	468	Ferris, Edward	473
Bennett, John Franklin.....	225	Collins, Addison C.....	557	Fingerle, John C.....	451
Bennett, Peter J., Jr.....	305	Collins, William H.....	150	Fitch, Hon. Charles Carroll..	127
Beers, Andrew	562	Collver, Frank T.....	382	Frary, Daniel W.....	477
Bergman, Arlington A.....	246	Cook, Daniel M.....	174	Freeman, Jay W.....	453
Beeman, Wellington	373	Cook, John B.....	493	French, John C.....	524
Binding, Edwin D.....	373	Cooley, E. F.....	141	Foler, Godfrey	291
Binding, Willis	212	Cooley, Lansing J.....	292	Foler, Lewis	256
Binkley, Orange	157	Cooley, Nathan L.....	238	Foote, Daniel F.....	312
Black, Abraham	229	Coon, James S.....	242	Foster, Calvin	252
Bond, Frank M.....	308	Covert, Monmouth I.....	385	Foster, Charles S.....	192
Bond, Horatio J.....	146	Coy, John S.....	525	Foster, Seymour	274
Bortle, Theodore	209	Craig, William B. (deceased)...	300		
Bowdish, Lucius	158	Culver, E.	383	Gailbraith, William	307
Brockway, Rev. Edwin H.		Curtis, George (deceased)....	180	Gay, Gilbert H.....	506
(deceased)	565	Cushman, Romain	176	Gaylord, Wheeler	187
Brown, Charles W.....	157			Godfrey, George H.....	190
Brown, H. E. (M. D.).....	492	Dana, Charles F.....	248	Grandy, Edward	315
Brown, John M.....	154	Dakin, Charles J.....	247	Gray, Jesse	314
Briggs, Richard T.....	371	Dakin, Jacob	396	Gregory, Oscar S. (deceased)...	271
Buck, Gardner C.....	213	Dana, James J. (deceased)...	496	Griffin, R. F.....	310
Bullen, James T.....	555	Dancer, William J.....	300	Grinnell, Alvy H.....	536
Bullen, John	556	Daniels, Philo L. (deceased)...	246		

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Gulick, George W.	191	Lane, Solon C.	196	Pratt, Walter M.	381
Hagadorn, Alexander D. (M. D.)	232	Larowe, James P.	332	Presbyterian Church	578
Hagadorn, Johnson W. (M. D.)	231	Lasenby, Thomas (deceased)	348	Price, Lawrence	122
Hale, Chas. C.	235	Lawrence, Amos C.	186	Priest, Oscar W.	352
Hale, Henry (deceased)	470	Lawrence, Henry W.	333	Putnam, Grant	200
Hall, Albert J.	502	Laycock, Albert H.	181		
Hammond, Shubael	132	Leasia, James N.	136	Rapp, George	475
Hanlon, Hon. Martin	234	Lee, Hiram D.	193	Rayner, A. J.	415
Harlow, A. L.	256	Leeman, Martin	182	Reason, John (deceased)	372
Hart, Samuel and Benjamin (deceased)	317	Leighton, Lieut. Stephen P.	166	Reeves, O. V.	479
Harwood, George	497	Lemon, Dr. J. F.	269	Reid, George A.	419
Harwood, William	329	Leonard, Henry L.	194	Rice, Gardner	479
Hawn, August	480	Lockwood, Charles E.	134	Richmond, Andrew	386
Hawley, Edwin R.	237	Loomis, Rudolph	195	Rider, J. J. (deceased)	478
Hayner, Charles A.	471	Lowe, Charles H.	184	Riker, H. W.	520
Haynes, Morris	316	Lumbard, A. A., Esq.	526	Rix, Hiram	164
Hazelton, Nelson A.	273	Lyon, T. H.	188	Robson, William L.	162
Helmker, August A. E.	519	Lyons, Hugh	166	Root, Dr. William W.	118
Hemans, Egbert	317	Lyons, T. Rogers	490	Rowe, George A. (M. D.)	421
Hemans, John A. and Frances L.	561			Rowe, J. E.	483
Henderson, H. L. (deceased)	458	Maine, Lorenzo (deceased)	336	Royston, Ellery T.	392
Henderson, Perry (deceased)	494	Marshall, James C.	343	Royston, Lemuel Allen	417
Herre, Gottfried	318	Mayer, Hon. S. W.	298	Russell, Edwin C.	530
Hewitt, Frank W.	529	McArthur, Louis B.	338		
Hewitt, Robert L. (deceased)	322	McCrosen, Wilbur	273	Sanford, S. H.	402
Hildreth, W. W.	457	McEwing, Thomas	201	Shafer, James Henry	261
History of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Mason, Mich.	577	McGowan, George	339	Shaffer, Col. George W.	537
Holt, Byron	321	McIntyre, Peter	550	Shank, Robert B. (deceased)	533
Holden, Jesse	454	McKenzie, Daniel	342	Shank, Rush J. (M. D.)	420
Hood, O. J.	455	Melton, Williams A. Melton	336	Shay, James W.	319
House, E. F.	233	Merrifield, E. R. (deceased)	341	Simon, Abraham (deceased)	410
Hoyt, F. E.	260	Merrifield, Frank A.	543	Skadan, Frank	367
Hudson, Valancourt	474	Milner, Elisha D.	340	Sly, Rev. John Albert	399
Hulett, Charles L.	495	Miller, A. G.	547	Smead, S. J. P. (deceased)	414
Huntley, W. H.	485	Minar, Frank C.	267	Smith, Delevan C. (deceased)	406
Huntoon, Richard B.	500	Minar, Capt. George A.	265	Smith, Hiram	403
Huston, Major John S. (deceased)	503	Minar, Capt. Lyman	541	Smith, Jay M.	418
		Moore, Joseph B., M. A., L.L. D.	508	Smith, Joel	160
Imes, Lewis E.	238	Morse, Lincoln (deceased)	487	Spaulding, Orlando E.	423
Ingalls, Aaron T.	324	Murphy, Joel V.	296	Spencer, Dr. George D.	363
Irish, Lovewell L.	527			Starmont, Adolph M.	531
Ives, Capt. Frank C.	277	Nice, Philip	208	Stebbins, A. C.	404
Ives, Col. L. H.	279	Nicholes, A. A.	346	Stebbins, Cortland Bliss (deceased)	572
Ives, S. C.	325	Nichols, William C.	202	Stephens, William M. (deceased)	409
		Nebling, Jacob M.	205	Stevens, Andrew Jackson	367
Jenison, O. A.	568	Neeley, Solon D.	170	Stevens, Daniel B.	411
Jenison, Orrin A.	571	Newbrough, E. P. (deceased)	345	St. John, Edgar J.	424
Jenkins, Charles G. (M. D.)	323	Northrup, George	347	Stoffer, Joseph	161
Jenkins, J. S.	175	Northrup, Henry I.	313	Stoughton, James	408
Jessop, Daniel R.	294	Noyes, Almeron	349	Sturges, Augustus L.	489
Jewett, George W.	365	Noyes, David W. & Beerl B.	545	Swartwout, Dr. George W.	405
Johnson, Irving	291			Swift, Charles E.	377
Jones, Daniel	331	Okemos, John	510		
		Olinger, George	356	Tanswell, John E.	361
Kaiser, J. J.	329	Osborn, Carlos P. (deceased)	206	Taylor, Dan A.	538
Kellogg, Ira J.	574			Taylor, George	362
Kinerim, Adam	476	Paddock, Charles E.	353	Taylor, Harrison	425
Kingsman, John R.	326	Passage, John	297	Terry, Charles Clark	429
Kingsbury, Daniel D.	330	Pendleton, Charles A.	168	Terry, John R.	498
Kurtz, Henry	301	Pennock, G. S.	354	The Ingham Co. News	480
		Persons, Hon. Rollin H.	207	Thomas, Frank E. (M. D.)	459
Lamereaux, Harvey	334	Pickett, Eugene D.	413	Thomas, Hon. John	506
		Pike, Solomon B.	378	Thompson, Eber F.	568
		Phelps, George W. (deceased)	351	Thompson, George M.	426
		Porter, Edgar S.	300	Thorburn, James (deceased)	443
		Porter, George	355	Thorburn, James B.	445
		Porter, William H.	573	Thorburn, John	446
		Post, William H.	412	Thorburn, Robert	521
		Potter, Elijah	360		

INDEX.

583

	PAGE
Titus, A. C.....	364
Tobias, William	268
Toles, Louis W. (M. D.)....	469
Tomlinson, S. J.....	427
Torrey, J. L.....	542
Towar, George Morris.....	434
Towner, Harlan P.....	501
Townsend, James P.....	430
Traver, George	259
Turner, Dr. Frank N.....	428
Turner, Hon. James M.....	289
Tuttle, Arthur J.....	177
Tuttle, John J. (deceased)...	178
Tuttle, Ogden Valorous.....	180

	PAGE
Van Buren, E. P.....	124
Van Buren, J. H.	432
Van Buskirk, Frances.....	433
Van Horn, Jesse.....	456
Vanneter, Silas E.....	263
Walters, William C.....	435
Webb, George (deceased)....	240
Webb, W. M.....	438
Webb, William T.....	275
Westfall, George M.....	464
Weston, Theodore	534
Whipple, Harvey H.....	464
Whitney, Homer L.....	269

	PAGE
Wilbur, Ex-Mayor A. A.....	270
Wilcox, James A. (deceased)	460
Williams, George	436
Williams, Oswald C. (de- ceased)	535
Wilson, Charles S.....	461
Wilson, Harvey	559
Wilson, William O.....	486
Willis, Charles C.....	484
Wood, Amos F.....	357
Wright, Orson D.....	482
Younglove, Frank	488

